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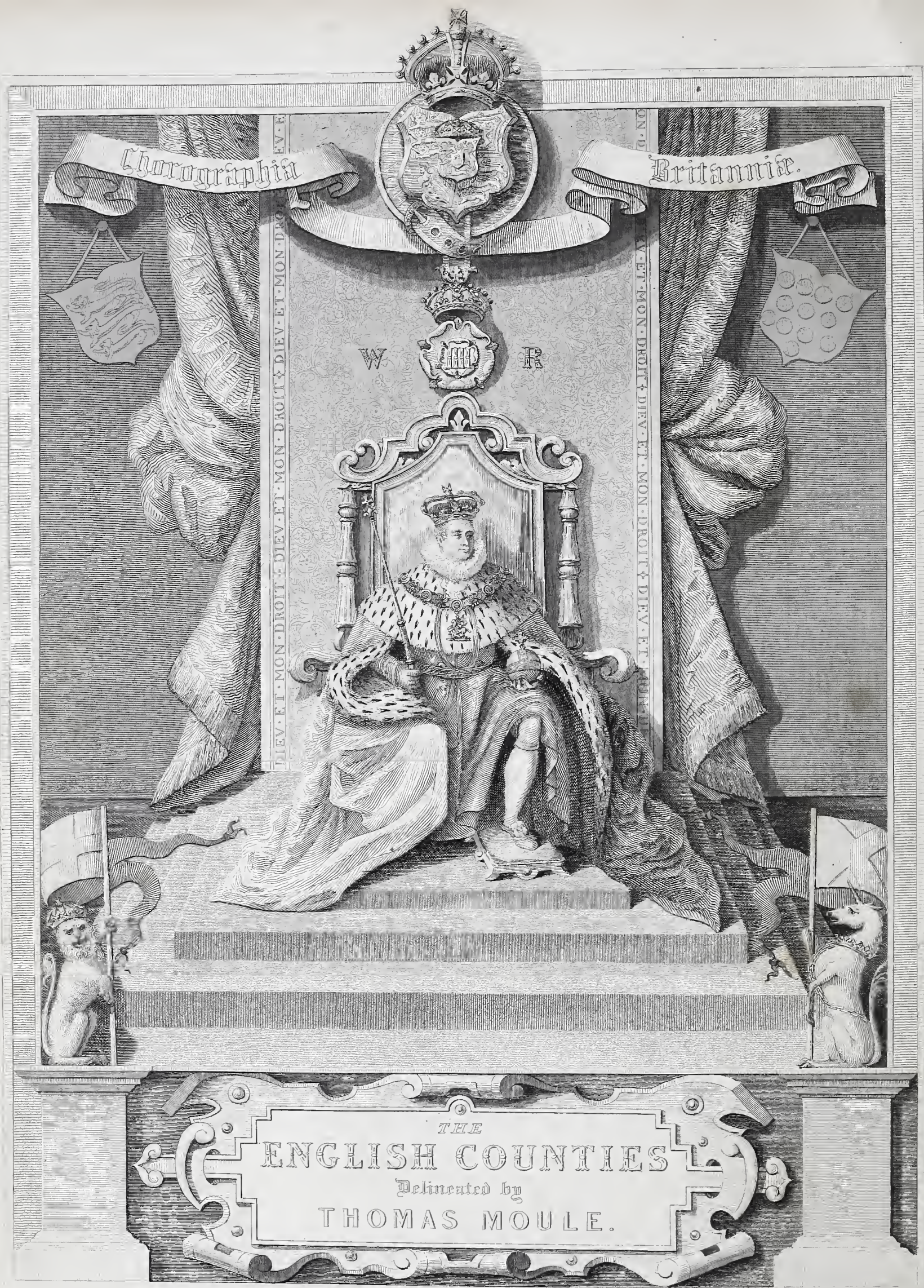


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THE
ENGLISH COUNTIES
Delimited by
THOMAS MOULE.

THE
ENGLISH COUNTIES

DELINEATED;

OR,

A TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND.

ILLUSTRATED BY

A MAP OF LONDON, AND A COMPLETE SERIES OF COUNTY MAPS.

BY THOMAS MOULE,

AUTHOR OF BIBLIOTHECA HERALDICA,
AND EDITOR OF SEVERAL POPULAR TOPOGRAPHICAL WORKS.



VOL. I.

LONDON:
GEORGE VIRTUE, 26, IVY LANE PATERNOSTER ROW.

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LONDON:
J. UNWIN, PRINTER, ST. PETER'S ALLEY, CORNHILL.

P R E F A C E.

England, like a work of genius, deserves and requires a slow and frequent perusal to understand its beauties.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

THE description of England, in its present state, is nearly on the same plan as that of the "Magna Britannia," &c., written by the Rev. Thomas Cox, vicar of Broomfield, in Essex, a Survey of Great Britain, completed in six volumes quarto, in 1731. By adopting, in the present work, which is on larger paper, very small types for printing, and by the arrangement of the parochial divisions in double columns, a more precise account has been obtained, and a much greater number of places has been mentioned under the several parishes; besides including many circumstances of local interest, and a notice of many objects worthy of observation in the vicinity of the cities and towns in each county.

The manners, customs, policy of all,
Pay contribution, to the store he gleans.

COWPER.

The first volume contains an explanatory Introduction relative to the several divisions of the kingdom, the population, the parliamentary representation, the intercourse by roads, and by inland navigation to the several ports, a description of the metropolis and of the southern part of England; of all the eastern and western counties which are comprised in the Home circuit, the Norfolk circuit, and the Western circuit, including the Channel Islands. The counties are alphabetically arranged in the six divisions, three in each volume, corresponding with the circuits in the civil jurisdiction of the kingdom.

The second volume, in like manner, contains the northern topography of England, in an epitome of the county history in the Oxford circuit, the Midland circuit, and the Northern circuit, including a description of the Isle of Man and the Liberty of Berwick-upon-Tweed. In each circuit the counties are also alphabetically arranged; in each county the Hundreds, Wapentakes, or other local divisions, follow in the same order, and

the Parishes of each Hundred are similarly disposed. At the end is a copious Index, compiled, under the Editor's direction, by Mr. W. J. Ward, whose kind assistance is here acknowledged.

Since the commencement of its publication, in May 1830, the proprietors of the work have been changed more than once; other untoward circumstances left the Editor, at one period, without even a hope of his labours being completed. He has to acknowledge with gratitude the kind and liberal attention he received from the present proprietor, Mr. G. Virtue, by whose spirited exertions alone the Editor was enabled to perform his duty, and to continue the account to the end. Mr. Virtue's chief object has been to produce a work of obvious utility at a reasonable price, so as to place it within the reach of every class, not without incurring a very great expense, and at considerable risk. The plan of a concise description of the English Counties, it is some satisfaction to record, received at an early stage of its progress the approbation of the Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and was spoken of in terms of commendation in the *Literary Gazette* and *Times* newspaper. Other journals of celebrity gave their meed of praise to the publisher for its cheapness and fidelity.

Without assuming any extraordinary pretensions to topographical information, the Editor may mention that he has, with "expensive diligence," personally visited every county in England, excepting only Devonshire and Cornwall, and that besides having given up much time to research he was long engaged in the following works, entirely relative to the subject:

"An Essay on Roman Villas of the Augustan Age, and on the Remains of Roman Domestic Edifices discovered in Great Britain," 1833.

The Descriptions annexed to Neale's "Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen," more than seven hundred in number, 1818—1827, in eleven volumes.

The Descriptions accompanying "Views of Noble Mansions in Hampshire, by J. Hewetson," 1825.

The Descriptions in "Great Britain Illustrated, from drawings by William Westall, A.R.A." 1830.

The first volume of "Winkles's Illustrations of the Cathedral Churches of England and Wales," containing descriptions of seven of the principal Cathedrals, 1836.

"Antiquities in Westminster Abbey, ancient oil paintings and sepulchral brasses, engraved from drawings by G. P. Harding," 1825. And

The Descriptions annexed to "Neale and Le Keux's Views of the Collegiate and Parochial Churches," 1826; two volumes.

In the present work every circumstance of commanding attention is included in the description of the towns and villages, and a more particular account is given of the metropolis and its modern improvements, as well as of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with their collegiate structures and public edifices. Statistics

PREFACE.

are, however, made subordinate to a design of rendering the book instructive, by particularizing the most interesting and picturesque objects in the several counties, as well as scenes, situations, and prospects remarkable for extent or beauty.

Humble dales, and mountains bold,
Meadows, woodlands, hills, and fields.

The admiration which the splendid remains of antiquity now very generally excite, rendered it desirable to notice all curious fragments of ancient architecture in the monastic buildings, churches, and crosses of religious foundation; Anglo-Norman castles, the remains of feudal times; the castellated mansions of later date, and the Tudor houses of the nobility and gentry, with brief observations on the peculiarities of each, and historical anecdotes of the structures; nor are the more remote stone circles, cromlechs, Roman and Danish encampments, barrows, tumuli, &c. entirely unnoticed. The whole containing a body of topographical information in a digested order, exhibiting the situation, extent, and productions of the country, natural and artificial, with its government, &c. as well as remarks on the improvement in the arts, manufactures and commerce of the kingdom.

The intrinsic merit and usefulness of provincial histories have always been acknowledged, and in the present state of national taste, works of this description are deservedly regarded with increased attention. Topography is a species of literature almost peculiar to England, the public records of this country affording advantages which, it is presumed, are not possessed by any other state in the world. The minute industry and accurate research of Leland, Camden, Burton, Dugdale, Weever, Ashmole, Spelman, Blomefield, Thoresby, and Chauncy have unfolded immense stores of information upon the subject of local antiquities, while the more recent publications of a higher class, amongst which may be enumerated the volumes of Baker, Blore, Bray, Clutterbuck, Dallaway, Gough, Hunter, Hutchins, Hoare, Lysons, Nichols, Ormerod, Surtees, and Whitaker, by their extensive investigations have exalted this branch of literature, in contributing to the gradual completion of an entire series of county history. To have particularized the authorities in the present work, in which brevity was absolutely necessary, would have been impracticable, so numerous and varied were the books consulted; it is only necessary to say, that to the best works the Editor's obligations are the greatest, and that the information must be considered as entirely derived from them; the errors are his own; as, in his endeavours to add to the value of his own labours, by recording the opinions of others, he may have sometimes mistaken them.

There is another class of books, of the greatest utility in a compilation like the present, to which constant recurrence has been made, amongst these it may be sufficient to mention Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary, and the Population Abstract for 1821, which, with the county maps, published by Carey and Smith, have been resorted to as sufficient authority.

The only personal obligation the Editor has to acknowledge is to Mr. W. H. Leeds, author of several literary works on architecture, for a critique on the modern public edifices of the metropolis, in *volume I*.

This brief description of the English Counties being now completed, it is the Editor's duty to return his sincere thanks to numerous subscribers who patiently gave him their encouragement during its progress, and to hope that his patrons will derive that satisfaction from his labours which it has been his ambition to deserve.

..... Omnes

Pænarum facies hic labor unus habet.

THOMAS MOULE.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The Binder must strictly adhere to this Table, particularly in placing the Plates and Maps to face the proper pages in each volume, and when the Map is treated lengthwise, the lowest part is to be placed towards the right hand.

VOLUME I. CONTAINS:

The Preface and Introduction - - - page i to xxiv

The Home, Norfolk, and Western Circuits.

1. THE HOME CIRCUIT.

	Page
The County of Essex	1
Hertfordshire	17
The County of Kent	33
The County of Middlesex	55
The Cities of London and Westminster (including pages 97* to 144*)	65
The County of Surrey	97
The County of Sussex	117

2. THE NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Bedfordshire	137
Buckinghamshire	149
Cambridgeshire	169
The Isle of Ely	179
The Town and University of Cambridge	185
Huntingdonshire	201
The County of Norfolk	211
The County of Suffolk	253

3. THE WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The County of Cornwall	281
The Scilly Islands (including pages 297* to 312*)	296
Devonshire	397
Dorsetshire	341
Hampshire	369
The Isle of Wight	402
The Channel Islands	407
Somersetshire	409
Wiltshire	451

List of the Maps and Plates in the first volume, thirty-five in number.

	To face page
Frontispiece, the King, to face the Title.	
The Map of England, Introduction	i
The Map of the Inland Navigation of England, in four plates	xvi
Comparative view of the heights of hills	xx

There are ten Maps to illustrate the Home Circuit.

	To face page
Map of Essex	1
„ Hertfordshire	17
„ Kent	33
„ the Isle of Thanet	37
„ Middlesex	55
„ London	65
„ the Environs of London	143*
„ the Metropolitan Boroughs	144*
„ Surrey	97
„ Sussex	117

There are seven Maps to illustrate the Norfolk Circuit.

	To face page
Map of Bedfordshire	137
„ Buckinghamshire	149
„ Cambridgeshire	169
Plan of the Town of Cambridge	185
Map of Huntingdonshire	201
„ Norfolk	211
„ Suffolk	253

There are eleven Maps to illustrate the Western Circuit.

	To face page
Map of Cornwall	281
„ Devonshire	297
„ the Environs of Plymouth and Devonport	321
„ Dorsetshire	341
„ Hampshire	369
„ the Environs of Portsmouth	400
„ the Isle of Wight	404
„ Somersetshire	409
Plan of the City of Bath	412
Environs of Bath and Bristol	414
Map of Wiltshire	451

VOLUME II. CONTAINS:

The Oxford, Midland, and Northern Circuits.

4. THE OXFORD CIRCUIT.

	Page
Berkshire	1
Gloucestershire	17
Herefordshire	37
Monmouthshire	51
Oxfordshire	67
The City and University of Oxford	83
Shropshire	99
Staffordshire	119
Worcestershire	139

5. THE MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Derbyshire	155
Leicestershire	171
Lincolnshire	187
Northamptonshire	219
Nottinghamshire (including page 235* to page 242*)	235
Rutlandshire	243
Warwickshire	251

6. THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Cheshire	267
The County of Cumberland	291
The Isle of Man	307
The County of Durham	309
Islandshire	328
Lancashire	331
The County of Northumberland	365
The Liberty of Berwick-upon-Tweed	387
The County of Westmorland	389
Yorkshire	403
The East Riding	404
The North Riding	434
The West Riding	457

List of the Maps and Plates to the second volume, twenty-seven in number.

Frontispiece, View of Greenwich Hospital, to face Title.

There are eight Maps to illustrate the Oxford Circuit

	To face page
The Map of Berkshire	1
“ Gloucestershire	17
“ Herefordshire	37
“ Oxfordshire	67
The Plan of the City of Oxford	83
The Map of Shropshire	99
„ Staffordshire	119
„ Worcestershire	139

There are eight Maps and Plans to illustrate the Midland Circuit.

	To face page
The Map of Derbyshire	155
„ Leicestershire	171
„ Lincolnshire	187
The Plan of the Port of Boston	190
The Map of Northamptonshire	219
„ Nottinghamshire	235
„ Rutlandshire	243
„ Warwickshire	251

There are ten Maps to illustrate the Northern Circuit.

	To face page
The Map of Cheshire	267
„ Cumberland	291
„ the Isle of Man	307
„ Durham	309
„ Lancashire	331
„ Northumberland	365
„ Westmorland	389
„ the East Riding of Yorkshire	403
„ the North Riding of Yorkshire	434
„ the West Riding of Yorkshire	475

The Index to the whole completes the Second Volume.



Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is written in brown ink on aged, yellowish paper. The script is dense and fills the majority of the page, with some lines appearing slightly faded or obscured by the texture of the paper. The text is arranged in a single column, running vertically down the page.



INTRODUCTION.

ENGLAND, the most considerable division of Great Britain, is bounded by Scotland on the north; by the German Ocean, or North Sea, on the east; by the English Channel, on the south, which divides it from France; and by Wales, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Irish Channel on the west. From north to south England is 450 miles in length, and is in some places 300 miles in breadth, from east to west, being about 1750 miles in circumference, containing a population which, in 1821, appears to have consisted of no less than 11,261,437 persons. The aspect of the country is various and delightful; in some parts verdant plains extend as far as the eye can reach, watered by copious streams. In others the pleasing vicissitudes of gently rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound with prospects of the more romantic kind; lofty hills, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents; nor are there wanting, as a contrast to so many agreeable scenes, the bleak barren moors and wide uncultivated heaths. These are constantly diminishing, in consequence of numerous enclosures and extension of cultivation. The native animals of England are the stag, of which a few are yet to be found in their natural state; the fallow deer, of which there are two kinds; the dog, of which there are various species and different breeds, adapted to the chase; the fox; the wild cat, which is still found in some woods; the martin, the badger, &c. The wild bulls of this island are known to exist at Chillingham castle, in Northumberland, and the wild boar was formerly a native of this country, as also the wolf and the bear, but have gradually become extinct. The most remarkable of the birds, are the eagle, which is rarely met with; falcons of various species; the black cock, and the ptarmigan, found on the lofty hills of Cumberland.

The soil of England is various, consisting generally of clay, loam, sand, chalk, and gravel. Peat and mossy soils are common in the northern districts, and are also to be found, though more rarely, in the southern counties. No country in the world displays such a rich and uniform verdure for so large a portion of the year; while in more southern climates the bloom of nature withers under unintermitted and parching heats, or is obstructed in more northern latitudes by the influence of cold; nature is here refreshed in summer by frequent showers, and in the winter the cold is never so severe as to destroy vegetation. The indigenous fruits are few and of little value; but others have been introduced or brought to perfection by the skill and careful cultivation of the English gardeners. There is scarcely a farm of any extent in the south-western counties which has not an orchard attached to it of sufficient extent to supply the family with cider; but it is chiefly in the counties of Devon, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Monmouth, and Somerset, that cider and perry are made in large quantities for sale, and where the orchard forms a principal object of attention. Hops are cultivated to a considerable extent in the southern counties; timber grows abundantly in most parts of the country:—

Below me trees unnumbered rise, beautiful in various dyes :
The gloomy pine, the poplar blue, the yellow beech, the sable yew,
The slender fir that taper grows, the sturdy oak with broad spread boughs.

Here are some individual trees of extraordinary magnitude, particularly oak and elm trees; but generally the size of the trees in England bear no comparison with some described by travellers.

The mines and quarries of England afford a constant supply of valuable produce; coal is found in great abundance in the northern counties, and in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Shropshire; it is also found in Leicestershire, Warwickshire, and in some of the western counties; but those in the south are generally destitute of that article. Iron abounds in Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Derbyshire, and in the north of Lancashire; it is produced, although not in equal abundance, in other counties: the iron mines are of great antiquity, and are known to have been wrought before the Norman Conquest. Lead is produced in different parts, both in the south and north: these mines are very ancient, and are known to have been wrought in the time of the Romans. Tin is confined to Cornwall and the adjoining parts of Devonshire, and black lead to a small district in Cumberland. Mines of copper are wrought in Cornwall, Devonshire, Derbyshire, and partially in Yorkshire and Staffordshire. There are also mines of rock salt, pits of fullers' earth, potters' clay, &c.

The manufactures of England are of prodigious extent, not only is her own produce made into every variety of fabric and form for use or ornament, but the produce of other countries is imported in order to supply materials for the ingenuity of the numerous artisans; and such are the various devices, and complicated improvements, which science has invented for the abridgement of labour, such is the minuteness and skill with which the industry of the country is arranged and subdivided upon one vast and general plan, and so great is the capital employed that England is enabled, in all the countries to which her commodities are exported, to undersell the manufacturer in his own market. The superiority and cheapness of English manufactures has given them a preference in the markets of Europe and America. In addition to her commerce and manufactures England has extensive fisheries, both at home and abroad.

Literature, science, and all the liberal arts keep pace with the advancement of commerce in England; knowledge has become widely disseminated amongst all classes, and the various periodical publications which are circulated contribute to foster a general spirit of inquiry amongst the people, and to counteract that apathy to mental pursuits, which is apt to grow up in a community purely commercial. In every town of note a newspaper is published, and there are besides other works, as magazines, reviews, and scientific journals, which serve to diffuse an ardour for liberal discussion.

Counties.

England is divided into forty counties, a division which appears to have been established in the Anglo-Saxon era, many of the counties being mentioned in history before the extinction of the Heptarchy, under the original name of shire, which, in its primitive signification, means a share, a division, and county is equivalent to earldom, a province or dominion of an earl. There are three

counties-palatine, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Durham, with peculiar jurisdiction, and Cornwall, under the title of duchy, is settled by act of parliament on the king's eldest son. The shires of England were originally named from some remarkable particularity in the county or the capital town. Surrey, Sussex, and Middlesex from their relative situations, as well as Suffolk and Norfolk. Westmorland and Cumberland are sometimes called the middle shires. All are under the government of a shire reeve, or sheriff, a chief officer of the king.

The Ridings.

A Riding, or trithing, the original name, implies a third part; a mode of division in England now only peculiar to Yorkshire, but common to Lincolnshire, and some other counties in the Anglo-Saxon era.

Lathes.

Lathe, the shire division peculiar to Kent, is stated in the laws of Edward the Confessor to have been the same with the Riding, but could not have comprised the third part of the shire, as in Kent, the only county in which it is named, no less than seven distinct Lathes occur. At present there are only five Lathes in Kent, each consisting of several hundreds. The Lathes were, probably, military divisions, connected with the establishment of the Cinque Ports, for defence of the coast against invasion. The court leet seems to have the same derivation; and Dymchurch Lathe, an annual court, is now held in Romney marsh, for the election of a bailiff, &c.

Rapes.

The six intermediate divisions between the shire and the hundred in Sussex are called Rapes. These appear to have answered generally to the Lathes of Kent; but there is no mention of any court attached to the Rape. It was entrusted to the jurisdiction of an individual, and probably was a military district for the supply of a castle.

In Dorsetshire and Hampshire the hundreds are classed in divisions, simply so named.

Hundreds.

The division of the southern parts of England into Hundreds is unquestionably of Anglo-Saxon origin, and was probably made in imitation of the Centena of Germany; but in what manner the name of hundred was applied is uncertain: indeed, there is scarcely any subject, connected with topography, that has caused so much controversy. Some authors have considered the hundred as relating to the number of heads of families, or the number of dwellings situated in the division; others to the number of hides of land therein contained. By analysing the Domesday Record, an able writer has proved that, as it regards the county of Bedford, the hundred anciently consisted of a hundred hides of land; the same is asserted by Mr. Baker to have been the case with the hundreds of Northamptonshire. Mr. Rickman, in the preliminary observations to the "Population Abstract," says that, "at least one hundred, which, in Saxon numeration, means one hundred and twenty, free men, householders answerable for each other, may be supposed originally to have been found in each hundred; and that the hundreds were regulated by the population, appears from the great number of hundreds in the counties first peopled by the Saxons. Kent and Sussex, when Domesday Book was compiled, each contained more than sixty hundreds, as at present. In Lancashire, a county of greater area than either, there are no more than six hundreds; in Cheshire, seven: and, upon the whole, so irregular is this distribution of territory, that, while several hundreds do not exceed a square mile in area, nor 1,000 persons in population, the hundreds of Lancashire average at 300 square miles in area; and the population contained in one of them, Salford hundred, is now above 320,000."

This irregularity seems to have been felt as an inconvenience early as the reign of Henry VIII., when a remedy was attempted by ordaining divisions, which still exist in most of the English counties. These divisions appear to have been formed by a junction of small hundreds, as in Wiltshire, or a partition of large hundreds, as convenience required, in each particular case. But time, which had caused the irregularity of the ancient hundreds, gradually has the same effect in more modern arrangements. The divisions of Dorsetshire underwent a change in the year 1740.

One part of a hundred is sometimes found in the very middle of another, or several parts of a hundred scattered widely over a whole county. These ragged hundreds are supposed to have had heads of religious houses for their lords, or owners; whence it is presumed that the detached portions were acquisitions after the hundred came into their possession.

Several of the hundreds are strangely scattered; and instances are, probably, most frequent in Wiltshire; Winkley hundred, in Somersetshire; Faringdon hundred, in Berkshire; that of Barton Stacey, in Hampshire, and some others, are remarkable instances of this irregularity, still in existence. Parishes which extend into more hundreds than one, are numerous; as well as the number of places which lie at a distance from their own county or hundred.

The felling of a forest, the draining of a marsh, or the cultivation of a waste by the lord of the manor, would extend the limits of a hundred, in that direction; or whatever was gained or lost by purchase, by heirship, or by violence, must also have altered the boundary.

Hundreds were primarily denominated from places of rendezvous, the situations of which have, in many instances, sunk into oblivion, with the disuse of the custom. The names of hundreds terminating in Low, received their names from some remarkable hill, as Totton's low in Staffordshire; others from a tree as Crowthorn, and Grumbalds Ash, in Gloucestershire, the place where the hundred court was originally held. The jurisdiction of these hundred courts was afterwards transferred to the county courts, and remains so at present, excepting with regard to some; as the Chilterns, which have been by privilege annexed to the crown. These having still their own courts; a steward of these courts is appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a salary of twenty shillings, and all fees belonging to the office, which, being an appointment of profit, the steward must vacate his seat in Parliament. The Chiltern is a name applied to the range of hills traversing Buckinghamshire, a little southward of its centre, and extending from Tring in Hertfordshire, to Henley in Oxfordshire.

Wards.

The four northern counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, and Northumberland are divided into Wards, so named from the warding or guarding necessary in that part of the country against the frequent excursions of the Scots.

At Alnwick, on the proclamation of the fairs, the adjacent townships send representatives to attend the bailiff, who keep ward all night in every quarter of the town, and are free of toll by this service. This is the most perfect remains of watch and ward now retained.

The Wards of the City of London are similarly named, from the guard or watch necessarily kept in them.

Wapentakes.

The Wapentakes of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire are equivalent to the Hundreds, and the name literally signifies "To arms," from wappen, weapons, and tac, touch. The meeting was held sometimes at a distance from town, whence the division derived its name from some conspicuous natural object, as Barkston Ash, Skireake, or shire oak; the last is still remaining in the village of Hedingley, near Leeds, in Yorkshire.

Soke, Liberty, &c.

Soke is a district wherein the power or liberty to administer justice, is exercised. It is used in Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire. Lythe is a liberty, or member, as Pickering Lythe in Yorkshire.

Districts of large extent are found under the name of Liberties, which affect the general course of law in the hundreds. In Dorsetshire, where this denomination chiefly prevails, the grants of some of these liberties are dated as late as the reign of Henry VIII. and even of Elizabeth.

Parish.

The Parish of the early Britons was synonymous with Diocese; the district submitted to the authority of a bishop, was originally called his parish. It is admitted by the most intelligent antiquaries that the distribution of the kingdom into parishes, in the present acceptation of the term, did not originate in any specific decree, but was the progressive work of ages, and was nearly completed by the end of the twelfth century. A comparatively few parishes was, it is true, formed in the Anglo-Saxon era; but being too extended in their boundaries for the accommodation of a dispersed population, were subsequently divided in the Anglo-Norman period.

Selden, speaking of Domesday Boke, in his history of tythes, says that, "In certain counties, as Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, and some few others, a parish church is rarely noticed; but, in others, churches very often occur." In the time of King James, according to Camden, there were 9284 parishes; and, in 1821, there were 10693 parishes in England.

In modern times the boundary of every parish has been settled with precision; an exactness produced by the laws for the relief of the poor, by which a motive for ascertaining the boundary of a parish continually subsists. When this began to take place, the parishes of the northern counties were found to be much too large, thirty or forty square miles being there no unusual area of a parish; and in general the parishes in the north average at seven or eight times the area of those in the southern counties. According to the last Report of the Poor Law Commissioners in 1837, 7942 parishes were formed into 363 Unions for the administration of relief.

Soon after the restoration of King Charles II., a law was passed permitting townships and villages, although not entire parishes, to maintain their own poor; and under this law the townships northward of the rivers Humber and Dee have become as distinctly limited, as if they were separate parishes; but the townships still seem liable to separation and partition.

Mr. Davidson, clerk of the peace for the county of Northumberland, arranged the townships of that county under their several parishes, in the year 1777; and W. W. Carus Wilson, Esq., an active magistrate in Westmorland, did the same for that county, in the year 1802.

The place which gives the name to the whole parish, is the designation under which the several townships will be found arranged, although it frequently happens that the place is less important than its subordinate township; but this arrangement could not be avoided without departing from the customary manner of denomination.

Extra Parochial Places

Besides the Parishes, and their tythings or townships, there are many places in England, not contained within the limits of any parish, and thence called extra-parochial. These places are found usually to have been the site of religious houses, or of ancient castles, the owners of which did not permit any interference with their authority, within their own limits; and in early times the existence of such exemptions from the general government of the kingdom, is not surprising. In the language of the ancient law of England such places were not geldable, nor shire ground; and as the sheriff was then the receiver-general in his county, extra-parochial places were neither taxable, nor within the ordinary pale or civil jurisdiction; and the inhabitants are still virtually exempt from many civil duties and offices, served not without inconvenience by others, for the benefit of the community at large. The number of such places is not inconsiderable, although difficult to be discovered; more than two hundred are probably enumerated in this work; and the subject is worthy of attention, as the acquisition or new land, by reclaiming forests, drainage of fens, or embankment from the sea, furnishes occasion for endeavouring to establish extra-parochial immunities.

Population.

From the summary of population returns, reduced into order by John Rickman, Esq., and printed by command of Parliament, a va-

luable document to the topographical historian, it appears that the population of England was, in 1700, .. 5,475,000 persons.
in 1801, .. 8,331,434
in 1811, .. 9,538,827
in 1821, .. 11,261,437
in 1831, .. 13,089,338

and that the increase in the last thirty years has been 4,757,904.

The amount of population throughout this work has uniformly been taken from the census of 1821; the following census of 1831 having been made while this work was in progress, it would, consequently, have been improper partially to have adopted that as a guide.

It is to be observed that the returns are always given in parochial districts, which are very seldom coincident with the boundaries of the towns, whence a difficulty arises in correctly estimating the population of large towns.

Reform in the Representation of the People in 1832.

As the act of parliament was passed and carried into execution during the progress of this work, it is necessary to state the most important of the changes that were made, with a view to a more comprehensive parliamentary representation.

The Boroughs Disfranchised were,

- In KENT—Queenborough, New Romney. In SURREY—Gatton, Bletchingley, and Haslemere. In SUSSEX—Bramber, East Grinstead, Winchelsea, Seaford, and Steyning.
In BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—Wendover and Amersham. In NORFOLK—Castic Rising. In SUFFOLK—Dunwich, Orford, and Aldeburgh.
In CORNWALL—St. Michaels, Bossiney, St. Mawes, East and West Looe, St. Germans, Newport, Camelford, Tregony, Saltash, Callington, Fowey, and Lostwithiel. In DEVONSHIRE—Beeralston, Plympton, and Okehampton. In DORSETSHIRE—Corfe Castle. In HAMPSHIRE—Stockbridge, Whitchurch, Yarmouth, and Newtown Isle of Wight. In SOMERSETSHIRE—Ilchester, Milborne Port, and Minehead. In WILTSHIRE—Old Sarum, Ludgershall, Hindon, Great Bedwin, Heytesbury, Wootten Bassett, and Downton.
In HEREFORDSHIRE—Weobly. In SHROPSHIRE—Bishops Castle.
In NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—Higham Ferrers and Brackley.
In LANCASHIRE—Newton. In WESTMORLAND—Appleby. In YORKSHIRE—Aldbrough, Boroughbridge, and Hedon.

Boroughs in which the Number of Representatives is reduced from Two to One each, are

- In KENT—Hythc. In SURREY—Ryegate. In SUSSEX—Midhurst, Horsham, Arundel, and Rye.
In SUFFOLK—Eye.
In CORNWALL—Liskard, Launceston, St. Ives, and Helston. In DEVONSHIRE—Ashburton and Dartmouth. In DORSETSHIRE—Wareham, Lyme, and Shaftesbury. In HAMPSHIRE—Petersfield and Christchurch. In WILTSHIRE—Westbury, Wilton, Malmesbury, and Calne.
In BERKSHIRE—Wallingford. In OXFORDSHIRE—Woodstock. In WORCESTERSHIRE—Droitwich.
In LINCOLNSHIRE—Grimsby.
In LANCASHIRE—Clitheroe. In NORTHUMBERLAND—Morpeth. In YORKSHIRE—Northallerton and Thirsk.

New Boroughs to return Two Members to Parliament, are

- In KENT—Greenwich. In MIDDLESEX—The Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, and Marylebone. In SURREY—Lambeth. In SUSSEX—Brighton.
In DEVONSHIRE—Devonport.
In GLOUCESTERSHIRE—Stroud. In STAFFORDSHIRE—Wolverhampton, and Stoke-upon-Trent.
In WARWICKSHIRE—Birmingham.

In CHESHIRE—Macclesfield, and Stockport. In DURHAM—Sunderland. In LANCASHIRE—Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, and Oldham. In YORKSHIRE—Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford and Halifax.

New Boroughs which return One Member each to Parliament, are

In KENT—Chatham.

In SOMERSETSHIRE—Frome.

In GLOUCESTERSHIRE—Cheltenham. In STAFFORDSHIRE—Walsall. In WORCESTERSHIRE—Dudley, and Kidderminster.

In CUMBERLAND—Whitehaven. In DURHAM—Gateshead, and South Shields. In LANCASHIRE—Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury, Rochdale, Salford, and Warrington. In NORTHUMBERLAND—Tynemouth. In WESTMORLAND—Kendal. In YORKSHIRE—Huddersfield, Wakfield, and Whitby.

The Boroughs which were specially regulated by Clauses of the Reform Act, 1832, are the following :—

New Shoreham in Sussex, now includes the whole of the Rape of Bramber, with the exception of some parts, which are included in the Borough of Horsham.

Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, includes the Hundred of Aylesbury.

Penryn, in Cornwall, includes the town of Falmouth.

Melcombe Regis, in Dorsetshire, returns two Members only, instead of four.

Cricklade, in Wiltshire, includes the Hundreds of Highworth, Cricklade, Staple, Kingsbridge, and Malmesbury, excepting that part of the last Hundred included within the Borough of Malmesbury.

East Retford, in Nottinghamshire, includes the Hundred of Bassetlaw, and all places within the boundary or limit of that Hundred.

The following alterations were made by the Reform Act of 1832, in the several Counties of England :—

Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex were divided, and two Members are returned for each division. Hertfordshire now returns three Members to Parliament.

Norfolk and Suffolk are divided, and return four Members each. Buckinghamshire and Cambridgeshire return three Members each.

Cornwall, Devonshire, Hampshire, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire return four Members each; and Dorsetshire returns three Members. The Isle of Wight returns one Member.

Gloucestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire return four Members each. Berkshire, Herefordshire, and Oxfordshire now return three Members each.

Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, and Warwickshire return four Members for each.

Cheshire, Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, and Northumberland have been divided, and two Members are returned for each division, in each county. Yorkshire returns two for each Riding.

The Counties of England now return 144 Members; the cities return 50, the Universities 4, and the boroughs 273, making a total number of 471 Members of Parliament for England: the number of the Commons, including Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, is 658 Members.

Churches.

The nature and value of the benefice is described in every parish. Rectories are the most numerous class of benefices, and are usually the richest. A rectory is the entire parish church, with all its rights, glebe, tithe, and other profits; a living, whereof the predial tithe is not impropriated. When the living is in the hands of a layman, it is an impropriation. An appropriation is when the living is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house, a serving of a benefice to the perpetual use of some foundation which has obtained the king's licence to appoint a vicar to officiate for them.

At the dissolution of monasteries, most of these appropriations devolved to the crown, and were conveyed to laymen; whence they are called impropriations, as being improperly in the hands of laymen.

A great portion of benefices is in the patronage of the crown, of the bishops, of ecclesiastical dignitaries and corporations, and of opulent individuals.

The first forms, rules, rites, and ministers of the Christian Church, received Greek denominations; its whole vocabulary was derived from the Greek language. The bishops bore Greek names; and the whole church might be called more Greek than Roman; although the church flourished, and first received a decided form and hierarchy, at Rome. The first fruits and tenths was a fund collected from the church before the Reformation; these were paid to the Pope, and made applicable to carrying on the secular government of Rome. Henry VIII. contrived to apply these tenths and first fruits to state purposes in this country. Previously the value of rectories were ascertained by the taxation of 1254, 38th Henry III., made by Walter, Bishop of Norwich, called the Norwich taxation; and by that of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1291, the 20th Edward I.

In 1535, 26th Henry VIII., a return was made, which gave a survey of all the ecclesiastical lands and revenues of the country in that period. This valuation, known by the name of Liber Regis, or the King's Book, is kept up to the present time, in the Remembrancer's Office. The valuation in the King's Book, in many cases, determines whether a living be tenable with a fellowship or a college, or not. In taking a second living compatible with a former, regard must be had to this valuation in the King's Book; and it is according to the same valuation, that the presentation must have a stamp of a greater or lesser value.

Besides the chapels belonging to the larger parishes, there are free chapels, independent of the rector, and some parochial chapels, differing only in name from parishes; but they are not numerous.

Monasteries.

A considerable portion of the landed property in the kingdom having been in the possession of the monastical, clerical, and military orders, an account is given in this work of all the abbeys, priories, and houses of friars, formerly in England. So extensive were the temporal possessions of the religious institutions, that there were few parishes which were not, in part, claimed by the regular orders, or in which the religious had not an interest. Of the number of religious houses existing in 1535, 186 belonged to the Benedictine order, 173 to the Austin canons, and 103 to the Cistercians; the rest, in smaller proportions, amongst the numerous orders. The valuation, at the time of the dissolution, is chiefly taken from that of Speed, in his "Historie of Britain," being the gross incomes of the religious foundations, of which Dugdale gives only the clear revenues; but other valuations, from competent authorities, are occasionally inserted. The names of the persons to whom the estates were granted after the dissolution, are given in most instances, and those of the present proprietors, whenever they could be obtained. A description of the most beautiful, but dilapidated remains of the conventual buildings, which yet adorn the country, is introduced as a means of directing the attention of the public to the finest specimens of architectural science.

Orthography.

The spelling of the names of various places, has been found to differ very much; and, as a proof of the unsettled state of orthography, seventeen methods of spelling Wainfleet in Lincolnshire, the birth-place of the founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, is mentioned by Dr. Chandler, in his life of that prelate.

The original names of places have been very often confounded and neglected; and in the changes made by time and caprice, the topographer has to contend with innumerable corruptions. There is no greater difficulty in topographical and genealogical researches, than in ascertaining precisely the spelling of a proper name. Burghley is adopted, in the history of Hatfield house, in Mr. Robinson's "Vitruvius Britannicus," as most agreeable to contemporary authority, and as approaching nearest to its evident derivation from Burgh and Ley, simply meaning the town field; although

Burleigh, it must be confessed, is frequently used in works of acknowledged authority, and is not more improper than the titles of Earl of Stradbroke, derived from Stradbrook, a village on his lordship's estate in Suffolk, or that of Viscount Goderich, which is taken from Goodrich castle in Herefordshire.

Roads.

The principal Roads in the kingdom are those by which the mail-coaches travel, branching from the metropolis to the most distant points in every required direction; amongst many improvements of the Roads suggested by Mr. Telford, it may be mentioned that all high hedges and trees are now cut down, and the sloping banks near the roads removed, that they may be kept open to the sun and air.

The improvements in the inland department of the General Post-office, which have been made since this book was commenced in 1830, are numerous and extensive. The following post towns have been established within that period, in addition to those which formerly existed.

Bognor, Robertsbridge, and St. Leonards, in Sussex; March, in Cambridgeshire, and Long Stratton, in Norfolk.

In the Western Counties—Callington, Redruth, Ilfracombe, Ivy-bridge, Torquay, Torrington, Stony Cross, Ilchester, South Petherton, Wincanton, Hindon, Swindon, Wily, and Woodyates.

In the Oxford circuit—Chalford, Coleford, Newnham, Bilston, Cheadle, Eccleshall, Droitwich, and Malvern.

In the Midland Counties—Belper, Matlock, Ashby de la Zouch, Barton on Humber, Spittal, Dunchurch, Leamington, Solihull, Southam, and Welford.

In the Northern Counties—Altringham, Chester le Street, Rushyford, Garstang, Felton, Catterick, Dewsbury, Driffield, Goole, Huddersfield, Market Weighton, Pocklington, and Selby; besides Bridgend, Builth, Chirk, Corwen, Crickhowell, Llanelly, Llangatock, Narbeth, Pwllheli, Rhayader, and St. Clears, in Wales.

A list of the principal Roads is necessary, to show how the several Counties are connected, and the facilities of travelling.

1. The Dover road, the most frequented in England, being the readiest passage to France and the Downs, is through Dartford, Rochester, Sittingbourne, and Canterbury, to Dover.

2. The Brighton road is through Croydon, Reigate, Crawley, and Cuckfield, to Brighton.

3. The Hastings and St. Leonard's road is by Seven Oaks, Tunbridge Wells, Robertsbridge, Battle, and Hastings, to St. Leonards.

4. The Portsmouth road is through Kingston, Guildford, and Petersfield, to Portsmouth.

5. The Southampton and Pool road is through Staines, Farnham, Alton, Winchester, Southampton, and Ringwood, to Poole.

6. The Falmouth and Penzance road leads through Bagshot, Harford Bridge, Overton, Andover, Salisbury, Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, Axminster, Honiton, Exeter, Oakhampton, Launceston, Bodmin, Truro, and Falmouth, to Penzance.

7. The Exeter road, *via* Yeovil, is through Staines, Andover, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Yeovil, Crewkerne, Chard, and Honiton, to Exeter.

8. The Exeter, Devonport, and Falmouth road is through Bagshot, Whitchurch, Andover, Amcsbury, Ilchester, Ilminster, Honiton, Exeter, Ashburton, Plymouth, Devonport, Liskeard, Lostwithiel, St. Austel, and Truro, to Falmouth.

9. The Bath, Exeter, and Devonport road passes through Hounslow, Maidenhead, Newbury, Marlborough, Devizes, Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, Taunton, Collumpton, Exeter, Chudleigh, Newton Abbot, and Totness, to Devonport.

10. The Bristol and Pembroke road is through Hounslow, Maidenhead, Newbury, Calne, Bath, and Bristol, to Cardiff, Swansea, Carmarthen, and Pembroke.

11. The Stroud road is through Maidenhead, Henley, Abingdon, Faringdon, Fairford, Cirencester, and Stroud.

12. The Gloucester and Monmouth road passes through Hounslow, Maidenhead, Oxford, Witney, Northleach, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Ross, Monmouth, and Abergavenny, to Carmarthen.

13. The Worcester and Ludlow road passes through High

Wycombe, Oxford, Moreton in Marsh, Worcester, and Tenbury, to Ludlow.

14. The Birmingham, Shrewsbury, and Holyhead road, is through Stony Stratford, Towcester, Daventry, Dunchurch, Coventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shiffnall, Shrewsbury, and Oswestry, to Holyhead.

15. The Banbury, Birmingham, and Stourport road, is through Aylesbury, Bicester, Banbury, Southam, Warwick, Birmingham, and Kidderminster, to Stourport.

16. The Chester road is through Dunstable, Woburn, Northampton, Lutterworth, Hinkley, Atherston, Tamworth, Lichfield, Stafford, Nantwich, and Tarporley, to Chester.

17. The Liverpool road is through St. Albans, Stony Stratford, Towcester, Daventry, Dunchurch, Coventry, Colcshill, Lichfield, Stone, Newcastle, Knutsford, and Warrington, to Liverpool.

18. The Manchester and Carlisle road passes through Redburn, Dunstable, Woburn, Northampton, Market Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Derby, Asbourne, Macclesfield, Manchester, Preston, Lancaster, Burton, Kendal, and Penrith, to Carlisle.

19. The Halifax road passes through Woburn, Newport Paynell, Market Harborough, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Chesterfield, Sheffield, and Huddersfield, to Halifax.

20. The Leeds road passes through Barnet, Welwyn, Hitchin, Bedford, Higham Ferrers, Kettering, Uppingham, Oakham, Melton, Nottingham, Mansfield, Chesterfield, Sheffield, Barnsley, and Wakefield, to Leeds.

21. The Wetherby and Carlisle road is through Barnet, Welwyn, Baldock, Stilton, Stamford, Grantham, Newark, Ollerton, Worksop, Doncaster, Pontefract, Wetherby, Boroughbridge, Gretnabridge, Brough, Appleby, and Penrith, to Carlisle.

22. The Lincoln and Hull road passes through Waltham Cross, Baldock, Peterborough, Bourne, Folkingham, Sleaford, Lincoln, and Brigg, to Hull, on the opposite side of the Humber.

23. The Boston and Louth road is through Waltham Cross, Ware, Arrington, Caxton, Huntingdon, Peterborough, Spalding, Boston, and Spilsby, to Louth.

24. The York and Edinburgh road is through Waltham Cross, Ware, Arrington, Huntingdon, Stilton, Stamford, Grantham, Newark, Barnby Moor, Doncaster, Ferrybridge, Tadcaster, York, Easingwold, Thirsk, Northallerton, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle, Morpeth, Alnwick, Belford, Berwick, and Dunbar, to Edinburgh.

25. The Cambridge, Lynn, and Wells road, is through Ware, Royston, Cambridge, Ely, Downham, Lynn, Snettisham, and Burnham, to Wells.

26. The Newmarket and Norwich road is through Bishops Stortford, Littlebury, Newmarket, Bury St. Edmunds, Thetford, and Attleborough, to Norwich.

27. The Ipswich and Norwich road is through Ingatestone, Witham, Colchester, Ipswich, Stoke, and Long Stratton, to Norwich; the Yarmouth road is the same as that of Norwich to Ipswich, when it passes thence through Wickham Market, and Yoxford, to Yarmouth.

Rail-Roads.

Rail-roads, presenting an increased celerity of movement, were introduced into this country in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and were employed in some of the collieries at Newcastle-on-Tyne. A description of them, as constructed in the year 1676, may be found in "The Life of the Lord Keeper North." These Rail-roads were of wood, and for a long time made but little progress in improvement. Cast-iron Railroads are stated to have been used at the colliery belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, near Shelfield, in the year 1776.

A Steam Carriage was invented and brought into use by Trevithick, upon the Rail-road of Merthyr Tydvil, in South Wales, in the year 1804; but the locomotive engine was not brought to perfection till 1830, upon the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-road; see page 357 of Vol 2.

The Rail-roads of England which have been executed, and are now in operation, about thirty in number, are here placed in the order in which they were completed.

1. The Surrey Railway, from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon, nine miles in length, was opened about the year 1802, for

the conveyance of lime, chalk, and agricultural products, to London, and for the return of coals and manure for the use of the country through which it passes; horses are the motive power employed; and it was never intended for the conveyance of passengers.

2. The Croydon, Merstham, and Godstone Rail-road, formed in 1803, is a continuation of the Surrey Rail-way.

3. The Forest of Dean Rail-road, opened in 1809, for the conveyance of timber, coals, iron, ore, and other minerals, found in the forest, for shipment at Bullo Pill, on the river Severn, near Newnham, whence it proceeds to the summit of a hill in Dean Forest; it is in length about seven miles and a half.

4. The Severn and Wye Rail-road, opened in 1809, affords an easy communication between the rivers Severn and Wye, and the collieries and quarries in Dean Forest. It commences at Lydbrook, on the Wye, and terminates at the lower verge below Newerne, in the parish of Lydney. It is connected with the Severn at Nass point, by a canal, one mile in length. The extent of Rail-road, including nine branches laid from the main line, to coal and other mines, is about twenty-six miles.

5. The Monmouth Rail-road, opened in 1810, runs from Howler Slade, in Dean Forest, to the town of Monmouth; and has several branch Rail-roads communicating with various quarries and collieries near to the main line.

6. The Hay Rail-road commences at Parton Cross, in the parish of Eardisley, in Herefordshire; and, after passing through a mountainous district, by a circuitous course of twenty-four miles, ends at the wharf of the Brecon and Abergavenny canal. This road is of great advantage to the owners of the property through which it runs, by affording facilities for the transit of mineral and other products.

7. The Kington Rail-road is a continuation of the Hay Rail-road from Parton Cross to Kington, and thence to the lime works, near Burlinjob, in Radnorshire: its length is about fourteen miles.

8. The Lanviangel Rail-road commences at Lanviangel Crucorney, in Monmouthshire, and ends on the bank of the Brecon and Abergavenny canal, two miles N.W. from the latter town, a distance of about six miles and a half.

9. The Grosmont Tramroad, or Rail-way, is a continuation of the Lanviangel Rail-road, and ends at the Langua bridge, on the Monnow, between Abergavenny and Hereford, a distance of nearly seven miles, in the course of which a difference in the level of 166 feet is accomplished.

10. The Mamhilad Rail-road commences at Usk bridge, and ends at Mamhilad, three miles north from Pontypool, a distance of five miles.

11. The Gloucester and Cheltenham Rail-road commences at the Knap toll-gate, Cheltenham, and ends at the basin of the Gloucester and Berkeley canal, in the City of Gloucester, a distance of about nine miles. It is the means of supplying the town of Cheltenham with coal at a cheap rate.

12. The Mansfield and Pinxton Rail-road commences at Bullshead lane, Mansfield, and ends at Pinxton basin, near Alfreton, Derbyshire, where it communicates with a branch of the Cromford canal, passing above eight miles through a country abounding with minerals. A branch of this Rail-road begins about a mile a half from Pinxton basin, and passes eastward towards the Codnor Park works. The main line is proposed to be united to the Midland Counties Rail-road.

13. The Plymouth and Dartmoor Rail-road commences at Prince Town, on Dartmoor, and ends at the Sound at Sutton Pool, Plymouth, including a branch from the lime works at Catsdown; its length, through a very circuitous route, is about thirty miles, passing one of the most interesting specimens of woodland scenery in the county, before it reaches Roborough Down.

14. The Stratford and Moreton Rail-road for supplying Moreton in the Marsh, Stow in the Wold, and other places through which it passes, with coal, and for conveying back to Stratford-on-Avon, stone, and agricultural produce; the length is sixteen miles, with a branch to Shipston-on-Stour, extending two miles and a half.

15. The Stockton and Darlington Rail-road, the earliest considerable project of the kind, was the first upon which locomotive steam engines were used; see page 315, vol. ii. The extension to the Tees mouth, crosses the river by a suspension bridge, and proceeds by Stainsby, Stainton, Acklam, Newport, Middlesborough, Leventhorp, and Ormsby, to the river Tees.

16. The Clarence Rail-road begins at Samphire Beacon, on the banks of the Tees, in Durham, and joins the Stockton and Darlington Rail-road at Sim Pasture. By means of this Rail-road several valuable coal-fields and lime-stone quarries have been more effectually and cheaply connected with the port of Stockton. The main line is only fifteen miles and a half long; but there are six branches, extending, collectively, more than thirty miles. The city of Durham branch quits the main line at Stillington, in Red-Marshal parish, for Durham. The Stockton branch from the old Durham and Yarm road, to Stockton-on-Tees. The Deanery branch from Sim Pasture to Bishops Auckland. The Sherburn branch from Ferry hill to the lime and coal-works at Sherburn. The Byers Green branch from Ferry hill to Byers Green; and the Chilton branch from the Durham branch to Chilton in the parish of Merrington.

17. The Redruth and Chasewater Rail-road for conveying the rich mineral produce of the district to a place of shipment, begins in the eastern side of Redruth, in Cornwall, whence it proceeds round Carnmarth hill to Twelve Heads, and then to Point Quay, a shipping port on the river Fal, at the head of Carreg road, in the parish of Feock. The length of the main line is more than nine miles; but there are, besides, four branches, amounting together to more than five miles.

18. The Rummey Rail-road takes its name from the river Rummey, along the bank of which it runs from Abertyswg, in Bedwelty parish, Monmouthshire, to Pye Corner, in Bassaleg parish, where it joins the Sirhowey Rail-road, about two miles and a half W. from Newport. Its length is nearly twenty-two miles; and it is used for the conveyance of the abundant mineral products of the district through which it passes.

19. The Cromford and High Peak Rail-road from the Cromford canal in Derbyshire, to the Peak Forest canal, at Whaley Bridge, opened in 1829, is thirty-four miles in length, passing over high land. An ascent of 990 feet above the level of the Cromford canal is accomplished by means of several inclined planes, up which wagons are drawn by stationary steam engines: the summit level is maintained for twelve miles and a half; and the Rail-road, in its course, passes through a hill by a tunnel, nearly three furlongs in length; fifty-two bridges and archways have also been built upon it. This Rail-road opens a convenient communication for trade between the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, the town of Manchester, and the port of Liverpool.

20. The Portland Rail-road is a line of little more than two miles in length, from the Priory lands in Portland Island, to the stone piers, Portland Castle, Dorsetshire.

21. The Heck and Wentbridge Rail-road to convey stone procured at Wentbridge and Smeaton, in Yorkshire, for shipment; is rather circuitous in its course of about seven miles and a half to the Knottingley and Goole canal, part of the Aire and Calder navigation.

22. The Liverpool and Manchester Rail-road, the most important hither completed, has been fully described at page 357, vol. ii., in regard to its course, length, and manner of construction.

23. The Bolton and Leigh Rail-road, one of the branches of the Liverpool and Manchester line, begins at the canal, near Bolton-le-Moors, and proceeds through various collieries to a branch of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, communicating with the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Leigh, with a short extension to connect the towns of Bolton and Leigh. The length of the Rail-road is little more than nine miles, and the trade is carried on by means of locomotive steam engines.

24. The Warrington and Newton Rail-road, another branch of the Liverpool and Manchester line, enables the town of Warrington to partake of the advantages resulting from easy communication with the great commercial towns and with the coal-fields in its neighbourhood.

25. The Canterbury and Whitstable Rail-road was opened in May, 1830, to give facilities to the trade between London and Canterbury. It begins at the river Stour, Canterbury, and proceeds by St. Dunstons and Hackington through Clowes Wood, part of the Forest of Blean, to Whitstable bay. Its length is six miles and a quarter, formed into a series of inclined planes, a great part of which are of too great an inclination to allow of locomotive power; and stationary steam engines are here provided. On part of the line, which is nearly level, locomotive engines are used; at the dis-

tance of a mile and a quarter from Canterbury, is a tunnel about half a mile long. The highest point of the line about midway, is 220 feet above the level of the sea at Whitstable.

26. The Bristol and Gloucestershire Rail-road is part of an extensive plan to establish a Rail-road between Bristol and Birmingham; a length of nine miles is only constructed from Cuckold's Pill, near the floating dock, Bristol, in a north-easterly direction through various collieries to Coal-pit Heath, near Westerleigh, in Gloucestershire.

27. The Leeds and Selby Rail-road, opened in 1834, is described at page 461, vol. 2. It is intended to continue this line to Hull, establishing a communication between the manufactories of Yorkshire and the Baltic.

28. The Leicester and Swannington Rail-road for the supply of coal and lime-stone to Leicester, begins at the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union canal, in Leicester, and proceeds N.W. through a tunnel a mile and a quarter long, to the northern side of Swannington, in the parish of Whitwick, nearly sixteen miles in total length. It is to be continued to the Ashby de la Zouch Rail-road, with a branch to Cole Orton.

29. The London and Greenwich Rail-road, the first executed Rail-road having its commencement in the metropolis, was only in progress when the description in vol. 1, page 144* was written. The opening was celebrated on 14th December, 1836, by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and gentlemen connected with science. Five trains of carriages started conveying 1,500 persons, and performing the journey of three miles to Deptford, in less than eight minutes. It was projected by Colonel Landmann; the surveyors and architects were Messrs. Smith and Newman; and the contractor Mr. Mackintosh: the success of the whole is considered to be due to the exertions of George Walker, esq., the managing director. The royal assent to the act for its formation, was given in 1833.

The viaduct is composed of about 1000 arches, eighteen feet in span, and twenty-two feet high; a form of construction rendered necessary by the number of streets over which the line is carried. The Deptford Pier Rail-road is carried from the main line, at the High-street, Deptford, to the river side; and a pier is now constructing to facilitate the embarkation and landing of passengers by steam vessels. This Rail-road will probably become the channel by which other lines of road, as the Croydon and South Eastern may enter the City of London.

30. The Whitby and Pickering Rail-road, seventeen miles in extent, by which the hilly and inconvenient road between those towns is in a great degree superseded, was opened in May, 1836. It is not intended for steam carriages; but the travelling is effected partly by horses, and partly by inclined planes.

The tour, by the Rail-road, is through Eskdale, the picturesque vale of Goathland, Newton Dale, &c.; and illustrations of the scenery on this line have been published, from drawings by G. Dodgson.

31. The Newcastle and Carlisle Rail-road, of which seventeen miles were opened to the public in 1834, and forty-nine in 1836. Before it enters the valley of the Tyne, it encounters some difficult country; and the river scenery of the Tyne, viewed from the Rail-road, is exceedingly beautiful. Coal, stone, and agricultural produce, are the chief articles conveyed. This communication between the eastern and western coasts of England, is expected to be very beneficial; to Carlisle, in particular.

The following Rail-roads are now in active progress; involving, in their construction, a sum of money indicating a degree of private wealth and enterprise, such as no time or country but England has ever exhibited, and suggesting an idea of the aggregate riches of the country, which it is startling to contemplate.

The London and Southampton Rail-road by Vauxhall, Wimbledon, north of Guildford, to Basingstoke, Winchester, and Southampton, nearly seventy-five miles.

The great Western Rail-road connecting Bath and Bristol with London, and terminating on the Birmingham line, about four miles from the station in London, includes a long tunnel, on an inclined plane, at Box, near Chippenham, in Wiltshire.

The London and Birmingham Rail-road, an important undertaking, noticed in vol. 1, page 144*, is very shortly to be opened.

The principal entrance of the London station, erected from de-

signs by *P. Hardwick*, is on the northern side of Euston Square; the line of road passes by the valley of Brent to Watford, Berkhamstead, Fenny Stratford, near Northampton, Daventry, Rugby, and Coventry, to the station at Birmingham, the entrance to which is now erecting, from designs by *Hardwick*. There are several tunnels required to carry the line through the different ridges that cross its course; one of these at Watford exceeds a mile in length. By this means, good levels have been secured; and the distance of 111½ miles will be performed in five hours and a half.

The Grand Junction Rail-road continues the London and Birmingham line northward, by Wolverhampton, Penkridge, Stafford, on the western side of Newcastle, and the Potteries, through Cheshire to Warrington and Newton, where it joins the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-road at a point equidistant from each of these towns. This district traversed requires no tunnels; but, across the valley of the Weaver, in Cheshire, is a viaduct of twenty arches, of sixty feet span, and more than sixty feet above the level of the valley.

The North Union Rail-road is another branch, formerly known as the Wigan Rail-road, which completes a distance of twenty-one miles from Newton to Preston, including a viaduct across the valley of the Ribble at Penwortham.

The Preston and Wyre Rail-road will continue the line to the harbour of Wyre on the southern side of Lancaster bay, a length of nearly 300 miles from Southampton to Preston. Here a town, to be named Fleetwood, is proposed to be built; and docks constructed for the accommodation of shipping. Its proximity to the lakes, by means of steam boats plying across the bay of Morecambe, will make it the nearest route to that beautiful district, by many miles.

The Midland Counties Rail-road is to proceed from the London Rail-road at Rugby, passing by Lutterworth, Leicester, and Loughborough, to Pinxton, near Alfreton, in Derbyshire, where it is to join the Mansfield Rail-road, crossed by branches near its northern extremity, to Nottingham and Derby.

The North Midland Rail-road is a continuation to be carried from the end of the Derby branch, by Chesterfield and Rotherham to Leeds, opening a new way to London, from the manufacturing district of Yorkshire.

A Northern and Eastern Rail-road is to connect London and York with a branch from Cambridge to Norwich and Yarmouth. The line is by Bishops Stortford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Peterborough, Lincoln, and Gainsborough. At York it is to be connected with a proposed Rail-road to Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A Great North of England Rail-road is proposed to connect London with York, and to continue the line to Glasgow and Edinburgh.

An Eastern Counties Rail-road from London to Yarmouth, is intended to be carried through Brentwood, Chelmsford, Colchester, Ipswich, and Norwich, to Yarmouth.

A London and Brighton Rail-road is proposed by different routes, and by different engineers, Stephenson's and Rennie's.

A Birmingham and Gloucester Rail-road is intended to pass near Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Tewksbury, and Worcester, to Cheltenham. A grand connexion Rail-road is also proposed from Gloucester to Worcester, Stourbridge, and Wolverhampton, to Birmingham, giving an advantage to the Stourbridge and Kidderminster manufactories.

A Bristol and Exeter Rail-road is contemplated to pass by way of Clevedon and Weston, Bridgewater, and Taunton, a distance of about seventy-two miles.

A Manchester and Chester Junction Rail-road is proposed, and also a Manchester and Leeds Rail-road; the district over which the last must travel is exceedingly difficult.

A Birmingham and Derby Junction Rail-road, and a North Midland Rail-road from Derby to Leeds, are projected.

The London Grand Junction Rail-road will join the London and Birmingham line near the Regent's Canal, St. Pancras, and proceed thence to Skinner-street, in London; another called the Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Rail-road, will proceed from the London and Birmingham line at Harlesdon Green to the basin of the Kensington canal.

Steam-engines and Rail-roads are not merely facilitating the conveyance of merchandize from one part of England to the other; they are doing more—they are sealing the intercourse between mind and mind, and they are exciting demands for knowledge;

sending the desire for that knowledge into all the recesses of this empire, tending powerfully to the cultivation of the mental, as they are improving the physical, capabilities of the country.

Rivers and Inland Navigation.

England has numerous Rivers, which are not only of essential importance in facilitating the communication with the interior, and thus giving vigour to commerce and industry, but add greatly to the beauty and picturesque scenery of the country. The most considerable of these Rivers on the eastern coast are the Thames, the Blackwater, the Stour, the Orwell, the Deben, the Alde, the Blyth, the Yare, the Glaven, the Ouse, the Nen, the Witham, the Humber, the Eske, the Tees, the Wear, the Tyne, and the Tweed.

The Eastern Coast is less remarkable for the characteristic beauty of its Rivers, than the Western: on which coast are the Solway Frith, the Eden, the Pöbeck, the Lune, the Ribble, the Mersey, the Dee, the Wye, the Severn, the Avon, the Parret, the Taw, the Torridge, the Camel, the Heyl, the Fal, the Fowey, the Looe, the Tamar, the Plym, the Dart, the Exe, the Lyme, the Wey, the Medina, the Anton, the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse, the Rother, the Swale, and the Medway.

The Western Ports of England, so called at the Custom House, are Rochester, Feversham, Ramsgate, Deal, Dover, Rye, Newhaven, Shoreham, Arundel, Chichester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Cowes, Poole, Weymouth, Lyme, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Looe, Fowey, Falmouth, Gweek, Truro, Penzance, Scilly, St. Ives, Padstow, Bideford, Barnstaple, Ilfracombe, Minehead, Bridgewater, Bristol, and Gloucester.

The Northern Ports of England are Leigh, Maldon, Colchester, Harwich, Ipswich, Woodbridge, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Clay, Wells, Lynn, Wisbech, Boston, Grimsby, Hull, Bridlington, Scarborough, Whitby, Stockton, Sunderland, Newcastle, Berwick, Carlisle, Whitehaven, Lancaster, Preston, Liverpool, Chester, Douglas, Isle of Man, and Chepstow.

The Inland Navigation of England is chiefly indebted to the magnificent undertakings of the Duke of Bridgewater, a nobleman who spent his time and fortune in pursuits that well entitle him to be called the benefactor of his country. The first canal projected by Brindley, and constructed at the expence of his grace, from his estate at Worsley to the town of Manchester, was completed in 1760; since which time the greatest part of the canals in England have been formed, and brought nearer to perfection, than in any other part of the world. The introduction of Rail-roads have now given a check to the progress of Inland Navigation.

In 1795, the canals in one county, Staffordshire, exceeded 200 miles in length: the improvement and extent of the Potteries, was mainly facilitated by the convenience of water carriage; and, at the same time, the land near the canals rapidly advanced in value, by a communication being opened, and by the introduction of manure. A map of the Inland Navigation is given, corrected to 1830; and all the canals are here enumerated.

The Adur River, in Sussex, was improved in 1807, from Bainbridge to Shoreham Harbour.

The Aire and Calder Navigation, Yorkshire, has been improved by a canal from the Aire at Huddesley, to the Ouse at Selby, made in 1774; and by a canal from Knottingley to Goole, opened in 1826.

The Alford Canal, Lincolnshire, constructed in 1828, extends from Alford to the sea, near Anderby, five miles eastward, where is a harbour and pier.

The Ancholm River Navigation, Lincolnshire, from Brigg to the Humber, was made under the direction of *Rennie*, in 1825.

The Andover Canal, Hampshire, constructed in 1789, from Andover, crosses the River Anton, passes Stockbridge and Romsey to Redbridge, near Millbrook, on the Southampton water, at the point where the tide meets the River Test.

The Arun River, Sussex, was improved in 1785, from Houghton bridge to New bridge, near Pulborough, whence a Canal is cut parallel with the river to Pallenham Wharf, where the river becomes navigable; and another Canal is cut from Greatham bridge to New bridge, shortening the distance arising from the winding of the

river. The length to the Port of Arundel is twenty-six miles; and in 1793 piers and improvements were made in the harbour of Little Hampton, by cutting a new channel through the sea beach: here the trade is increasing.

The Ashby de la Zouch Canal, Leicestershire, to the Coventry Canal, near Nuneaton, is continued to the Lime works at Ticknall, in Derbyshire, and by another line to those at Cloud hill, in Leicestershire, opened in 1805.

The Ashton-under-Lyne Canal, Lancashire, forms part of a line of Inland Navigation between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean, passing through Ashton to Manchester, Rochdale, and Lancaster.

The Avon River, Wiltshire, was made navigable from Salisbury to Christchurch, in Hampshire, in 1666, but the works were destroyed by a flood; and it is only navigable at spring tides about two miles from the sea.

The Avon River, Warwickshire, was made navigable in 1793, from Stratford-on-Avon to Evesham, Pershore, and Tewksbury, where it falls into the Severn.

The Avon and Frome Rivers of Gloucestershire were improved in the reigns of William III., George II., and George III., under the direction of the Corporation of Bristol, whose jurisdiction extends to Hanham Mills. The Port of Bristol was improved in 1803; and the Bristol Dock Company constructed a dam across the Avon at Redcliff, in 1806.

The Avon River, Somersetshire, on Lower Avon, is navigable from Bath, and was improved in 1807.

The Axe River, Somersetshire, from Lower Weare to the entrance into the Bristol Channel, nine miles, was greatly improved in 1803.

The Barnsley Canal, Yorkshire, was opened in 1799; it is connected with a Rail-road to Silkston, near Wakefield.

The Basingstoke Canal, Hampshire, made in 1793, passes Odiham by Grewell hill tunnel, half a mile long, to Aldershot and the River Wey, about three miles above its junction with the Thames.

The Baybridge Canal, Sussex, opened in 1827, extends from Baybridge to Binesbridge, near West Grinstead, where the navigation of the River Adur commences.

Beverley Beck, Yorkshire, from Beverley to Hull, is maintained and improved by the Corporation of Beverley, under an Act of Parliament in 1744.

The Birmingham Canal Navigation, Warwickshire, consists of a Canal from Birmingham to Bilston and Antherley, near Wolverhampton, communicating with another Canal between the Severn and Trent, with cuts to several coal mines; a Canal from Riders Green in Staffordshire, to Broadwater engine, and another from Birmingham, which joins the Coventry Canal at Fazeley, near Tamworth. These Companies were united in 1784, and they have since joined the last Canal to the Trent and Mersey Navigation, and have opened a communication between that and the Worcester Canal.

The Birmingham and Liverpool Junction Canal, made in 1828, extends from Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton, where it joins the Worcestershire and Staffordshire Canal, to Norbury and Drayton, across the River Tern to Audlem and Nantwich in Cheshire, and joins the Ellesmere and Chester Canal, near Dorfold Hall, a distance of thirty-nine miles.

The Bourn Eau Navigation, Lincolnshire, was improved in 1781, from Bourn to the River Glen, at Tongue end, opening a communication with the Port of Boston.

The Bradford Canal, Yorkshire, completed in 1744, extends from the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Shipley, to Bradford.

The Abergavenny Canal, Monmouthshire, completed in 1805, extends from Brecon to Abergavenny, and to the Monmouthshire Canal, near Pontypool, crossing the River Avon, and passing through a short tunnel; it also communicates with several iron works, collieries, and lime-stone quarries, by Rail-roads.

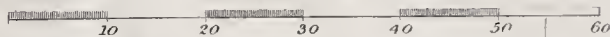
The Duke of Bridgewater's Canal in Lancashire, from Worsley Mill to Manchester, was opened in 1760. In 1776, this Canal was united with the Trent and Mersey Canal, at Preston Brook; and in 1795, a Canal to Pennington, near Leigh, has since connected it with the Leeds and Liverpool Navigation, by which means a vast extent of commercial intercourse is facilitated by this Canal.

The Bridgewater and Taunton Canal, Somersetshire, was completed in 1825, between those towns.

Bude Harbour and Canal, Cornwall; this harbour was improved

MAP
OF
The Inland Navigation
OF
ENGLAND & WALES.

Statute Miles



The Rivers Represented by a Double Line
denote the extent of Navigation.

N O R T H

S E A

T H E
W A S H







Longitude East

in 1819, and a Canal cut to Thornbury, in Devonshire, a branch of which extends towards Launceston.

The Bure River Navigation, Norfolk, from Colteshall to Aylsham bridge, was improved in 1773.

The Bure, Yare, and Waveney Rivers, Norfolk, running into Yarmouth Haven, were improved in 1772.

The Caistor Canal, Lincolnshire, was formed in 1793, from Moorton, near Caistor, to the river Ancholme at South Helsey.

The Calder and Hebble Navigation was formed by Smeaton, from the Aire and Calder Navigation to the Rochdale Canal, with a cut at Salterhebble to Bailey Hall, near Halifax; made in 1825.

The Cam, or Granta River, Cambridgeshire, was made navigable in 1813, from Clayhithe Ferry to Queen's Mill, about seven miles.

The Camel River, Cornwall, has a tide-way navigation from Guinea Port, near Wade Bridge, to the sea at Padstow.

The Canterbury Navigation: the River Stour, from Canterbury to Sandwich, was improved in 1825, and a jetty, 1000 feet in length, is proposed.

The Carlisle Canal, Cumberland, from the eastern side of Carlisle to Fishers Cross, Bowness, on the Solway Frith, was commenced in 1819, and has superseded the circuitous navigation of the Eden river.

The Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation, Essex, from Chelmsford to the tide-way at Colliers Reach, on the Blackwater, includes a canal uniting the rivers and a canal from Heybridge, near Maldon, to the basin at Colliers Reach, opened in 1796.

The Chesterfield Canal, Derbyshire, was made in 1776, from Chesterfield through a coal district, and entering Yorkshire at Shire Oaks, passes near Worksop and East Retford to the Trent at Stockwith.

The Colne River, Essex, was made navigable from the Hithe at Colchester, to Wivenhoe on the coast, in 1781.

The Coombe Hill Canal, Gloucestershire, made in 1792, extends from Coombe Hill to Fletcher's Leap, Deerpark, on the Severn, near Tewksbury.

The Coventry Canal, Warwickshire, opened in 1790, extends from Coventry to Fazeley, where it joins the Birmingham and Fazeley Canal, and then is continued to Fradley Heath, near Alrewas, in Staffordshire, where it joins the Trent and Mersey Canal.

The Cromford Canal, Derbyshire, constructed in 1790, crosses the rivers Derwent and Amber to Butterley Park, and Codnor Park iron-works, and joins the Erewash Canal, near Langley Bridge, Heanor.

The Crouch River, Essex, is a tide-way navigation for sixteen miles.

The Darent River, Kent, is navigable, as a tide-way, four miles above its junction with the Thames.

The Dart River, Devonshire, has a tide-way navigation for twelve miles above the mouth.

The Dearne and Dove Canal, Yorkshire, was completed in 1800, from Barnsley to the river Don, at Swinton.

The Deben River in Suffolk, is navigable as high as Woodbridge; and there is a dock at Ramsholt, six miles below Woodbridge.

The Dee River, Cheshire, is navigable from Chester to the sea.

The Derby Canal, formed in 1793, extends from the Erewash Canal at Little Eaton, through Derby, to the Trent and Mersey Canal, which joins the river Trent at Swarkston.

The Derwent River, Derbyshire, was made navigable from Derby to the Trent, in 1720; but, on the opening of the Derby Canal, the navigation on this river was discontinued.

The Derwent River, Yorkshire: the navigation of this river, from Malton to the Ouse, at Barmby on the Marsh, was extended to Yedingham Bridge, in 1805; it is the property of Earl Fitzwilliam.

The Dorset and Somerset Canal, from the river Stour to the Kennet and Avon Canal, near Bradford, was commenced in 1803; but is not completed.

The Driffield Navigation, Yorkshire, was improved in 1817; it extends from the town of Driffield to the river Hull, near the mouth of the Aike Beck.

The Droitwich Canal, Worcestershire, from Droitwich to the river Severn, was formed by Brindley, in 1768.

The Dudley Canal, Worcestershire, was executed in 1796, and extends from the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, near Selly Oak, entering the Lapal Tunnel near Stonehouse, and passing

another tunnel beyond Halesowen, joins the Birmingham Canal near Tipton Green.

The Don River Navigation, Yorkshire, from Tinsley to the river Ouse, several miles below Doncaster, with cuts to avoid the windings of the river, was completed in 1826.

The Ellesmere and Chester Canal, projected in 1772, and improved in 1830, extends from Ellesmere on the Mersey to the Dee at Chester, whence it joins a branch of the Trent and Mersey Canal at Middlewich, and proceeds to Hurleston, where a cut unites it with the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal: it afterwards enters Shropshire, near Whitchurch, and joins the Montgomeryshire Canal. At the eastern extremity of the Vale of Llangollen the Ellesmere Canal passes over the river Dee by the Aqueduct of Pontcysyllte, which was opened in 1805.

The Erewash Canal, Derbyshire, was made in 1777, from the Cromford Canal to the river Trent, near Sawley; in its course it unites with a branch of the Derby Canal, and joins the Nutbrook Canal, near Sandyacre.

The Exeter Canal, Devonshire, is constructed parallel with the river Exe; and the navigation was improved in 1829.

The Foss Navigation, Yorkshire, from Stillington to the Ouse, near York, was made in 1801.

The Foss Dyke Navigation in Lincolnshire, is an ancient canal, extending from the Witham, near Lincoln, to the river Trent at Torksey.

The Gipping River, Suffolk, from Stowmarket to Ipswich, was made navigable in 1793.

The Glastonbury Navigation, Somersetshire, from Glastonbury to the river Brue at High Bridge, and thence to the sea, was improved in 1827.

The Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, Gloucestershire, opened in 1827, is a ship canal, for the purpose of avoiding the tedious passage of the Severn; it commences on the southern side of Gloucester, and joins the estuary of the Severn at Sharpness point, near Berkeley.

The Grand Junction Canal, commenced in 1793, is more than ninety miles in extent from Braunston in Northamptonshire, near Daventry, where it joins the Oxford Canal. After passing Craunston tunnel it proceeds to Norton; at Wedon, the canal is carried across a valley to Stowe Hill, by a raised embankment of earth, about half a mile long and thirty feet high, being nearly parallel with the bells in Wedon church steeple. A cut from Northampton joins the canal, which then passes Blisworth tunnel, and is joined by a cut from Fenny Stratford, which crosses the river Ouse at Woolverton. The line rises to the Wendover branch, and continues to ascend to the summit level at Tring, descending again by Hemel Hempstead and Rickmansworth to Harefield, Uxbridge, and Norwood; it intersects the Brent River, and joins the Thames at Brentford. From Norwood it forms a junction with the Paddington Canal, by which, and by the Regent's Canal, another communication is formed with the Thames and the metropolis.

The Grand Surrey Canal commences near Addington-square, Camberwell-road, crosses the Kent-road to Peckham, towards the Docks at Rotherhithe. It was formed in 1811.

The Grand Union Canal, Leicestershire, was made in 1810 from the Union Canal at Grimley, in Leicestershire, to the Grand Junction Canal, near Long Buckley, in Northamptonshire, with a cut from Market Harborough. It is forty-five miles in length.

The Grand Western Canal, Devonshire, formed in 1812, extends from Topsham to Exeter, Tiverton, and Wellington to Taunton, where it joins the river Tone.

The Grantham Canal, Lincolnshire, was made in 1793, from Grantham to the river Trent, near Nottingham, with a cut to Bingham, near Newark.

The Gresley Canal, Staffordshire, from the colliery at Apedale to Newcastle-under-Lyne, was made by Sir Nigel Gresley, in 1775.

The Hereford and Gloucester Canal, commenced in 1792, is only completed from Gloucester to Ledbury, including a tunnel at Oxenhall, near Newent, more than a mile in length.

The Hertford Union Canal, to connect the River Lea Navigation with the Regent's Canal at Old Ford, near Bethnal Green, was commenced in 1824.

The Horncastle Navigation, Lincolnshire, opened in 1802, is an improvement of the river Bain, from Horncastle to Tattershall, and

of the Tattershall Canal to the river Witham ; it also includes the navigation of the Witham to the Foss Dyke Canal at Lincoln.

The Huddersfield Canal, made in 1806, forms part of one of the lines of Inland Navigation between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean. From Huddersfield it communicates with Sir John Ramsden's canal to join a canal from Manchester, and thrice crosses the river Colne by aqueducts ascending to a summit level near Marsden, 656 feet above the surface of the sea, being higher than any other canal in England. It also passes under Pule Hill and Brunn Top, and crosses the river Tame repeatedly.

The Isle of Dogs Canal, Middlesex, formed in 1807, now belongs to the West India Dock Company.

The Itchin Navigation, Hampshire, was improved in 1820 ; it extends from the City of Winchester to the tide-way in Southampton water, a distance of fourteen miles.

The Ivel River, Bedfordshire, is navigable from Shefford to its junction with the Ouse at Tempsford, six miles below Biggleswade. The works have not long been completed.

The Ilchester and Langport Canal, Somersetshire, was formed in 1795, and connects Ilchester with the river Parret at Langport.

The Kennet and Avon Canal, Wiltshire, was opened in 1810. It extends from the river Kennet at Newbury to Hungerford, Bedwin, and Crofton ; to Devizes, Semington, and Bradford, to the river Avon at Bath. In 1813, the proprietors purchased the Kennet River Navigation from Newbury to the Thames at Reading. The Kennet and Avon Canal also communicates with the Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal at Semington, near Steeple Ashton ; with the Frome Canal at Widbrooke, Bath, and with the Somerset Coal Canal, near Bradford. It is carried over several rivers by aqueducts, one of which, over the Avon at Limpley Stoke, is of excellent architecture.

The Kensington Canal, Middlesex, was formed in 1826, from the western extremity of Kensington to Counters Creek, on the Thames.

The Lancaster Canal, completed in 1819, extends sixty miles from Kendal to Hincaster Green Tunnel, across Stainton Ceck, by Milnthorpe and Burton, Westmorland, to Lancaster. It then crosses the Lune by an aqueduct of five arches, and passes Garstang to Preston ; a Rail-road crosses the Ribble, and the canal is thence continued through a tunnel to Bark Hill, near Wigan. It also joins the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

The Lark River, Suffolk, was improved in 1817 ; it is navigable from Mildenhall to its junction with the Ouse, above Littleport.

The Lea River Navigation, Hertfordshire, commences at Hertford, and, passing Ware, joins the Stort River Navigation, near Hoddesdon ; thence it extends to Waltham Abbey, Wanstead, and Bromley, to Bow Creek, on the Thames, near Bromley : it communicates with the Regent's Canal, and with the Limehouse Canal, which joins the Thames, above the Isle of Dogs. It was completed in 1824.

The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Yorkshire, was completed in 1816, and is in entire length more than 127 miles. It has opened a communication between Liverpool and Hull, furnishing a means of transit for the produce of nature and art through districts noted for manufactures. A branch from Wigan to Leigh, opened in 1821, communicates with Manchester.

The Leicester Navigation, completed in 1797, extends from the Loughborough Canal to the Soar, at Quorndon, which river, and the Wreke, are made navigable to Leicester.

The Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal, completed in 1805, forms a communication between Leicester and the river Nen, near Northampton, by its junction with the Grand Junction Canal at Foxton, near Market Harborough, to which town is a cut. At Saddington, about six miles northward, the canal passes through a tunnel half a mile in length.

The Leominster Canal, Herefordshire, completed in 1826, commences at Kington, and passing Leominster and Tenbury, joins the river Severn at Stourport. It is forty-six miles in extent ; and crosses the river Lugg at Kingsland, also passing through two tunnels ; one at Pensax, in Worcestershire, is nearly two miles and a quarter in length.

The Liskeard and Looe Canal, Cornwall, formed in 1825, extends from Moorswater, near Liskeard, to Talland Pill, West Looe.

The London and Cambridge Junction Canal, formed in 1814, extends from the river Cam, near Clayhouse Sluice, in Cambridge-shire, to the Stort Navigation, near Bishops Stortford.

The Louth Canal, Lincolnshire, improved in 1828, extends from Louth, by the river Ludd, to Alvingham, and thence to Tetney Haven, on the sea coast, near the mouth of the Humber.

The Lune River, Lancashire, was improved in 1807 ; the estuary forms the harbour of Lancaster.

The Macclesfield Canal, Cheshire, formed in 1826, extends from the Peak Forest Canal, near Marple, to the Trent and Mersey Canal, at Talk on the Hill, in Staffordshire ; twenty-nine and a half miles.

The Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, Lancashire, completed in 1805, crosses the rivers Roch and Irwell in its course.

The Market Weighton Canal, Yorkshire, made in 1772, extends from that town to the Humber.

The Medway River, Kent, between Maidstone and Halling, was widened and improved in 1824.

The Mersey and Irwell Navigation, Lancashire, was improved in 1794, forming a communication between Manchester and Liverpool.

The Monmouthshire Canal, completed in 1802, extends from Pont Newynydd to the river Usk and Newport, near Pontypool ; it is connected with the Abergavenny and Brecon Canal, and by cuts and rail-roads with various collieries and iron-works.

The Nen River, Northamptonshire, from Northampton to Peterborough, was improved in 1794 ; and the navigation of the river at Bedford Level, through part of Cambridgeshire, was also previously improved.

The Nen and Wisbech River Navigation, was improved in 1829, at the outfall of the river Nen, draining the lands and altering the line of the navigation.

The Newcastle-under-Lyne Canal, constructed in 1795, extends from Newcastle to the Trent and Mersey Navigation, at Stoke-upon-Trent. The Newcastle-under-Lyne Junction Canal, forming a communication between the Gresley Canal and the preceding, was made in 1798.

The Newport Pagnel Canal, made in 1814, extends to the Grand Junction Canal at Great Linford, on the Ouse, three miles distant.

The North Level Navigation, Cambridgeshire, commences at the Nen outfall, and extends to Clows Cross, with a cut thence to the Old Eau at Blackhorse Sluice, near Crowland ; it was completed in 1830.

The North Walsham and Dilham Canal, Norfolk, was made in 1812, from the river Bure at Dilham, to North Walsham and Antingham on the Ant.

The North Wiltshire Canal, formed in 1813, extends from the Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal, near Swindon, to the Thames and Severn Canal, near Latton, passing the town of Cricklade in its course.

The Norwich and Lowestoft Navigation is a ship canal, executed in 1827, from Norwich to Cuckenhams and Raveningham Mill, where a canal joins the river Yare to the river Waveney, whence at Oulton Dyke is a cut to Oulton Broad, forming a connexion with Lake Lothing ; at the eastern end of which is a cut to the sea, with a tide lock for the admission of vessels.

The Nottingham Canal, from the Cromford Canal to the river Trent, near Nottingham, was made in 1793.

The Nut Brook, or Shipley Canal, Derbyshire, constructed in 1793, extends from the collieries at Shipley and West Halton, to the Erewash Canal, near Stanton, by Dale.

The Oakham Canal, Rutlandshire, completed in 1800, extends from Oakham to the Melton Mowbray Navigation, near that town.

The Ouse River, Sussex, was improved in 1814, from Cuckfield to Lewes and Newhaven, where it falls into the sea.

The Ouse River, Yorkshire, was improved in 1770, from Linton, as well as the Swale, and other contributory rivers ; a great trade is carried on between the city of York and the junction of the Ouse with the Humber, as it unites with several canals and rivers from the manufacturing districts of Lancashire.

The Little Ouse, or Brandon and Waveney River, Norfolk, was improved in 1810, in its course from Thetford to Santon Downham, and Brandon.

The Ouse and Larke Navigation was in 1827 consolidated with the Little Ouse, with the New Bedford River, and with the Eau Brink cut to Lynn.

The Great Ouse River, Bedfordshire, was improved in 1663, by

making the Old Bedford River, and by completing the New Bedford River.

The Oxford Canal, completed in 1829, extends from the Coventry Canal at Longford, to Marston Wharf and Banbury, to the Thames at Oxford. It is carried over a valley at Brinklow, and over the Swift and Avon Rivers at Casford and Clifton. The canal also passes through a tunnel near Fenny Compton, upwards of three quarters of a mile in length, and through another under the street and churchyard of Newbold, in Warwickshire.

The Peak Forest Canal, opened in 1800, extends from Limestone Rock in the Peak forest, by Chapel Milton, Bugsworth, Whaley Bridge, and Marple, to Ashton-under-Lyne, where it joins the Manchester and Oldham Canal.

The Pocklington Canal, Yorkshire, from Street Bridge, near Pocklington, to the river Derwent, at East Cottingham, was made in 1815.

The Portsmouth and Arundel Canal, Hampshire, constructed in 1828, opens a navigable communication between the southern coast and various other parts of England, and affords the means of transmitting military stores to Portsmouth, without the risk of capture in time of war. The length of the line, from the river Arun to Chichester, is about twelve miles; thence to the canal at Cosham, is fifteen miles; and the canal to Portchester Lake, is one mile and a quarter.

Sir John Ramsden's Canal, constructed in 1774, extends from the river Calder, near Cooper's bridge, to the head of the Huddersfield Canal, Yorkshire.

The Regent's Canal, Middlesex, formed in 1821, derives importance from the facility it affords to the commercial intercourse between different parts of London and the surrounding country. It commences at the Paddington branch of the Grand Junction Canal, passes through a tunnel under Maida Hill, towards the Regent's Park, Camden Town, Pancras, and Pentonville, under Islington, and the New River, with a branch to Finsbury. It then crosses the Kingsland, Hackney, Mile-end, and Commercial roads, to the Thames at Limehouse.

The Ribble River, Lancashire, was improved in 1806, from Penwortham Bridge, near Preston, to the sea.

The Rochdale Canal, Lancashire, executed in 1807, extends from the Calder Navigation, at Sowerby Bridge, to Hebden Bridge, Todmorden and Warland, then to Littleborough and Rochdale; but is continued through Manchester to the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal at Castlefield, and joins the Manchester and Oldham Canal at Piccadilly Wharf. It is also to be connected with the river Irwell, agreeably to an Act of Parliament in 1836.

The Rother River, Sussex, was made navigable in 1791, from Midhurst to the river Arun, near Stopham Bridge. It belongs to the Earl of Egremont.

The Royal Military Canal, Kent, was constructed for military purposes, in pursuance of a plan for the defence of the coast against invasion; but in 1807 was applied to the service of commerce. It extends from the tide-way at Shorncliff to Hythe, Rye, and Winchelsea to Cliff end; see vol. i., page 50.

The Saint Columb Canal, Cornwall, was constructed in 1773, by John Edyvean, Esq., of St. Austel, to the sea at Towan Bay.

The Salisbury and Southampton Canal was commenced in 1800; but only part of the line between Southampton and Redbridge, where it joins the Andover Canal, has been completed.

The Sankey Canal, Lancashire, constructed in 1756, to form a communication between St. Helens and the Mersey, was the first of the kind in England; see vol. ii. page 361. The canal, about a mile from Newton, is now crossed by a viaduct of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-road, the height of which is seventy feet from the surface of the canal. In 1830 this navigation was extended to Widnes's Wharf, West Bank, where it communicates with the Mersey.

The Severn River Navigation, Shropshire, was improved in 1811.

The Severn and Wye Canal and Rail-road, formed in 1822, crosses the Forest of Dean nearly from north to south; the extent of which is about twelve miles.

The Sheffield Canal, made in 1815, connects the town of Sheffield with the river Don.

The Shrewsbury Canal was constructed in 1793, from Shrewsbury to the Shropshire Canal at Rockwardine Wood. It passes

through a tunnel near Atcham, and crosses the river Tern by an aqueduct of cast iron; see vol. ii. page 101.

The Shropshire Canal, formed in 1788, extends from the Donnington Wood Canal, Lilleshall, to the Severn at Coalport, below Coalbrook Dale. In its course are three inclined planes, worked by steam engines; the first at Donnington Wood, a second at Stirchley, near Shifnal, and a third at Hay, near the Severn.

The Sleaford Navigation, Lincolnshire, formed in 1794, extends from Sleaford Castle Causeway, through the town along the course of the mill-stream and Kyme Eau, to near Chapel Hill, on the river Witham, about thirteen miles and a half.

The Soar River Navigation, or Loughborough Canal, Leicestershire, constructed in 1776. It extends from the Rushes at Loughborough, to Bishop's Meadow, Garendon, on the river Soar, which falls into the Trent.

The Somersetshire Coal Canal, formed in 1802, is a communication between the coal mines at Radstock, and the Kennet and Avon Canal at Limpley Stoke, between Bradford and Bath.

The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, completed in 1790, extends from Stourport on the Severn, to Hay Wood in Staffordshire, where it unites with the Trent and Mersey Navigation, passing Kidderminster and Penkridge.

The Stainforth and Keadby Canal, Lincolnshire, formed in 1809, passes the towns of Thorne and Crowle in its course from the river Don to the Trent, at Keadby, in the parish of Althorp.

The Stort River, Hertfordshire, was made navigable in 1766, from Bishops Stortford to the river Lea.

The Stourbridge Canal, Worcestershire, formed in 1782, extends from that town to Waresley Brook, where it crosses the river Stour and joins the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal.

The Stratford-on-Avon Canal, Warwickshire, completed in 1821, connects the town of Stratford with the Worcester and Birmingham Canal at King's Norton.

The Stroud Navigation, Gloucestershire, made in 1776, extends from Wallbridge, near Stroud, to the river Severn at Framilode.

The Tavistock Canal, Devonshire, was constructed in 1803, from the river Tavy at Tavistock, to the tide-way of the river Tamar at Morwelham Quay. At Morwellham Down it passes a tunnel cut through solid rock, a mile and a half in length, and crosses the Lumbourn, near Crebor, by an aqueduct fifty feet above the surface of the river beneath. A collateral cut from the aqueduct to Mill-hill bridge, is also completed.

The Tees Navigation, Yorkshire, was improved in 1828, when a canal was made from Portrack into the Tees, near Newport, in the chapelry of Acklam, Yorkshire.

The Thames River, formerly navigable to Cricklade in Wiltshire, by the completion of the Thames and Severn Canal, was made navigable to Lechlade, distant from London by water, 146½ miles, with a fall of 258 feet.

The Thames and Medway Canal, formed in 1824, obviates the necessity of a circuitous passage of vessels round the Nore, from Gravesend to Strood.

The Thames and Severn Canal, thirty miles in length, completed in 1813, extends from the Stroud Canal to the Thames at Lechlade, passing through a tunnel at Saperton, near Cirencester, more than two miles in length; see vol. ii. page 20.

The Tone and Parrett Navigation, Somersetshire, was made in 1707, from the Grand Western Canal at Taunton, to the tide-way in Bridgewater Bay.

The Torridge Canal, Devonshire, was formed in 1823, by Lord Rolle.

The Trent river Navigation was improved in 1794, from Burton on Trent to the Humber, a distance of 117 miles, with a fall of 118 feet.

The Trent and Mersey Canal, in length ninety-three miles, was completed in 1827, from Wilden Ferry, where the Derwent joins the Trent, to Runcorn Gap, on the Mersey.

The Warwick and Birmingham Canal, executed in 1796, extends from the Digbeth branch of the Birmingham Canal at Birmingham, to Saltisford, Warwick.

The Warwick and Napton Canal, Warwickshire, completed in 1809, extends from the Warwick and Birmingham Canal at Budbrook, to the Oxford Canal at Napton on the Hill.

The Wear River, Durham, was improved in 1830, from Durham to its estuary at Sunderland.

The Weaver River Navigation, Cheshire, was improved in 1829, from Frodsham to Winsford Bridge, and a communication opened between this river and the Mersey.

The Welland River, Lincolnshire, was improved in 1794, from Stamford to Market Deeping, Crowland, and Spalding, to its estuary in the Wash.

The Wey River, Surrey, was made navigable from Godalming to its junction with the Thames, near Weybridge, in 1760.

The Wey and Arun Junction Canal, formed in 1813, extends from the river Wey at Shalford, near Guildford, to the Arun Navigation at Newbridge.

The Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal, completed in 1821, extends from Abingdon to Swindon, and joins the Kennet and Avon Canal at Semington; it is fifty-two miles in length.

The Wisbech Canal, constructed in 1794, extends from the New river at Wisbech, to the old river at Outwell, six miles.

The Witham River, Lincolnshire, was improved in 1829, from Lincoln to Boston, five miles below which town it terminates in the Wash.

The Worcester and Birmingham Canal, completed in 1815, is twenty-nine miles in length from Birmingham to its junction with the Severn at Diglis, below Worcester.

The Wreke and Eye Rivers, Leicestershire, were improved in 1800, under the name of the Leicester and Melton Mowbray Navigation.

The Wye and Lugg Rivers, Herefordshire, were improved in 1809, from Hay to the Severn.

The Wyrley and Essington Canal, Staffordshire, made in 1794, extends from Wyrley Bank to the Birmingham Canal, near Wolverhampton, and joins the Coventry Canal, near Huddlesford.

The Hills of England.

The Plate representing a comparative view of the principal Hills of Great Britain, engraved from a drawing by Mr. Edward James Smith, for this work, shows their perpendicular heights above the level of the sea at low water, according to Colonel Mudge's survey, and other competent authorities. This mode of reference was considered better than any lengthened dissertation, and leaves little to be said on the subject.

Throughout the whole length of England, from the county of Cornwall to Cumberland, are ranges of Hills which may be considered as forming one connected chain along the western side of the country. It begins at Carnbre Hill, in Cornwall, and the following ranges occur in immediate succession—Hengston Hill, Rippon Tor, and the numerous Tors on Dartmoor Forest; the Haldon Hills, known to mariners as the High Blue Lands of Devonshire; Bredon Hill, the Quantock Hills, Pildon Hill, the Mendip Hills of Somersetshire, an extensive range, but of no extraordinary elevation; the Clay Hills, and the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire. These are succeeded by the Malvern Hills of Worcestershire, the Wrekin of Shropshire, Weaver Hill of Staffordshire, Axe Edge, and the Peak Forest of Derbyshire, of considerable height; Blackstone edge, Pendle Hill, Pennygent, Ingleborough, and Wharfedale, in Yorkshire, and the Fells of Cumberland, where the highest mountains in England are to be found; these are Helvellyn, Skiddaw, and Saddleback—and the chain is continued by the range of the Cheviot Hills and the Pentland Hills of Scotland. The steepest face of this ridge is on the western side, particularly towards Wales; and there the largest river, the Severn, has its source, receiving its principal tributaries from the eastern side.

Two lower ranges of Hills also extend across the country, one of which reaches from Dorsetshire into Kent, along the coast of the English Channel, but has no river of any magnitude; while the other stretches in an irregular waving line from the Isle of Portland to the Wolds of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.

The line which is formed by this last range of Hills, passes on the western side of Wiltshire and Oxfordshire, and through the high lands of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire nearly to Scarborough. The eastern side of this range gives rise to the river Thames, and to the Humber, with its confederate streams.

Professor Brande, one of the most pleasing authors on the subject, says it would be difficult to select a better spot for the study of geology, than Great Britain. Every variety of rock is presented under its various aspects; and though, in foreign climes, nature may have more liberally dispersed the sublime, she has not where more instructively or delicately diversified the earth's surface, than in the small space allotted to the British Isles.

The crust of the earth, it is well known, presents three distinct series of substances. The first, coeval with the world, is primitive, or primary rocks, generally found in huge masses or blocks, not regularly stratified, and affecting, in their fractures and fissures, a vertical arrangement. Sometimes they are of a perfectly homogeneous texture, commonly hard and durable, and sometimes composed of two or three ingredients blended together; they are generally crystalline in their texture, and usually constitute the loftiest mountains.

The transition rocks, the second series, are of more recent formation, and seem to have resulted from some great catastrophe, probably the deluge, tearing up and modifying the former order of things; they are less lofty than the former, and in many instances present a slaty texture; they seem to have been deposited in strata or layers, which are seldom either vertical or horizontal, but variously inclined to the horizon.

The secondary rocks, or third class, owe their formation to partial or local revolutions, as indicated by their structure and situation; and are nearly if not quite horizontal in their position. In their texture they are soft, and consequently easy of decay; they appear rather as mechanical deposits, than as chemical compounds, which have resulted from fusion, crystallization, or solution. These different series are tolerably regularly arranged in regard to each other. The primary rocks form the bases upon which the others rest; the transition are immediately recumbent upon these: and are again succeeded by the varieties of secondary rocks, and by their detritus constituting alluvial matter and soils.

A section of the south of England, from the coast of Cornwall in the west, to London in the east, furnishes a good exhibition of the phenomena of stratification alluded to. It begins at the Land's End with primitive rocks, massive and amorphous. Upon this rest several species of transition rocks, especially slates of different kinds, having various inclinations; and these are succeeded by secondary strata, deviating more and more from the vertical, and acquiring the horizontal position; and ultimately is attained the alluvial matter upon which the metropolis stands. It is principally clay; and has once, perhaps, formed the mud at the bottom of a salt-water lake.

Proceeding from London northwards, towards the Scotch border, the order of stratification is reversed; and traversing a highly interesting series of secondary rocks, some of the primitive series is arrived at in Cumberland. The whole arrangement is such as to include the highest and oldest rocks upon the western side of England, forming an uninterrupted chain, extending from the Land's End in Cornwall to Cumberland, and thence to the northern extremity of Scotland. So that the length of Great Britain, and its general shape, appear in a considerable degree dependant upon this chain of mountainous land, and upon two lower ridges, which extend in one direction from Devonshire, through Dorsetshire, Hampshire, and Sussex, into Kent; and in another, nearly from the same point, to the east of Yorkshire. The western ridge is broken in upon in several places by plains and rivers, giving rise to many chasms in the great chain.

Of the primitive rocks, one of the most abundant in nature, and the most useful in its application, is granite; so called from its appearing to be made up of a number of distinct grains, or particles. It constitutes the basis upon which all other rocks appear to lie; and its essential component parts are quartz, feldspar, and mica. Quartz is the substance commonly called rock crystal; it is sometimes met with in mountain masses, which usually present a conical appearance. The quartz is milk white, and of a more or less granular texture. Feldspar, the next constituent, is a compound body, and an important component of several other rocks. The decomposing feldspar of Cornwall, is abundantly employed in the English porcelain manufactories; and as it contains no iron, it retains its perfect whiteness. Mica, the third and last, is a well marked compound mineral; the extreme tenuity of the plates into which it may be divided, and their elasticity, renders it very

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"Hills peep o'er Hills
and Alps o'er Alps arise."

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useful for the enclosure of objects to be submitted to microscopic inspection.

In some specimens of granite these components may be distinctly traced and separated from each other; but sometimes the particles are so small as to produce a compound, which, to the unaided eye, will seem almost homogeneous. There is, therefore, fine and coarse-grained granite: the former abundant in Scotland, the latter in Devonshire and Cornwall. The Cornish granite is remarkable for the well-defined and large crystals of feldspar it contains, and which may be seen in many parts of London, where this rock has been used for paving, and where the crystals of white feldspar have become evident in the mass, from the constant attrition to which it has been subjected. It is of this stone that Waterloo Bridge is mainly constructed. The colour of granite is principally dependant upon that of the feldspar it contains, though a dark mica will often give it a gloomy hue: it is commonly grey or reddish.

There are two rocks very closely allied to granite, and usually associated with it; slaty granite or gneiss, composed of precisely the same materials as granite, but slaty in its fracture, owing to the comparatively large quantity of mica it contains; and mica slate, a compound of mica and quartz, of a slaty texture, and also deriving its leading characteristic from the large quantity of mica it contains.

The aspect of a granite district in nature is subject to variation; it, however, exhibits traits sufficiently peculiar, which are readily recognised by the traveller in his approach to it. In Cornwall, and in some parts of Ireland, especially in the county of Donegal, the granitic rocks are marked by the bold and abrupt precipices which they present to the attacks of the ocean; and by the barren and dreary aspect of the inland plains, that seem like fields in which blocks of the stone have been torn from their beds, and indiscriminately scattered over the moss grown surface. The elevation of these districts is not considerable: the granite is coarse grained, and splits into immense blocks, separated from each other by natural seams, and appearing like the ruins of edifices constructed by a giant race. In other cases granite forms irregular and broken peaks of prodigious elevation, and does not split into the blocks and masses just alluded to. This is the case in the Alps and Pyrenees, in the highest Scotch mountains, in the Hartz, and in the Tyrol.

Some kinds of granite are prone to decomposition, crumbling down into a fine clay; but, in general, granite is the most durable of nature's productions, and long resists the destroying hand of time; as a building material, therefore, it is almost unrivalled; among the examples are London Bridge, and the Duke of York's Column.

In Wales there is very little granite; in the north of Scotland it is abundant; and in England it occurs in Cornwall, Devon, Westmorland and Cumberland. It is also met with in smaller quantities in Worcestershire, at the Malvern hills; and in Leicestershire in Charnwood forest.

To the class of massive unstratified rocks belongs Porphyry, a substance which is ranked among the primitive formations. Its essential constituent is feldspar; and genuine porphyry may be defined as massive feldspar, containing embedded crystals of the same substance. Any rock including distinct crystals of feldspar is called porphyritic; as porphyritic granite, &c. The colour of porphyry, which is usually reddish, brown, and green, is principally derived from the base, or paste, including the crystals. The common aspect of porphyry is that of blocks and masses, not very unlike some of the varieties of granite; but its fragments are generally smaller, and are in a more decaying condition. Porphyry is an extremely durable material for architectural purposes; and as such was highly esteemed among the nations of antiquity. It is met with in many parts of Britain; and in the north the porphyry districts are of singular grandeur, as at the base of Ben Cruachan, on the banks of the Awe; and amidst the precipices of Ben Nevis, the highest of the British mountains.

The British porphyries are many of them of great beauty, and might well be substituted in all ornamental purposes for the more rare and expensive foreign varieties.

The aspect of syenitic rocks is allied to that of granite and porphyry; the term syenitic is derived from Syene, in Upper Egypt, where this rock is plentiful, and was used for architectural purposes by the Egyptian and Roman sculptors. These rocks may be

observed rising from the slaty district of St. David's in Pembrokeshire; and in Cumberland, near Wastdale and Buttermere. A beautiful syenite occurs in Leicestershire at Markfield Knoll, a hill in Charnwood forest.

Another substance belonging to the same class of rocks, is Serpentine: its appearance is singularly picturesque and beautiful; and it forms a delightful contrast to the sublimity of granitic districts. Serpentine has its name from the variety of tints which it exhibits, such as bright red, green, brown, yellow, and their various shades; and it often is prettily traversed by veins of a soft substance, to which the term steatite, or soapstone, has been given.

Some of the varieties of serpentine admit of a tolerable polish, and such are very desirable for many ornamental purposes. Serpentine is seen in Cornwall in characteristic beauty, forming part of the Lizard promontory on the southern coast of the county. It appears in variously-shaped and coloured blocks and masses; it forms natural arches, columns, and caves; and the district is of very singular interest, from many concomitant circumstances, especially from the blocks of porphyry, upon which the serpentine is incumbent, and the veins of granite associating with those of steatite which pervade it.

Steatite is a substance of different tints of grey and green; and, from its very singular unctuous feel, has been called soap stone. It is somewhat abundant in the serpentine of Cornwall, one of the masses of which is called the Soapy rock; it is here carefully collected for the porcelain works of Worcester and Swansea, in which it forms a very important ingredient.

Marble is the last of the rocks belonging to this class. It is also very abundant in the secondary rocks, but its characters are there different. Serpentine and marble are sometimes blended together, and they then form a valuable compound for ornamental purposes, which has been called Verd Antique.

This is a highly important series of rocks; as a class they present analogies which distinguish them from their superincumbent neighbours, and give them the stamp of a peculiar and distinct formation, either formed before organic beings, or under circumstances which have destroyed such remains. In these rocks is seldom observed any regular stratification; they are mostly constituted of amorphous, irregular, and various masses, and present no appearances of having been deposited from water. They are crystalline aggregates; and they are deeper in their situation than other rocks, which always appear incumbent upon them, and often elevated, or heaved, as it were, by their operation. They often break through the beds or layers that cover them, and rise to a very great elevation.

The highest mountains in Britain are composed of granite and its associates; but these are mere trifling protuberances upon the earth's face, when compared with the exceeding heights of the Alpine chain, or the yet more elevated mountains of South America, and of Asia, which consist of the same materials.

The reason why these excessive elevations present nothing but primitive rocks, and especially granite, excepting, indeed, where they are volcanic, may not at first appear quite obvious, for in the low lands the primitive are generally covered by secondary strata, which were also once, probably, incumbent upon their loftiest summits. It is likely that the destructive agencies of the elements have been so powerfully exerted in these elevated and unprotected regions, that the secondary rocks have yielded to their unceasing attacks, and have been carried towards the valleys by the rills and torrents, while granite and its durable accompaniments, have more obstinately opposed the inroads of such resistless assailants.

At the same time, however, it will seem probable that the granitic mountains have themselves suffered tremendous degradation, and that, at a former period, their summits were beyond their present elevation. All this will appear more clear when the general characters of mountain chains, and the phenomena of their decay, are taken into account. But several circumstances present themselves, which announce the influence of destructive agents upon these apparently invulnerable materials. Prodigious masses of granite are often found among the secondary strata that form the valleys under primary mountain chains; they are insulated, and unconnected with any general mass of the same material; and the more distant they are from the granite range, the more they are rounded and smoothened upon the surface; see page 395, vol. ii.

In Cornwall, granite is sometimes of very rapid decomposition;

and the streams which traverse these districts deposit a finely-divided earthy matter, resulting principally from the feldspar, and much used in the Potteries. Carglaish tin mine is situated in a decomposing granite of this kind, and presents a spectacle highly worthy the attention of the curious. The mine is a vast chasm in the granite rocks, and exposed to the day. The tin ore and shorl rock traverse it in abundant veins; and the surrounding peaks strongly remind the beholder of a miniature representation or model of the Alps; see page 297*, vol. i.

Of the transition or stratified rocks, one leading and general circumstance may be observed in regard to them, which is, that they never attain the great elevation of the primary bodies. The next peculiarity of the secondary rocks that presents itself, is their containing fragments, pebbles, and organic remains; in the oldest of these rocks, fragments are often found, and rounded pebbles, whence is learnt their origin from former rocks. Upon these, beds occur which contain remains of shells, corals, and fish, all of marine origin, and oftentimes the races are extinct. Approaching the newer rocks, relics of quadrupeds, now no longer known, are observed; and following the deposition of strata, remains of lizards, crocodiles, elephants, deer, and some other animals, are found; and occasionally are discovered districts containing land and sea-shells in alternating layers.

The secondary rocks are the chief repositories of metallic substances, and by their decomposition and decay they furnish the principal materials of the soil in which the vegetable has its habitation, and consequently upon which the existence of animals ultimately depends.

Of the secondary rocks, clay slate may be first noticed; it is extremely abundant, and generally immediately incumbent upon the primary series. The varieties of slate are applied to various useful purposes; that which is easily separable into thin plates, compact, sonorous, and not injured by the application of a moderate heat, is employed for roofing houses. London is chiefly supplied from Bangor, in Carnarvonshire, and from the neighbourhood of Kendal, in Westmorland.

Slate often contains fragments of other rocks, embedded masses, and nodules of various kinds, frequently pebbles, and occasionally a few impressions of shells; it also often derives a green colour from the presence of a mineral called chlorite, consisting of oxide of iron, united to siliceous, and aluminous earths. The slates containing embedded matters, are called *grauwacke*-slates; or, when of a less slaty fracture, simply *grauwacke*, a substance which is abundant in this country.

The slate district of England is of considerable extent, and neither wants sublimity nor grandeur; it follows the great primary chain, before alluded to, as running north and south upon the west side of England: in Cornwall the slate is seen immediately incumbent upon granite; and the slaty districts form very beautiful scenery upon many parts of the coast. The term *killas* has been applied to it by the miners.

Nothing can exceed the scenery about Looe, Fowey, and the country between it and Falmouth; and upon the north coast Tintagell is yet more remarkable.

There is some *grauwacke* in many parts of Cornwall; the best marked specimens are from Mawnan, near Falmouth, where it alternates with clay slate.

Advancing northwards, the mountain chain is broken by the lowlands of Lancashire; but, in Westmorland and Cumberland, slate again presents itself, plentifully accompanied by *grauwacke*, which contributes to the enchanting scenery of the lakes. As black peaks and precipices strewed with slippery and cutting fragments, mark the mountains of common slate, so have the *grauwacke* rocks peculiarities by which they are recognised, and which are no where more evident than in the rounded summits that embosom Derwentwater. In their forms, tints, and outlines, there is something indescribably delightful; and they present the rare union of the sublime and beautiful.

The varieties of mountain limestone are the substances that next occur; they are frequently seen immediately incumbent upon clay slate, and are further distinguished from primitive limestone, or statuary marble, by having a less decidedly crystalline texture. Where this rock lies directly upon slate, it contains few organic remains; but where red sandstone is interspersed between it and the slate rocks, or in proportion as it is distant from the primary

and slate rocks, the relics of organization become more frequent. It then abounds in remains of corals and zoophytes, which now are not known to exist. It often is traversed by veins of calcareous spar, and presents a great variety of colours. It is abundant in Devonshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire. At Plymouth, this rock is seen immediately incumbent upon slate, in a quarry between Devonport and the town; its colours are red and grey, streaked with white crystalline veins. It is also seen to great perfection in the Breakwater quarries at Oreston.

Slate districts often present very curious inflexions and incurvations of their strata. The slate at Plymouth, and the *grauwacke* of Clovelly, in the north of Devon, and the *killas* upon the coast of Cornwall, near Charlestown, are in many places very singularly contorted; and sometimes small undulations present themselves in the laminæ, exactly resembling those left by the ebbing tide upon a gently reclining sand bank. These appearances may, perhaps, be referred to the action of water upon the materials, before they were consolidated.

The aspect of a country of mountain limestone is peculiar, and generally extremely picturesque. The hills, which, in this country at least, are not very lofty, abound in precipices, caverns, and chasms; and, when upon the coast, form small promontories, and jut out in low, but grotesque pillars. The even surfaces are covered with a stunted turf; but the rifts and cracks contain often a soft, rich soil, in which stately timber trees flourish. The chasms of limestone rocks are often filled with a fine clay, which has, perhaps, sometimes been derived from the decomposition of shaly strata, or sometimes deposited from other causes, in the fissures; and the singularities of aspect, and much of the beauty of this rock, is referable to these peculiarities. Thus, upon the banks of the Wye, large and luxuriant trees grace the abrupt precipices, and jut forth from what appears a solid rock. Their roots are firmly attached in some crevice, filled with a favourable soil. Sometimes rivers force their way through the chasms; at other times they are empty, and the roofs ornamented by nature's hand with stalactitical concretions of white and glistening spar, which seem like the fretted sculpture of Gothic architecture.

The views of Dovedale, of Matlock and its vicinity, and the caves of Castleton, are admirably illustrative of the scenery of mountain limestone.

The banks of the Avon, in the vicinity of Chepstow, are of mountain limestone. The rock is there impregnated with bitumen, and hence exhales a peculiar and fetid odour when submitted to the blows of the axe or hammer. This is by no means uncommonly the case where the limestone rock, as in the present instance, is in the vicinity of coal.

Mountain limestone is an excellent material for building; and many of its varieties are sufficiently indurated to receive a good polish, and are thus employed for ornamental purposes, being cut into vases, chimney pieces, and the like. Where they abound in corals, and other organic remains, these frequently add to their beauty.

The colours of transition limestone are various; but its essential constituent part is always carbonate of lime. The black variety known under the name of *Lucillite* (so called, because admired by Lucius Lucullus,) or black marble, is often tastefully manufactured and ornamented by etching upon its surface; it is found in Derbyshire, and appears to derive its colour from carbonaceous matter.

The next rock that occurs in point of succession is red sandstone: it often rests upon slate; and then, from its position, has acquired the term of old red sandstone. But a similar substance, or nearly so, also is found lying upon mountain limestone, in which case it has been called red marl, or new red sandstone. Entering upon this substance, we come upon distinctly stratified ground; it is very abundant in England, especially in Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire; and independent of its embowelled treasures, for it is connected with coal and rock salt, its surface is generally favourable to vegetation, and its soil sufficiently luxuriant.

Red sandstone rocks are seen in some parts of Britain, in great beauty and perfection, especially where they occur on the coast, or are intersected by rivers. At Ilfracombe the old red sandstone of the Somersetshire coast is seen lying upon slate; and the junction is interesting to the geologist, the sandstone becoming somewhat slaty, and the slate having a tendency to a granular fracture.

The slates, grauwackes, and limestones, are in this country the principal seats of the metallic ores; and they form scenery, which, gradually decreasing in grandeur and sublimity, increases in softness, variety, and luxuriance. Gypsum, or sulphate of lime, known also under the name of plaster stone, selenite, and alabaster, occurs in abundance in many parts of the red strata. Near Tutbury in Staffordshire, and near Nottingham, it is found in blocks and veins; and lately a variety, new in England, has been found, called anhydrite. These minerals constitute valuable materials for the ornamental manufactures of Derbyshire.

In Cheshire, the red sandstone contains immense beds of common salt, most abundant in the valley of the Weaver, and near Middlewich, Northwich, *see page 273, vol. ii.*, and Nantwich; it is accompanied by gypsum. The first stratum was discovered upwards of 160 years ago in searching for coal.

Coal is the most important product of these middle strata. What is called a coal field or district, or sometimes a coal basin, may be regarded as a concavity, varying greatly in extent, from a few to many miles, and containing numerous strata or seams of coal, of very various thickness, alternating with sandstone, clays, and soft slate, or shale, containing impressions of vegetables, and sometimes the remains of fresh water shell-fish. The parallelism of these strata is generally well preserved. The whole arrangement is seldom any where quite horizontal, and never vertical, but almost always more or less inclined. Beneath each stratum of coal, there is often one of soft clay, or clunch, which rarely contains the organic remains of the overlying shale; and although the alternating strata of coal be very numerous, it is seldom that more than three or four will afford profitable occupation to the miner. The upper seam is commonly broken and impure; and few beds, less than two or three feet in thickness, are followed down to any considerable depth. The depth of the mines will, of course, greatly vary, according to the inclination of the strata, the time they have been worked, and other circumstances. The deepest mines are in the counties of Durham and Northumberland; and the thickest beds are found in Staffordshire; the most productive vary from six to nine feet.

Leaving the districts of red sandstone and red marl, a change is observable in the general aspect of the country. There are no steep or abrupt precipices; the hills assume a more picturesque and luxuriant character, and the rugged features of primary country are here softened down into gentle slopes and verdant plains. The rocks which now occur are chiefly varieties of limestone and sandstone, particularly prolific in organic remains; among them are discerned a number of species, of which no living semblance is now in existence.

Corals, zoophytes, ammonites, belemnites, nautili, and a variety of other fossil remains, are found in the argillaceous limestones, which succeed in position to the red sandstone, and are often called white and blue lias limestone. The coast of Dorsetshire, between Weymouth and Lyme, presents a very interesting section of these strata; and their continuation through the country is well entitled to the notice of the geologist.

These strata are succeeded by a species of stone, called Bath stone, from its abundant occurrence in the vicinity of that city; and freestone, or oolite, of which Portland stone is a notorious variety. There then commonly occur various sandstones, with veins of chert, and oxide of iron; and, lastly, chalk, and superincumbent alluvial matter.

In England, chalk is a very abundant formation; and the round backed hills covered with verdure, which mark the eastern counties, are very characteristic of it. Salisbury plain and Marlborough Downs form a centre, whence the chalk emanates, in a north-eastern direction, through the Chiltern hills of Buckinghamshire, and the counties of Bedford and Cambridge, and terminates on the Norfolk coast. In an easterly direction, it traverses Hampshire, Surrey, and Kent, and terminates at Dover; and another arm, passing through Sussex, forms the South Downs, and the lofty promontory of Beachey Head.

Parallel ridges of sandstone generally accompany the chalk; and in Wiltshire, Berkshire, and some other counties, large blocks of granular siliceous sandstone lie scattered upon its surface; of these the celebrated remains, Stonehenge, appear to have been constructed; with the exception of one of the blocks, which is of greenstone. The lower beds of chalk are generally argillaceous, or

marly, and contain no flints, and few organic remains. The upper beds abound in fossil relics, of the kinds before alluded to, and in flints, sometimes regularly arranged in distinct nodules, at other times remarkably intersecting the chalk in thin seams. The formation of flints has been much speculated upon; but no plausible theory has yet been adduced in regard to it.

In the south of England the chalk is covered with gravel and clay, the history of which is extremely curious, on account of the fossils they contain, and the evidence they afford, of repeated inundations of salt and fresh water upon the same spot. There are two celebrated concavities filled with such materials, which have been called the London and the Isle of Wight basins. The former is bounded by the chalk hills proceeding from Wiltshire to the south of the Kentish coast, in one direction, and to the northern point of the Norfolk coast, in another; and it is open to the ocean upon the Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk coasts, which show sections of its contents.

The numerous wells which have been dug in the neighbourhood of London, and the canals, tunnels, and other excavations, and public works that have been carried on, have lately developed many curious facts respecting the contents of this basin.

Greenstone, basalt, amygdaloid, and toadstone, are a singular and important series of rocks, which occur indiscriminately in primary and secondary countries; and are not less varied in their characters and aspects, than in their situation.

It is the remark of an able writer in the "Mining Journal," that the neglect of one of the most interesting, and apparently most obvious branches of scientific research, geology, was the result of many causes, one or two of which only will be here alluded to. The spirit of ancient philosophy disdained the slow and laborious process of patiently investigating natural phenomena; and it was not till the lofty, but severe genius of Bacon, had firmly established the inductive system of philosophy, that a science like geology could be cultivated with success.

It was necessary, also, that the kindred sciences of chemistry and mineralogy should have made considerable progress, before any successful enquiry could be instituted into the nature of the earth, and the position and relations of its constituent masses. Another obstacle to the cultivation of geology at an earlier period arose from the obscurity in which the phenomena it investigates are veiled by nature. The internal parts of the earth are, with few exceptions, excluded from view; those portions exposed to examination are few and far between; often, indeed, obscure and deceptive; and thus it happens that numerous and accurate observations, and extensive powers of generalization, were required, before geology could be placed on a firm foundation, and attract that attention which it deserved.

To have accomplished this important task fell to the lot of Werner, of Freyberg, who is deservedly looked up to as the father of geological science. Many important facts had previously been observed, and many remarkable anticipations had been indulged in by different gifted individuals; but it was reserved for Werner to combine these scattered fragments; to add to them his own close observation and precise mineralogical knowledge, and, finally, to combine these materials into a beautiful and harmonious, though, as it has since been proved, faulty theory; a circumstance so far unavoidable in an infant science, that it detracts but little from his great and original merits. The profession of Werner, as a miner, gave him numerous and valuable facilities for personal observation of geological phenomena; the principal errors into which he fell, were those of supposing that the limited portion of Germany, with which he was acquainted, might be considered as representing the structure of the whole globe; and, as the operation of existing geological causes was then very imperfectly understood, he was led to admit of explanations, founded on imaginary phenomena and gratuitous assumptions.

Dr. Hutton, of Edinburgh, and his able illustrator, Professor Playfair, were well acquainted with the phenomena of the older and pyrogenous rocks, and established on their observations a bold, and in many respects a just theory, but almost entirely opposed to that of Werner; and in the discussion and support of these opposite views, too much of the attention of the earlier geologists was unfortunately directed.

Hasty theories, founded on imperfect knowledge, warmly espoused, and keenly contested, were little calculated to advance an

infant science ; and in the early part of the present century a clear perception of this truth appears to have prevailed among many of the principal cultivators of geology in this country. It was seen by them that a vast collection of facts, apart from theoretical considerations, was at that period the great object to be attained ; that a concentration of all their powers to effect this great and laborious task was requisite ; that frequent meetings and communications between geologists could alone remove the narrow and limited views then entertained ; and that, finally, a convenient and accessible depository for their labours was essential. These were the considerations which chiefly influenced the founders of the Geological Society, which originated in 1807, and for some time consisted of little more than the private meetings of some of the chief cultivators of geological science in this country.

The volumes of transactions which have been published bear witness to the zeal and energy of the fellows of this society ; and the names of Greenough, one of its earliest supporters, of Lyell, Buckland, Sedgwick, Murchison, De la Beche, and others, are sufficient to prove the very high degree of talent enrolled among its members.

During a recent examination of Devonshire, Professor Sedgwick and R. J. Murchison discovered a raised beach in Barnstaple and Bideford Bay, which forms at intervals a series of low cliffs from the mouth of the Taw to the bold headland of Baggy Point, a distance of three miles. The greatest thickness of the beach is forty-five feet, and its base is about three feet above the highest tidal level. The top presents eight or ten feet of angular fragments of the adjacent rocks, imbedded in clay. Beneath this superficial covering are twenty-five feet of finely laminated sand, passing downwards into masses of hard calcareous grit ; and the base of the beach consists of indurated conglomerate or shingle, which fills up the inequalities in the surface of the ancient rocks constituting that part of Devonshire. The thickness of these lower beds is about eleven feet. The sands are generally arranged in horizontal layers, but they sometimes present an appearance of false

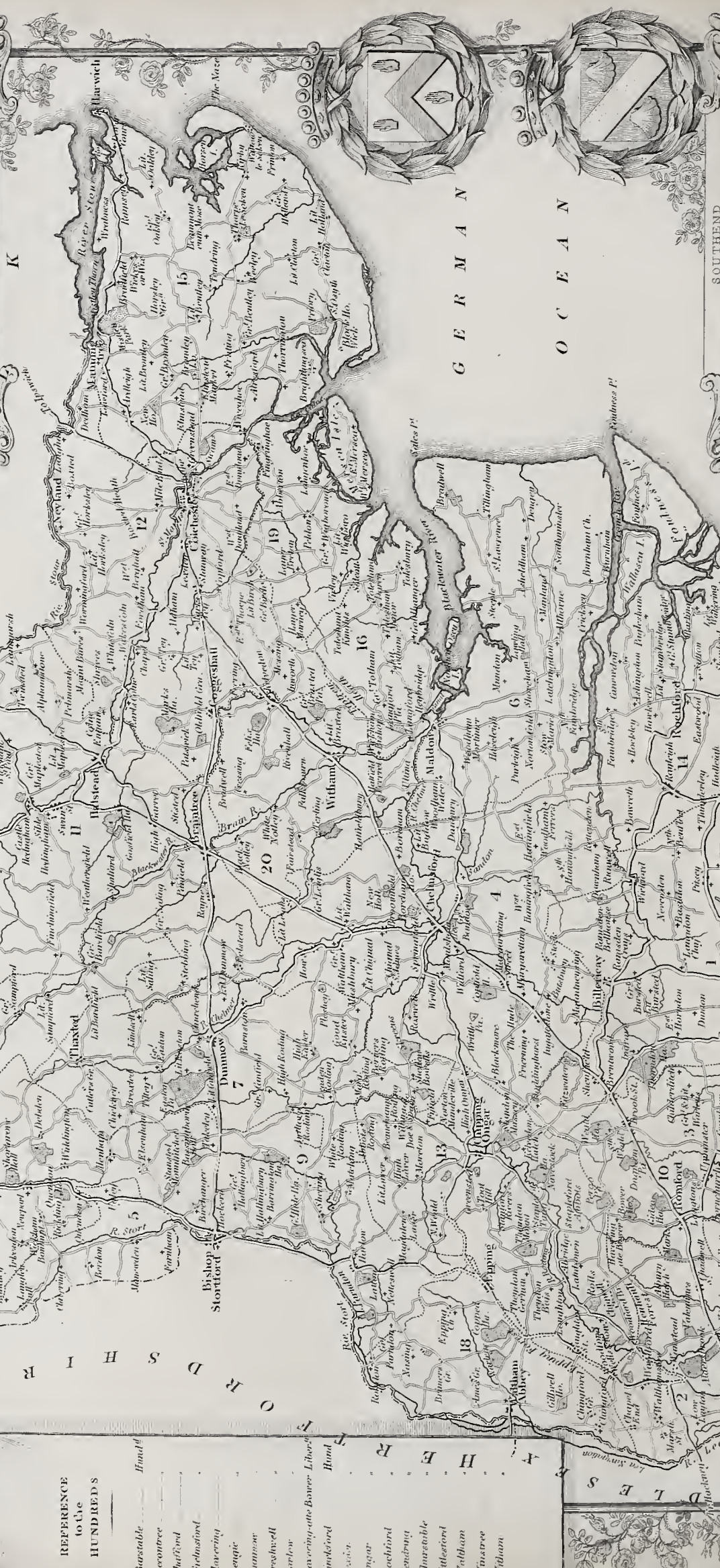
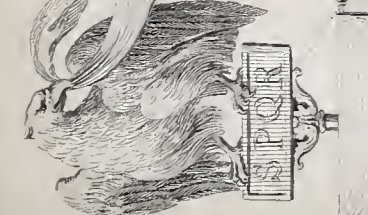
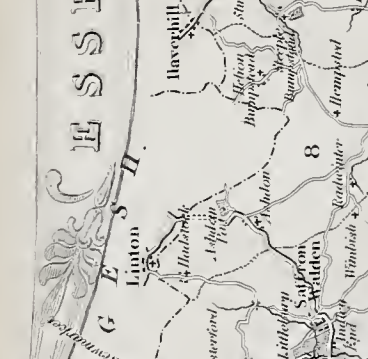
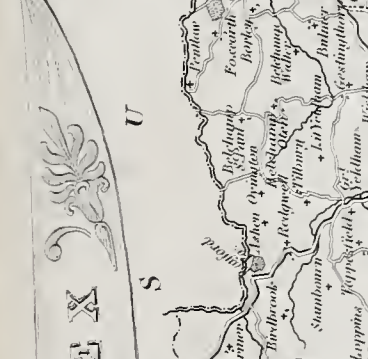
bedding, common in tertiary and secondary formations. Fragments of shells of existing species occur in the sand as well as in the calcareous grit and conglomerate.

Though the base of the beach, as already stated, is generally not more than three feet above high water mark, yet at Baggy Point it rises rapidly to the north to an altitude of seventy feet, and the shingle in parts is nineteen feet thick ; thus presenting the greatest quantity of coarse materials at the point where it attains the greatest elevation.

The beaches in Cornwall, with respect to the character they present, may be divided into three classes ;—1. High shingle beaches, or accumulations formed at high water level on rocky shores ;—2. Mid water beaches, composed of pebbles and fragments of shells, more or less confusedly disposed ;—and 3. Low water beaches, made up of beds of small gravel alternating with sand and layers of shells, and formed below the line constantly covered by the sea.

Of the first of these classes, the raised beds of coarse shingle, and rounded blocks near the Land's End are prominent examples ; of the second, the elevated shingle beach at Plymouth ; and of the third, the ancient beaches north of St. Just's Bay, and south of New Quay. There are no vestiges of similar phenomena on coasts formed of precipitous cliffs, or on the opposite low shores of Pembrokeshire. With respect to the latter, the mounds of blown sand, by which they are bordered, have for ages ceased to increase ; and it is therefore inferred that the sandy beaches, which since supplied the loose materials, are now permanently submerged beneath the sea.

This introduction to the description of the English Counties may be concluded with the following observations ;—England has four points of strength ; two are physical, her coal and her iron ; and two of them are moral, the freedom of the press, and the trial by jury ; and these sources of strength are mutually conservative of each other, for should any attempt be made to destroy the two last, the two first are admirably adapted to defend them.



REFERENCE
to the
HUNDREDS

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Basstable | 11. Havering-atte-Bower | 21. Waltham |
| 2. Becontree | 12. Hornchurch | 22. Waltham |
| 3. Chafford | 13. Hornchurch | 23. Waltham |
| 4. Chesham | 14. Hornchurch | 24. Waltham |
| 5. Clavering | 15. Hornchurch | 25. Waltham |
| 6. Dengie | 16. Hornchurch | 26. Waltham |
| 7. Dunmow | 17. Hornchurch | 27. Waltham |
| 8. Freshwell | 18. Hornchurch | 28. Waltham |
| 9. Harlow | 19. Hornchurch | 29. Waltham |
| 10. Harlowing-atte-Bower | 20. Hornchurch | 30. Waltham |

ESSEX.—*Home Circuit.*

THIS county is bounded on the north by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by the river Thames; and on the west by Middlesex and Hertfordshire. The length from east to west is about sixty miles, the breadth from north to south fifty, and its circumference about two hundred and twenty-six miles. The British inhabitants were called by the Romans Trinobantes, a name indicative of the situation of the country on the border of broad waters. The county formed part of the Roman province Flavia Cæsariensis, and five principal stations were situated within its boundary:—Duro-litum, Leyton; Cæsaromagus, Dunmow; Canonium, Canudon; Camelodunum, Colchester; and Ad Ansam, Knights Tolleshunt. Essex formed during the Saxon Heptarchy the separate kingdom of East Seaxa, and the county now contains twenty-four market-towns, four hundred and three parishes, 49,978 inhabited houses, and 289,424 inhabitants. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of London. There were formerly abbeys at Bileigh, Barking, Chiche St. Osyth, Coggeshall, Colchester, Saffron Walden, Tiltey, Waltham, and Stratford Langthorne or West Ham: also priories at Berdon, Bicknacre, Blackmore, Dunmow, Earls Colne, Hatfield, Hockesley, Latton, Lees, Malden, Panfield, Prittlewell, Tackley, Thoby, and Tiptree. The castles of the early lords were at Hadleigh, Colchester, Hedingham, Stansted, Montfitchet, Ongar, Pleshey, and Walden. The forests of Epping and Hainault still retain the name, and supply a number of deer. Essex is part of a tract of the eastern side of the kingdom, considered the largest connected space of level ground in the whole island, but the surface is not altogether flat. Towards the north-west, where most of the rivers rise, it presents a continued inequality of surface. The most level parts are the southern and eastern hundreds, which lie under a proverbial imputation of being unhealthy. The sea-coast is broken into inlets and peninsulas deeply cut in by arms of the sea. Extensive salt marshes border most of the coast, the greater part of which is protected by embankments. The farms in these parts are very large and productive, being manured with chalk brought by sea from Kent. The northern part of the coast between the Stour and the Colne is more elevated, and the middle is in general a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and studded with woods. Although not highly celebrated for its dairies, those of Epping and its vicinity are famous for the richness of their cream and butter. More calves are fattened here than in any other county. Fish are extremely plentiful on the coast, and in the various creeks; some of the last, near Colchester and the Mersey island, are celebrated for remarkably fine oyster-beds. The most considerable rivers of this county are the Colne, the Blackwater, the Chelmer, the Crouch, the Ingrebourn, the Roding, and the Cam: others of less importance are the Lea, Stort, and Stour. The river Colne rises near Ridgewell, on the northern side of the county, and after passing Castle Hedingham, Halstead, and Colchester, expands into a wide estuary, where it is navigable to the sea. The Blackwater, called also the Pont, has its source on the borders of Cambridgeshire, passes Bocking and Coggeshall, and near Witham receives another stream. It unites with the Chelmer below Malden, and then forms an extensive estuary. The river Chelmer springs near Thaxted, and passing near Dunmow, at Chelmsford receives other streams; it then flows through a pleasant valley, and joins the Blackwater near Malden. The Crouch and Ingrebourn are small rivers rising in the southern part of the county, and pass through a short course to the Thames. The Roding, another small stream, has a circuitous course, visiting Ongar, and several villages in its progress to Wanstead, Ilford, and Barking, and is navigable from Ilford Bridge. The Cam takes a different direction from the other rivers; rising from three springs near Newport, it passes Audley End, Chesterton, &c., and pursues a northern course to Cambridgeshire. The Lea and Stort constitute the western boundary of the county, separating it from Middlesex and Hertfordshire, and the Stour divides it from the county of Suffolk in the north. Essex returns eight members to Parliament; viz. two for Colchester, two for Harwich, two for Maldon, and two for the county,—who at present are Charles Callis Western, Esq., and the Hon. W. P. T. Long Wellesley, Esq. Easton Lodge, near Dunmow, is the seat of Viscount Maynard, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Barstable Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Chelmsford hundred; on the east by Rochford hundred; on the south by the river Thames; and on the west by Chafford hundred.

NORTH BENFLEET, 6 miles S.E. from Billericay, contains 45 houses, and 303 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l*.—South or *Great* Benfleet, 2 miles S. from the above, contains 106 houses, and 515 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l*. 5*s*. 5*d*., in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Across Hadleigh Ray is a causeway leading to Canvey island, containing about 2600 acres of marsh-land appropriated to grazing.

BOWERS GIFFORD, or *Bures Gifford*, 7 miles S.E. from Billericay, contains 40 houses, and 221 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 25*l*.

BULPHAN, 9 miles S.E. from Romford, contains 29 houses, and 242 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 23*l*.

Vol. I.

GREAT BURSTEAD, or *Burghstead*, 2 miles S. from Billericay, contains 326 houses, and 1861 inhabitants, including Billericay. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 17*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.—Little Burstead, 2 miles W. from the above, contains 20 houses, and 201 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l*. in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Billericay has a market on Tuesday, and fairs August 2, and October 7. Near Burstead is an encampment.

CHADWELL, ST. MARY'S, 2 miles E. from Grays, contains 39 houses, and 202 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

CORRINGHAM, 7 miles E. from Grays, contains 44 houses, and 235 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 22*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

DODDINGHURST, 4 miles N. from Brentwood, contains 51 houses, and 356 inhabitants.

DOWNHAM, 4 miles E. from Billericay, contains 51 houses, and 315 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 12*l*. 2*s*. 8*d*. Downham Hall stands on the south side of the village.

DUNTON, 5 miles S. from Brentwood, contains 17 houses, and 133 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of King's College Cambridge.

FOBBING, 5 miles E. from Orsett, contains 74 houses, and 407 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 21*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It has the highest tower of any church within ten miles, commanding fine views of the surrounding country.

EAST HORNDON, or *Great Horndon*, 3 miles S.E. from Brentwood, contains 67 houses, and 459 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.*—West Horndon, or *Little Horndon*, contains 8 houses, and 45 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy.—Thorndon Hall, the seat of Lord Petre, stands on an eminence which runs at the end of an avenue two miles long, leading from Brentwood to the north front of the building, 300 feet in extent. It was built from designs by *Paine*, an architect of celebrity in the reign of George III.

HORNDON ON THE HILL, 12 miles S.E. from Romford, contains 70 houses, and 420 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's London. Here is a market on Saturday, and annual fairs June 29, and July 15, for wool.

HUTTON, 2½ miles W. from Billericay, contains 46 houses, and 418 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's London. Hutton Hall is the seat of — Forbes, Esq.

INGRAVE, or *Ging Ralph*, 2 miles S.E. from Brentwood, contains 86 houses, and 427 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

LAINDON, or *Langdon*, 3 miles S. from Billericay, contains 52 houses, and 402 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 35*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Baseldon is a chapelry of this parish.

LANGDON HILLS, 2½ miles N. from Horndon on the Hill, is remarkable for the fine prospect, and contains 29 houses, and 205 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's London.

MUCKING, 2 miles S.E. from Horndon on the Hill, contains 25 houses, and 189 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's London.

NEVENDON, or *Newenden*, 5 miles S.E. from Billericay, contains 23 houses, and 186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

ORSETT, or *Horset*, 12 miles S.E. from Romford, contains 133 houses, and 1130 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles and All Saints, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

PITSEA, 5 miles S.W. from Rayleigh, contains 55 houses, and 289 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

RAMSDON BELLHOUSE, 4 miles E. from Billericay, contains 95 houses, and 415 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.*

RAMSDON CRAYS, 3 miles S.E. from Billericay, contains 60 houses, and 276 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.*

SHENFIELD, one mile N. from Brentwood, contains 104 houses, and 619 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Hardwick. Shenfield Place.

STANFORD LE HOPE, 1½ mile S.E. from Horndon on the Hill, contains 53 houses, and 301 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

THUNDERSLEY, 2½ miles S.W. from Rayleigh, contains 58 houses, and 313 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. This parish extends into Rochford hundred. Sir Richard Wiseman of Thundersley Hall was created baronet December 18, 1828.

LITTLE THURROCK, or *East Thurrock*, one mile E. from Grays Thurrock, contains 36 houses, and 192 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 15*s.*

EAST TILBURY, 4½ miles E. from Grays Thurrock, contains 35 houses, and 254 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. East Lee is a chapelry of this parish. West Tilbury, 1½ mile from the above, contains 41 houses, and 249 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Tilbury Fort, on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Gravesend, was originally built by Henry VIII., and a camp was formed here in the reign of Elizabeth, to oppose the descent of the Spanish Armada: it was regularly fortified by Sir Martin Beckman, in the time of Charles II.

VANGE, 5½ mile S. from Billericay, contains 21 houses, and 124 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.*

WICKFORD, 6 miles E. from Billericay, contains 70 houses, and 381 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.*

2. Becontree Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Waltham and Ongar hundreds; on the east by Havering liberty; on the south by the river Thames; and on the east by Middlesex.

BARKING, on the river Roding, 9 miles E. from London, contains 519 houses, and 2580 inhabitants. It has several picturesque old houses, and a market-house, built in Elizabeth's reign. Here is a market on Saturday, and an annual fair October 22. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of All Souls College Oxford. Barking Abbey was one of the earliest of our monastic institutions, but is erroneously said to have been the first convent for females established in the kingdom: it was founded about 675, by St. Erkenwold, Bishop of London, in honour of Christ and the Blessed Virgin his mother, for Benedictine nuns. St. Ethelburgh, the founder's sister and first abbess, afterwards became the patron saint of the convent. At the Dissolution it appeared to be endowed with 1084*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* per annum. The site of the conventual buildings, with the demesne lands of the abbey, were granted by King Edward VI. in 1551 to Edward Fynes Lord Clinton. Scarcely any remains of the abbey exist, excepting fragments of walls. At the entrance of the churchyard is an embattled gate-house, called Fire Bell Gate, from its having once contained a bell, which Mr. Lysons imagines to have been used as a curfew bell. About two miles from Barking on the road to Dagenham, is Eastbury House, built about the reign of Edward VI.: it is a very fine specimen of the Tudor style of domestic architecture; the whole is of brick unmixed with stone, and the chimney stacks and pinnacles at the corners of the gables are fine examples of moulded brickwork. It is uninhabited. Bifrons also, the estate of the Marquess of Salisbury, is disparked. Chadwell, Ilford, and Ripple, are wards of this parish. Great and Little Ilford are situated on opposite sides of the river Roding. Ilford Place is the seat of R. Westley Hall, Esq.; and Wyefields, of R. Westley Hall, Jun. Esq. Valentines, the seat of Charles Welstead, Esq., contains the original of Southwark Fair, by *Hogarth*, and other valuable pictures. In the hot-house is a remarkable vine, planted in 1758, the branches of which extend 200 feet, and produce annually 300 or 400 weight of fruit. Cranbrook House is the seat of Webster Hall Dare, Esq.: near it is Claybury Hall.

DAGENHAM, 3½ miles E. from Barking, contains 363 houses, and 1864 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 10*s.* A breach was made here by the Thames in 1703, which laid nearly 5000 acres of land under water. It was at length completely stopped by Captain John Perry, in 1714.

EAST HAM, one mile E. from Barking, contains 212 houses, and 1424 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Green Street Hall, the seat of William Morley, Esq., was formerly a residence of the Nevilles.—West Ham, 2 miles W. from the above, contains 1722 houses, and 9753 inhabitants, including the wards of Plaistow and Stratford Langthorn. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 39*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage

of the Crown. At Stratford, William Montfitchet founded a Cistercian abbey in 1135, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints. At the Dissolution it was valued at 57*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1538 to Peter Meautis. A gate-house of the abbey has lately been demolished, but some arches, part of the western entrance, are still remaining to mark the site of the church. Hyde House, at Plaistow, was built in 1579.

LITTLE ILFORD, one mile N. from Barking, contains 15 houses, and 87 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

LOW LEYTON, on the borders of Epping Forest, 6 miles E. from London, contains 572 houses, and 3374 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Leytonstone. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 12*s.* Forest House, the seat of Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., stands on an eminence.

WALTHAMSTOW, 5 miles E. from London, contains 685 houses, and 4304 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Chapel End, Clay Street, Hale End, Hoo Street, Marsh Street, and Wood Street. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of J. Conyers, Esq. It is situated on a hill. The north aisle was built by Sir George Monnox, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1514, who also founded an hospital here in 1527. Walthamstow House is the seat of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart.; and Shern Hill, the seat of Lord Maynard. Higham Hill, northward of Clay Street, is the seat of Jeremiah Harnam, Esq.; hence is a very fine prospect of the surrounding country.

WANSTEAD, 8 miles E. from London, contains 229 houses, and 1354 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Snaresbrook. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Long Wellesley, Esq. It was rebuilt in 1790, upon ground given to the parish by Sir James Tilney Long, Bart., from designs by *Hardwick*: the eastern windows are of painted glass, by *Eginton*, and in the chancel is a monument of Sir Josiah Child. The manor of Wanstead was granted by Edward VI. to Robert Lord Rich, who sold it to the Earl of Leicester, the favourite of Elizabeth, who entertained his royal mistress here for several days. Reverting to the Crown, King James gave it to Sir Henry Mildmay, who having been one of the judges of Charles I., it again became forfeited. James II. sold it to Sir Robert Brooke, and it was soon afterwards purchased by Sir Josiah Child, whose son, Richard Earl of Tilney, built a magnificent mansion about 1715, from designs by *Colin Campbell*. In 1822 the whole was sold, and the house destroyed. Wanstead Grove, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Anne Rushout, erected from the designs of *John Webbe*, contains a collection of pictures, formed by G. Bowles, Esq., amongst which are many by *A. Kauffman, R.A.*, and several enamels by *H. Bone, R.A.* The gardens are remarkable for American plants. Wanstead Lodge is the seat of Thomas Baucott Mash, Esq.

WOODFORD, 8 miles N.E. from London, contains 395 houses, and 2699 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* In the churchyard is a remarkably large yew-tree. Woodford Hall is the seat of John Maitland, Esq. Near Woodford Bridge, over the Roding, is Prospect House; and Hearts, the seat of J. C. Jervoise, Esq., which was originally built by Sir Humphrey Handsforth, Master of the Wardrobe to King James I. Sir James Wright, of Ray House, Woodford, was created baronet September 19, 1772.

3. Chafford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Ongar hundred; on the east by Barstable hundred; on the south by the river Thames; and on the west by Havering liberty.

AVELEY, 3½ miles W. from Grays, contains 136 houses, and 733 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Belhus is the seat of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart. This park, which is above three miles in circumference, is pleasantly situated in a vale, and to the north-east of the house is a fine piece of water, which greatly adds to the beauty of the grounds; the park abounds with a variety of old oaks and other trees, large avenues of which lead from the two entrance lodges. In 1627, Sir Edward Barrett, of Belhus was created Lord Newburgh, of Fife N.B., being one of those few

English gentlemen whom King Charles created Peers of Scotland, the better to incorporate the two nations. He was a gentleman of a very amiable and respectable character, and lived at Belhus with great hospitality. In the adjoining village of Aveley is an alms-house, founded by this nobleman in 1630, said to have been erected from a design of *Inigo Jones*; it was rebuilt about 1750.

CHILDERDITCH, 3 miles S. from Brentwood, contains 30 houses, and 289 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints and St. Faith, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*

CRANHAM, 4 miles S.E. from Romford, contains 47 houses, and 289 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Cranham Hall is the seat of ——— Boyd, Esq. Sir Benjamin Wright of Cranham was created Bart. 15th Feb. 1661.

NORTH OCKENDON, 5½ miles S.E. from Romford, contains 50 houses, and 325 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* South Ockendon, one mile S. from the above, contains 154 houses, and 777 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

RAINHAM, 5 miles E. from Barking, contains 91 houses, and 573 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen and St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*

SOUTH WEALD, 1½ mile W. from Brentwood, contains 199 houses, and 1135 inhabitants, including Brook Street. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Weald Hall, the seat of Christopher F. Tower, Esq., is situated in a large park northward of the village, in which there is a prospect-house, commanding an extensive view, and on the verge of the park are traces of a circular camp. Rocketts is the seat of Earl St. Vincent. Brentwood, containing 249 houses, and 1423 inhabitants, is a chapelry of South Weald: it stands on an eminence, and has a weekly market on Thursday, and annual fairs 18th July, and 15th and 16th October, for horses and cattle. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, was founded about 1221 by David prior of St. Osyth.

STIFFORD, 1½ mile N. from Grays, contains 40 houses, and 206 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.*

GRAYS THURROCK, or *Great Thurrock*, on the banks of the Thames, 11 miles S.E. from Romford, contains 142 houses, and 742 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*: the market is on Thursday for corn, and there is an annual fair on 23rd May. West Thurrock, one mile W. from Grays, contains 97 houses, and 829 inhabitants, including the township of Purfleet. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* At Purfleet are chalk and lime quarries; and at a short distance is a gunpowder magazine, consisting of detached buildings; so that an accident happening to one, would not affect the others.

UPMINSTER, 3½ miles S.E. from Romford, contains 163 houses, and 952 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Dr. William Durham, an eminent philosopher and divine, was rector here from 1689 to 1735, when he died, æt. 77. Upminster Hall, the seat of Charles Branfill, Esq., was formerly a residence of the abbots of Waltham; the situation is beautiful, the grounds being well wooded and falling in a fine slope from the house. On the east is a distant view of Laindon Hills, and more southerly, of the Thames and the Kentish Hills. Gaines, a mansion on an eminence near the church, was named after the family of Engain, who resided on the same spot. It was built by Sir James Esdaile.

GREAT WARLEY, 3 miles S. from Brentwood, contains 74 houses, and 521 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge. Warley Lodge is the seat of Mack Allanson Winn, Esq., heir presumptive to Lord Headley. Warley Place is the seat of General Bonham. Little Warley, half a mile westward from the above, contains 27 houses, and 179 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Sir Denner Strutt, of Little Warley Hall, was created baronet March 8, 1642.

WENNINGTON, 6½ miles E. from Barking, contains 18 houses and 128 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

4. Chelmsford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Hinckford and Witham hundreds; on the east by Dengey hundred; on the south by Barstable and Rochford hundreds; and on the west by Ongar and Dunmow hundreds.

GREAT BADDOW, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. from Chelmsford, contains 259 houses, and 1603 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Little Baddow, on the Chelmer, 4 miles E. from Chelmsford, contains 58 houses, and 381 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Viscount Barrington. In the chancel is a monument to the memory of Sir Henry Mildmay, of Graces, ob. 1639. Tofts is the seat of General G. Strutt. Middle Mead is a hamlet of this parish.

BLACKMORE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Ingatestone, contains 118 houses, and 657 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the reign of John, Adam and Jordan de Samford founded here a priory of Black Canons, which was dissolved in 1525, and granted to Cardinal Wolsey: upon his attainer it was exchanged with the Abbot of Waltham, and at the general suppression it was granted to John Smith. Here was one of the residences of Henry VIII., which went by the name of Jericho; and his son Henry Fitz Roy, afterwards Duke of Richmond and Somerset, was born here. Smyths Hall is the residence of John Barnes, Esq.

BOREHAM, 3 miles N.E. from Chelmsford, contains 96 houses, and 918 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. In the Sussex chapel are several monuments of the Ratcliffe family, and in the churchyard is a mausoleum for the Waltham family. Boreham House, the seat of Sir John Tyrrell, Bart., is pleasantly situated in a park with two fine avenues of trees, and a large piece of water in the front. New Hall, or *Beaulieu*, was nearly rebuilt by Henry VIII. about 1517. On the gate-house is the royal arms, with this inscription, HENRICVS · OCTAVVS · REX · INCLITVS · ARMIS · MAGNANIMVS · STRVXIT · HOC · OPVS · EXIMIVM. The king here kept the festival of St. George in 1524. Queen Mary also resided here. Queen Elizabeth granted this magnificent mansion in 1573 to Thomas Ratcliffe Earl of Sussex, her Lord Chamberlain. In 1736, the mansion, gardens, and park were sold to John Olmuis, Esq., and are now the property of Lord Waltham. The part of the building now standing includes the hall, 96 feet by 50. The ancient chapel once contained the painted window now at St. Margaret's church Westminster.

BROOMFIELD, 3 miles N. from Chelmsford, contains 67 houses, and 624 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

BUTTSBURY, one mile S.E. from Ingatestone, contains 103 houses, and 522 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

CHELMSFORD, the county town, 29 miles E. from London, contains 893 houses, and 4994 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Moulsham. It is situated on the banks of the river Chelmer, over which there is a bridge, built by Maurice Bishop of London about 1100, and since rebuilt with one arch in 1787. It is principally laid out in four streets, having nearly in the centre the shire-hall, built from designs by *Johnson*. In the basement of this building is an open space for the corn-exchange, and apartments for the courts of assize, sessions, &c. which are held here. Above is an assembly or county room, extending the whole length of the building with a music-gallery in it. Contiguous to the shire-hall is a conduit of Portland stone. Chelmsford contains a free grammar-school, besides alms-houses and other charitable institutions. The bridge connects this town with Moulsham, and near it stands the county gaol, a spacious and well arranged stone building, of modern erection. In Moulsham are six alms-houses, founded by Thomas Mildmay, Esq. in 1563, and rebuilt by William Mildmay, Esq. in 1758. Within this hamlet, near the river, stood a Dominican priory, the site of which still retains the appellation of the Friars. At the Dissolution the revenues of this house were estimated at 9*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, and in 1542 it was granted to Anthony Bonvixi, but has since become the property of the Mildmays. Thomas Lang-

ford, who compiled an Universal Chronicle from the Creation to his own times, was a friar in this house. The country surrounding Chelmsford is extremely pleasant and fertile, and several flourishing hop plantations are established in the neighbourhood. Upon the banks of the Chelmer and Blackwater are numerous large corn-mills. In consequence of the navigation of the Chelmer from Chelmsford to the Blackwater, the trade of this town in coals, corn, &c., has increased very considerably. The market is on Friday, and the fairs are on May 12 and November 12 for cattle. On Galleywood common, near the town, there is a race-course, where three plates are run for annually. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 31*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*: it is a spacious building, the body is modern, and was erected from designs by *Johnson*, in place of the more ancient part, which fell to the ground on the night of January 17, 1800. The downfall was caused by digging a vault for one of the Tindal family. The old part is of the time of Henry VI., and before the Reformation it contained four guilds, or chantries. On the north side of the chancel is the burial-place of the Mildmays; and here is the monument of Benjamin Earl Fitzwalter, who died in 1756. The glass in the east window was painted by *Yarrington* of Norwich in 1824: in the three upper compartments are represented the Nativity, the Crucifixion, and the Ascension; and below are the apostles Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. The altar-piece was painted by *Summers* in 1803.

Moulsham, the manor of the Mildmays, was prior to the Norman conquest a parcel of the possessions of the Abbey church of St. Peter's Westminster; but at the Dissolution it was sold by Henry VIII., on the 23rd of July 1540, to Thomas Mildmay, gent., one of the auditors of the Court of Augmentations. This gentleman rebuilt the manor-house, "so that it was then accounted the greatest esquire's building in the county of Essex." Since that period a large modern fabric was erected on its site by Benjamin Earl Fitzwalter, from the designs and under the direction of *Leoni*. This building, called Moulsham Hall, was of a quadrangular form, inclosing a court in the centre, and commanded a view of Danbury Hill from the grand front, which had an ornamental pediment displaying the family arms in basso-relievo; and above, the statues of Apollo, Diana, and Mercury. The interior was arranged with great judgement; but the mansion has been entirely taken down, and the garden walls are only left. Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder of Emanuel College, was born at Moulsham, and became Chancellor of the Exchequer and Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, and died in the year 1589. Sir Thomas Mildmay was created baronet June 29, 1611, and Sir William Mildmay was created baronet February 5, 1765.

CHIGNAL, St. JAMES, or *Great Chignal*, 3 miles N.W. from Chelmsford, contains 37 houses, and 217 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* The ancient painted glass in the windows was brought from distant parts of the county, and placed here when the church was repaired in 1767. Chignal Smealy, or *Little Chignal*, a mile northward from the above, contains 9 houses, and 74 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

DANBURY, 5 miles E. from Chelmsford, contains 192 houses, and 1005 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Russells. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 20*l.* In the church are some very ancient monuments, supposed to belong to the St. Cluse family. Danbury Hill, one of the highest eminences in the county, is supposed to have been a Danish encampment; whence the name of the town, which is built within the area. Danbury Place is the seat of Sir William Hillary, Bart.

FRYERNING, one mile W. from Ingatestone, contains 118 houses, and 612 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

EAST HANNINGFIELD, 6 miles S.E. from Chelmsford, contains 54 houses, and 398 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* South Hanningfield, 2 miles S. from the above, contains 26 houses, and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l.* West Hanningfield, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. from the above, contains 89 houses, and 468 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

INGATESTONE, 6 miles S.W. from Chelmsford, contains 121 houses, and 747 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on 1st December

for Scotch and Welsh cattle, where large numbers of lean stock are purchased by the graziers. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; it contains several monuments of the Petre family, who have been great benefactors to the parish. Ingatestone Hall is the seat of ——— Coverdale, Esq.; and the Hyde is the seat of John Disney, Esq.

GREAT LEIGHS, or *Lees*, 7 miles N. from Chelmsford, contains 27 houses, and 181 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Lincoln College Oxford. Chatley is a hamlet of this parish. Little Leighs, 2 miles N.W. from the above, contains 31 houses, and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Waltham. Sir Ralph Gernon, in the reign of Henry III., founded here a priory of Black Canons, in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. John. At the Dissolution it was valued at 141*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, and was granted in 1534 to Sir Richard Rich, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations. He enlarged the buildings of the monastery, and converted the whole to a magnificent mansion, containing two courts, with three parks belonging to it. This mansion passed by marriage to the Earl of Manchester. Edward Sheffield Duke of Buckinghamshire bought it, and from him it descended to Sir Charles Sheffield, who sold it to Guy's Hospital.

MARGARET ING, one mile N. from Ingatestone, contains 91 houses, and 479 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 2*s.* Copfold Hall is the seat of Richard Vachell, Esq.

MOUNTNEYS ING, 2 miles S. from Ingatestone, contains 144 houses, and 728 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* Thoby Priory is the seat of John Grant, Esq. This is the site of a priory of Austin canons, founded in the reign of Stephen by Michael Capra, Roese his wife, and William their son: it was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Leonard, and was valued at 75*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* in 1525, when it was granted to Cardinal Wolsey, and after his attainder to Sir Richard Page in 1530.

RETTENDON, 6 miles E. from Billericay, contains 91 houses, and 580 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

ROXWELL, 4½ miles W. from Chelmsford, contains 139 houses, and 817 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of New College Oxford.

RUNWELL, 5½ miles E. from Billericay, contains 43 houses, and 307 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.*

SANDON, 3 miles S.W. from Chelmsford, contains 52 houses, and 488 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College Cambridge.

SPRINGFIELD, one mile N. from Chelmsford, contains 253 houses, and 1450 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Springfield Place is the seat of Mrs. Brograve; and Springfield Lyons of Lady Waltham.

STOCK, or *Stock Herward*, 3 miles E. from Ingatestone, contains 127 houses, and 610 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

GREAT WALTHAM, 5 miles N. from Chelmsford, contains 344 houses, and 1883 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the patronage of Trinity College Oxford. Waltham Lodge is the seat of ——— Saville, Esq. Little Waltham, one mile E. from the above, contains 79 houses, and 670 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* The rectory is the residence of H. Sandford, Esq.

WIDFORD, on a branch of the Chelmer, 2 miles S. from Chelmsford, contains 24 houses, and 118 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* Hylands, the seat of P. C. Labouchere, Esq., stands on an eminence, and commands a pleasing view of the well-cultivated district, which here rises in gentle hills on every side.

WOODHAM FERRIS, 9 miles S.E. from Chelmsford, contains 162 houses, and 865 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

WRITTLE, 2½ miles S.W. from Chelmsford, contains 399 houses, and 2100 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, in the patronage of New College Oxford. It is a peculiar jurisdiction, and as such is exempt from episcopal visitation. In the chancel is a handsome monument to the memory of Sir John Comyn, of Hylands, in the parish of Widford, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who died 13th November 1740: over it is his bust, robed and decorated with the collar of S.S. Queen Mary in 1553 granted the manor of Writtle to Sir William Petre; and a descendant of his third son was created Lord Petre of Writtle 21st July 1603. Not far from the village is a square plot of ground, enclosed by a deep moat, which is supposed to have been the site of a palace, said to have been erected by King John in 1211.

5. Cladering Hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by Uttlesford hundred, and on the south and west by Hertfordshire. It is in the north-west part of the county.

BERDON, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 6 miles N. from Bishop Stortford, contains 63 houses, and 338 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of Christ's Hospital London. In the reign of Henry III. here was a priory of canons of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. William Earl of Northampton, in 1343, granted the advowson of this priory to the abbot of Walden: it was valued in 1534 at 31*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* per annum; and the site was granted in 1538 to Henry Parker; but in the reign of Elizabeth it was settled on the hospitals of Christ-church, Bridewell, and St. Thomas.

CLAVERING, 7½ miles N. from Bishop Stortford, contains 176 houses, and 1081 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Clement, is a vicarage, value 22*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Christ's Hospital London.

FARNHAM, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 2½ miles N. from Bishop Stortford, contains 86 houses, and 470 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Oxford.

LANGLEY, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 7 miles W. from Walden, contains 48 houses, and 320 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a curacy.

MANEWDEN, 3½ miles N. from Bishop Stortford, contains 133 houses, and 656 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 14*l.*

UGLEY, 5½ miles from Bishop Stortford, contains 48 houses, and 329 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Christ's Hospital London. Oakley Hall is the seat of Robert Partridge, Esq., and Orford House of Samuel Leighton-house, Esq.

6. Dengie Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Witham hundred and the river Blackwater; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by the river Crouch; and on the west by Chelmsford hundred. In the time of Edward the Confessor all Dengie hundred was a forest, as appears by a grant of that prince to Randolph Peperkin, which is preserved amongst the records of the Exchequer.

ALTHORNE, 8 miles S.E. from Maldon, contains 38 houses, and 352 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 14*l.*

ASHELDHAM, or *Ashelden*, 11 miles S.E. from Maldon, contains 21 houses, and 156 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

BRADWELL NEAR THE SEA, 13 miles E. from Maldon, contains 159 houses, and 904 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, is a rectory, value 48*l.* Bradwell Lodge, or the Rectory House, was the seat of the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bart. Near it is Capella de la Val, an ancient chapel, and several decoys.

BURNHAM, on the river Crouch, 12 miles S.E. from Maldon, contains 254 houses, and 1371 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 22*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir H. Mildmay, Bart. Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and annual fairs on 25th April and 4th September. At Burnham is a ferry for passengers and carriages to Foulness Island.

COLD NORTON, 5 miles S. from Maldon, contains 42 houses, and 226 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Governors of the Charter-house London. Flambards, about 1½ mile distant, was the residence of Sir James Browne, Lord Mayor in 1480.

CREEKSEA, 2 miles N.W. from Burnham, contains 17 houses, and 152 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Here is a ferry over the Crouch for passengers and carriages, whence is a pleasant ride to Rochford, 7 miles distant.

DENGIE, 6 miles N. from Burnham, contains 32 houses, and 234 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 13*l.*

NORTH FAMBRIDGE, on the river Crouch, 7 miles S. from Maldon, contains 15 houses, and 147 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Here is a ferry over the river to South Fambridge and Rochford.

HAZELEIGH, or *Haseley*, 3 miles S. from Maldon, contains 18 houses, and 128 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

LATCHINGDON, 6 miles S.E. from Maldon, contains 74 houses, and 414 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Lawling and Snoreham. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 37*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

ST. LAWRENCE, 10 miles E. from Maldon, contains 23 houses, and 229 inhabitants, including East and West Newland. It is a rectory, value 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

MAYLAND, 4½ miles N.W. from Burnham, contains 23 houses, and 218 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital London.

MALDON, on the Blackwater, 10 miles E. from Chelmsford, and 37 from London, contains 585 houses, and 3198 inhabitants. It is an ancient borough, situated on the acclivity of an eminence, on the south side of the estuary of the Blackwater, and consists of a principal street nearly a mile in length, a cross street, and other avenues. The descent from the upper part of the town to the river is very steep. It is governed by two bailiffs, chosen annually, six aldermen, eighteen capital burgesses, &c. The town-hall is an ancient brick building, where the sessions are held. The privilege of returning two members to Parliament was conferred upon the town by Edward III., and is vested in those who obtain freedom by birth, servitude, marriage, or otherwise, who amount to about 200. The present members are Thomas Barrett Lennard, Esq., and Quintin Dick, Esq. The import trade of Maldon is considerable, consisting of coal, iron, timber, corn, &c. Here is a market on Saturday, and annual fairs on the second Saturday in July, and 14th September. The town has three parishes, All Saints, St. Mary, and St. Peter's. All Saints is a vicarage, consolidated with St. Peter's, value 10*l.* The church is an ancient and spacious building, with an equilateral triangular tower, terminating in an hexagonal spire. In the south, or Darcy's aisle, is a slab, to the memory of John Vernon, a Turkey merchant, who died in 1653: the stone was brought by him from Smyrna, together with some manuscripts relative to that ancient city. St. Mary's is a peculiar, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The tower, and great part of this church, which is situated in the lower part of the town, was rebuilt in the reign of Charles I. The tower only of St. Peter's church remains. A grammar-school and library were founded here by Dr. Thomas Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester, and a native of Maldon, who died in 1704. Bileigh Abbey, a mile westward from Maldon, was founded in 1180 by Robert Mantel for Premonstratensian monks. At the Dissolution the revenue amounted to 196*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* per annum; and the site was granted in 1540 to Sir John Gate. The chapel, which still remains, was the burial-place of Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, who died in 1483.

MUNDON, 4 miles S.E. from Maldon, contains 26 houses, and 309 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.*, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster. Mundon Hall is near the village.

PURLEIGH, 4 miles S. from Maldon, contains 136 houses, and 967 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 25*l.*, annexed to the Provostship of Oriel College Oxford. Purleigh Wash is a mile northward from the village.

SOUTH MINSTER, 3 miles N. from Burnham, contains 257 houses, and 1445 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 21*l.*, in the patronage of the Governors of the Charter-house London.

STEEPLE, 7 miles S.E. from Maldon, contains 94 houses, and 533 inhabitants, including Stanesgate hamlet. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence and All Saints, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 18*s.*

STOW MARIES, or *Stow Marsh*, 5 miles S. from Maldon, contains 26 houses, and 242 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

TILLINGHAM, 11 miles E. from Maldon, contains 175 houses, and 946 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's London.

WOODHAM MORTIMER, or *Little Woodham*, 2 miles S.W. from Maldon, contains 59 houses, and 340 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Woodham Walter, 3 miles W. from Maldon, contains 87 houses, and 454 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it was rebuilt in 1564.

7. Dunmow Hundred

Is bounded on the north-west by Nettlesford hundred; on the north-east by Freshwell hundred; on the east by Hinkford hundred; on the south-east by Chelmsford hundred; on the south-west by Ongar hundred; and on the west by Harlow hundred.

BARNSTON, or *Bernston*, 2 miles S.E. from Dunmow, contains 41 houses, and 218 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.*

BROXTED, 5 miles N.W. from Dunmow, contains 109 houses, and 597 inhabitants, including Chawreth. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*

GREAT CANFIELD, 3½ miles S.W. from Dunmow, contains 65 houses, and 434 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 13*l.* In the church is a monument to the memory of John Wiseman, auditor to King Henry VIII., who died 17th August 1558, and others of the same family. Sir William Wiseman was created baronet 29th August 1628. Canfield Hall is now the seat of Sir William Saltonstall Wiseman, Bart. Little Canfield, 2 miles N. from the above, contains 43 houses, and 249 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Christ's College Cambridge.

CHICKNEY, 6 miles N.W. from Dunmow, contains 11 houses, and 66 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

GREAT DUNMOW, 12 miles N.W. from Chelmsford and 37 from London, contains 452 houses, and 2409 inhabitants. It is situated on an eminence near the river Chelmer, and consists principally of two streets, and carries on a manufacture of baize and blankets. The market is on Saturday, and there are annual fairs 6th May and 8th November for cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. It is a large ancient edifice. The town is supposed to have been a Roman station, the *Cæsaromagus* of Antonine's Itinerary. Newton Hall, the seat of Sir Frederick Heniker, Bart., was formerly the seat of the Bouchiers, Earls of Essex. Sir Kinelme Jenoure, of Great Dunmow, was created baronet 30th July 1628, but the title is now extinct.—Little Dunmow, 2 miles E. from the above, contains 48 houses, and 342 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. Inga, sister to Ralph Baynard, in 1104, founded here a priory of Austin canons: it was valued at the Dissolution at 137*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the site was granted in 1536 to Robert Earl of Sussex. In this priory was a custom, which is believed

to have originated with Robert Fitz Walter, in the reign of Henry III., that "he which repenteth him not of his marriage, sleeping or waking, in a yeere and a day might lawfully fetch a gammon of bacon."

GOOD EASTER, 7 miles S. from Dunmow, contains 86 houses, and 478 inhabitants. High Easter, 5 miles S. from Dunmow, contains 130 houses, and 819 inhabitants.

GREAT EASTON, or *Easton upon the Hill*, 3 miles N.W. from Dunmow, contains 150 houses, and 755 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Viscount Maynard. The village is situated on the eastern bank of the Chelmer.—Little Easton, or *Easton ad Turrim*, one mile S. from the above, contains 58 houses, and 303 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Viscount Maynard. In the church, upon the south side of the chancel, is the Bouchier chapel, which contains several monuments of the family of Maynard, who are buried in the vault beneath. Easton Lodge, the seat of Viscount Maynard, stands in an extensive park.

LINDESELL, 4 miles N. from Dunmow, contains 61 houses, and 353 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Guildford.

MASHBURY, 5½ miles N.W. from Chelmsford, contains 12 houses, and 85 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

PLESHEY, 6 miles N.W. from Chelmsford, contains 45 houses, and 289 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy. Pleshey was formerly a residence of the High Constables of England, and particularly of Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester, the uncle of King Richard II., who in 1393 founded here a college for a master, eight priests, two clerks, and two choristers. At the Suppression this college was valued at 143*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, when it was granted to John Gates, and afterwards in 1563 to William Pole and Edward Downing.

ROOTHING AYTHORP, or *Eythorp*, 5 miles S.W. from Dunmow, contains 49 houses, and 234 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* The Roothings, eight in number, besides hamlets of that name, are very healthy, and famous for their excellent arable land. Roothing Berners, 6 miles N.E. from Ongar, contains 11 houses, and 93 inhabitants. It is a curacy. High Roothing, 5 miles S.W. from Dunmow, contains 61 houses, and 388 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* Leaden Roothing, 6 miles S.W. from Dunmow, contains 25 houses, and 157 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Leaden Hall, an ancient building, belongs to Lord Dacre. The turn-bridge, across the Wash, is curiously constructed to admit the passage of carriages. Margaret Roothing, 6 miles N.E. from Ongar, contains 27 houses, and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Marks Fee, about a mile northward from this village, had formerly a chapel. This manor, with its appurtenances, was granted to University College Oxford in 1403, by Walter Skirlaw Bishop of Durham. White Roothing, 6 miles S.W. from Dunmow, contains 84 houses, and 439 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Morell Roothing. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 26*l.* The situation of this village is high, healthy, and pleasant. The manor was formerly held by the service of keeping the lanar falcons, and a greyhound trained to make the heron rise, from Michaelmas to the Purification, for the King's use.

SHELLOW BOWELS, 5 miles N.E. from Ongar, contains 23 houses, and 114 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

THAXTED, 6 miles N. from Dunmow, contains 404 houses, and 2045 inhabitants. It is an ancient irregular town, situated on the Chelmer near its source, and has a market on Friday, and fairs on Monday before Whit Monday and 10th August. The stately church is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and is a vicarage, value 24*l.* The dimensions of the church within, exclusive of the thickness of the walls, and the projection of the buttresses, are 183 feet in length and 87 feet in breadth: it is built cathedral-wise, with a transept between the body and chancel, and a noble tower and spire; the latter of which having been greatly damaged by lightning in the year 1814, was wholly rebuilt about 1822, by Chessyre, of Over Whitaker, near Coleshill, Warwickshire. This church was most probably commenced in the reign of Edward III., but its several parts have been evidently erected at different times.

TILTY, 4 miles N. from Dunmow, contains 15 houses, and 78 in-

habitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of Viscount Maynard. Robert Ferrers Earl of Derby, and Maurice Fitz Geoffrey founded here an abbey of White monks, about 1152, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the Dissolution it was valued at 177*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, and the site was granted in 1543 to Thomas Lord Audley.

WILLINGALL DOE, or *De Ou*, 4 miles N. from Ongar, contains 76 houses, and 434 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Christopher, is a rectory, value 16*l.* Willingall Spain, or *De Hispania*, southward from the above adjoining parish, contains 42 houses, and 203 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The churches of both the Willingalls are situated very near each other in the same churchyard, whence is a pleasant prospect over all the Roothings.

8. Freshwell Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Cambridgeshire; on the south and east by Hinckford hundred; and on the west by Dunmow and Uttlesford hundreds.

ASHDON, 4 miles N.E. from Saffron Walden, and 3½ miles S. from Linton, in Cambridgeshire, contains 170 houses, and 802 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Caius College Cambridge. Bartlow End, or Stevington, is a hamlet of this parish. Walton's Park is the seat of Viscount Maynard. On the borders of Cambridgeshire are four pyramidal hills, which are supposed to cover the remains of those slain in the battle between Canute and King Edward at Ashdon in 1016. Roman coins are often found near Bartlow hills.

GREAT BARDFIELD, 7 miles N.E. from Dunmow, contains 186 houses, and 887 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*: here is a free-school, and a fair on 21st June. Little Bardfield, 1½ mile W. from the above, contains 60 houses, and 308 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a rectory, value 11*l.* Bardfield Saling, or *New Saling*, 5 miles N.E. from Dunmow, contains 43 houses, and 282 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy.

BUMPSTEAD HELION, 3 miles S.W. from Haverhill, in Suffolk, contains 136 houses, and 773 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 13*l.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge.

HADSTOCK, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 2 miles S. from Linton, contains 73 houses, and 392 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 19*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

HEMPSTEAD, 8 miles E. from Saffron Walden, contains 114 houses, and 655 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy. Sir Roger Appleton of Hempstead was created baronet June 29, 1611: the title is now extinct.

RADWINTER, 4½ miles E. from Saffron Walden, contains 146 houses, and 773 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

GREAT SAMPFORD, 7 miles S.E. from Saffron Walden, contains 145 houses, and 756 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* Little Sampford, 1½ mile S. from the above, contains 74 houses, and 365 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford: it contains some monuments of the Halton family. Sir William Halton of Little Sampford Hall was created baronet September 10, 1642. This family have also purchased the estate of Sir Edward Green of Sampford, who was created baronet July 26, 1660, which title is now extinct. Sampford Hall is now the seat of Sir William Halton, Bart.

9. Harlow Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Uttlesford hundred; on the east by Dunmow hundred; on the south by Waltham and Ongar hundreds; and on the west by Hertfordshire.

GREAT HALLINGBURY, or *Hallingbury Morley*, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 2 miles S.E. from Bishop Stortford, contains 97 houses, and 678 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Hughes Green, Tile-kiln Green, and Worsley Green. It is a rectory, value

22l., in the patronage of J. A. Houblen, Esq. Hallingbury Place, the seat of J. A. Houblen, Esq., is a spacious edifice of brick, built in the reign of George II.: it stands in a very extensive park, on the borders of Hatfield Forest. At Wallbury, in the vicinity, is a Roman military way. Wallbury Hall is the seat of Joseph Groove, Esq.

Little Hallingbury, or *Hallingbury Nevile*, one mile S. from the above, contains 99 houses, and 470 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15l., in the patronage of the Governors of the Charter-house London.

HARLOW, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 18 miles N.W. from Chelmsford, and 23 from London, contains 347 houses, and 1928 inhabitants. Here are annual fairs on Whit Monday and 28th November; and a noted fair is held on Harlow Bush common, not more than 4 miles N. from Epping, on the 9th September, for horses and cattle, which is much frequented by horse-dealers, &c. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 15l. 7s. 11d., in the patronage of the Earl of Guildford. Harlow Lodge is the seat of the Rev. C. S. Miller; and Harlow Bury of W. Barnard, Esq.

HATFIELD BROAD OAK, or *Hatfield Regis*, 6 miles N.E. from Harlow, contains 90 houses, and 545 inhabitants. Brumsend Heath and Wood Row Quarters are also within the parish. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7l. 11s., in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. In the chancel on the north side of the altar is the cross-legged figure of Robert Vere Earl of Oxford, Lord High Chamberlain of England, who died in 1231: he founded here a priory of Black monks, which at the Dissolution was valued at 157l. 3s. 2d. In 1540 the site was granted to Thomas Noke. Barrington Hall is the seat of Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart., the direct descendant of Sir Francis Barrington, M.P. for this county in the reign of Elizabeth, who was created a baronet by King James 29th June, 1611. Ryes is the seat of Stanes Chamberlayne, Esq. Down Hall, the seat of Charles Ibbetson Selwyn, Esq., once the residence of Prior the poet, has been rebuilt.

LATTON, or *Lacton*, 1½ mile S.W. from Harlow, contains 52 houses, and 378 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 7l. A priory for Black canons, founded before Edward I., was granted in 1536 to Sir Henry Parker.

MATCHING, 4 miles E. from Harlow, contains 107 houses, and 599 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12l. 10s. 5d., in the patronage of the trustees of Feisted School.

NETSWELL, or *Netteswell*, 2 miles S. from Harlow, contains 50 houses, and 306 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13l. 6s. 8d. Netteswell Bury was nearly rebuilt by William Martin, Esq., who also founded and endowed a free-school here in 1777.

GREAT PARNDON, 3 miles S.W. from Harlow, contains 73 houses, and 396 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 16l. 10s. 7d.

Little Parndon, on the river Stort, and borders of Hertfordshire, 2 miles W. from Harlow, contains 13 houses, and 103 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6l.

ROYDON, or *Wood Redon*, on the borders of Hertfordshire, contains 104 houses, and 796 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 12l. The village is situated on the banks of the Stort. The gate-house of Netherhall, built in the reign of Henry VII., is still standing.

SHEERING, 3 miles N.E. from Harlow, contains 86 houses, and 439 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13l. 13s. 4d., in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford.

10. Havering at Bower Liberty

Is bounded on the north by Ongar hundred; on the east by Chafford hundred; on the south by the river Thames; and on the west by Becontree hundred; of which last it anciently formed a part.

HAVERING AT BOWER, 3 miles N. from Romford, contains 47 houses, and 352 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a curacy. A palace is said to have been built here by Edward the Confessor, which was occasionally inhabited by several kings afterwards. The situation is unusually fine, commanding extensive prospects over the adjoining counties. Pergo also was a royal residence; Eleanor queen of Edward I. had it; and Joan, widow of Henry IV., died here in 1437. Queen Elizabeth resided

here during her progress into Norfolk in 1570: it was afterwards a seat of Lord Archer. Pergo Park is now the seat of E. R. Howe, Esq.; and Bower House, of Countess Poulett. Bedfords, the seat of Charles Ellis Heaton, Esq., is a situation commanding a finely wooded country. Dagnam Park is the seat of Sir Thomas Neave, Bart.

HORNCHURCH, 2½ miles S.E. from Romford, contains 363 houses, and 1938 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, in the patronage of New College Oxford: it is said to have been built by William of Wykeham; from the style of architecture it appears to have been erected about the year 1400. In 1826 the beautiful east window was restored by the Rev. John Walker, LL.B., the vicar. In the chancel is an enriched monument of the Ayloffe family, temp. Henry VIII. The bull's head, with large horns, affixed to the east end of the church, is supposed to be the arms or crest of the hospital in Savoy. A priory here was a cell to the hospital of Mount St. Bernard in Savoy. On Christmas-day the lessee of the tithes, which belong to New College, supplies a boar's head dressed and garnished with bay leaves, &c., which is carried in procession to a field adjoining the churchyard and wrestled for,—an ancient custom, which is still continued. Nelmes is the seat of F. H. Newman, Esq.

ROMFORD, on Bourn Brook, 17 miles S.W. from Chelmsford, and 12 from London, contains 675 houses, and 3377 inhabitants, including Collier's Row, Harrold's Wood, and Noke Hill. The town consists chiefly of one large wide street, ranging along the road to Norwich: near the middle is the town-hall and market-house. Here the quarter-sessions for the liberty are held. The government is vested in a bailiff and wardens, who are empowered by patent to hold a court every week for the trial of offences, and to determine in actions of debt and trespass. Markets are held on Monday for calves; on Tuesday for hogs; and on Wednesday for corn, cattle, &c.; and on the 24th June is a very large fair for horses and cattle. Westward of the town are cavalry barracks, erected in 1795. Gidea Hall, the seat of Alexander Black, Esq., on the east side of the town, was built about 1720 by Sir John Eyles, Bart. In the grounds is a fine sheet of water, crossed by the road, over a bridge of three arches, designed by *James Wyatt*. At Hare Street, one mile eastward, is Hare Hall, erected by John Wallinger, Esq. in 1770, from designs by *Pain*; it commands delightful and extensive views, particularly to the south and west, with the reaches of the Thames, and the eminences of the opposite county of Kent. Hare Lodge is the seat of Thomas Jackson, Esq.; and Hare Street Cottage, of Mrs. Repton.

11. Hinckford Hundred

Is bounded on the north and north-east by Suffolk; on the south-east by Lexden hundred; on the south by Witham and Chelmsford hundreds; and on the west by Dunmow and Freshwell hundreds.

ALPHAMSTONE, on the borders of Suffolk, 5 miles N.E. from Halstead, contains 40 houses, and 244 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11l., in the patronage of the Crown.

ASHEN, or *Esse*, on the borders of Suffolk, 5½ miles N. from Castle Hedingham, contains 57 houses, and 293 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8l., in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster. In the year 1323 here was a priory of Austin Friars. Baythorne Park is the seat of the Rev. G. Pyke.

BALLINGDON, 6½ miles N.E. from Castle Hedingham, is situated on the banks of the Stour, and contains 135 houses, and 662 inhabitants, including Brundon. The church is in ruins.

OTTON BELCHAMP, 4½ miles N. from Castle Hedingham, contains 46 houses, and 352 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Ethelbert and All Saints, is a rectory, value 19l.

ST. PAUL BELCHAMP, 5½ miles N. from Castle Hedingham, contains 135 houses, and 685 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 14l., in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

WALTER BELCHAMP, 4½ miles N.E. from Castle Hedingham, contains 99 houses, and 608 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6l.

BIRDBROOK, 7 miles N.W. from Castle Hedingham, contains 84 houses, and 460 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Austin, is a rectory, value 19l.

BOCKING, 2 miles N. from Braintree, contains 588 houses, and 2786 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 35*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. John Doreward, Esq. here founded an hospital in the year 1439. Sir William Barker of Bocking Hall was created baronet 29th March, 1676. The sessions for South Hinckford division are held here.

BORLEY, on the borders of Suffolk, 2 miles N. from Sudbury, contains 43 houses, and 195 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* In the church is a fine monument of Sir Edward Waldegrave, Master of the Wardrobe to Queen Mary. The churchyard commands an extensive prospect.

BRAINTREE, or *Great Raine*, occupying an elevated situation, 11½ miles N.E. from Chelmsford, and 40 miles from London, contains 621 houses, and 2983 inhabitants. It is the Roman road leading from St. Albans to Colchester. The government of the town is vested in a select vestry, composed of twenty-four parishioners, who, as early as 1548, were styled governors of the town and town magistrates. The baize and say manufacture, is carried on here. The market is on Wednesday, and the fairs are on the 8th May, 2nd and 3rd October for cattle, butter, cheese, and hops. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

BULMER, 5 miles N.E. from Castle Hedingham, contains 74 houses, and 628 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* Auberies is the seat of — Greenwood, Esq.

STEEPLE BUMPSTEAD, 8½ miles N.W. from Castle Hedingham, contains 116 houses, and 961 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Sir Thomas Bendish was created baronet 29th June, 1611. Bower Hall is the seat of G. A. Stephens, Esq. Moyns is the seat of George Gent, Esq.

FELSTEAD, 4 miles E. from Great Dunmow, contains 231 houses, and 1724 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Here is a free-school, founded by Lord Rich, of Lees Priory, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

FINCHINGFIELD, 5½ miles E. from Thaxted, contains 395 houses, and 2007 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* Spains Hall is the seat of — Rugglea, Esq.

FOXEARH, on the borders of Suffolk, 7 miles N.E. from Castle Hedingham, contains 93 houses, and 436 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.*

GESTINGTHORPE, 2½ miles N.E. from Castle Hedingham, contains 86 houses, and 694 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* Over Hall is the seat of Edward Walker, Esq.

GOSFIELD, 2½ miles S.W. from Halstead, contains 106 houses, and 598 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Catharine, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* Gosfield Hall, the property of the Duke of Buckingham, presents an interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of the time of Henry VII., although it has since been greatly altered: it was formerly a large pile of brick, inclosing a quadrangular court, into which all the lower tier of windows opened; the western side of the quadrangle still remains nearly in the same state, Sir John Wentworth was created baronet 29th June, 1611. Gosfield Place is the seat of James Goodeve Sparrow, Esq.

HALSTEAD, 17½ miles N.E. from Chelmsford, and 46½ miles from London, containing 819 houses, and 3858 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated near the river Colne, on a gravelly eminence; the streets are broad and airy. Here is an endowed grammar-school, founded in 1594. The market is on Friday, and the fairs are on 6th May and 29th October for cattle. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 17*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London: it has a wooden spire. A college was founded by Robert de Bouchier, Lord Chancellor of England, in 1340, and at the Dissolution was valued at 26*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* The site was granted in 1551 to William Marquess of Northampton. Dynes Hall is the seat of John Sperling, Esq.

CASTLE HEDINGHAM, 20 miles N. from Chelmsford, contains 257 houses, and 1163 inhabitants. Hedingham Castle was purchased by Robert Ashhurst, second son of Sir William Ashhurst, Knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1693. The present possessor is Lewis Ma-

jendie, Esq., who inhabits the mansion erected in the beginning of the last century. The church is a curacy. Aubrey de Vere Earl of Oxford founded a small Benedictine nunnery here about the year 1190, to the honour of the Holy Cross, St. Mary, and St. James; his countess Lucia became first prioress: it was granted in 1536 to John Earl of Oxford. Hugh de Vere Earl of Oxford founded an hospital here, without the gates of the castle, about 1250. Sible Hedingham, one mile S.W. from Castle Hedingham, contains 432 houses, and 2060 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 22*l.*

GREAT HENNY, on the borders of Suffolk, 6 miles N.E. from Halstead, contains 42 houses, and 368 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Little Henny contains 7 houses, and 59 inhabitants. The church is in ruins.

LAMARSH, on the borders of Suffolk, 6 miles N.E. from Halstead, contains 47 houses, and 331 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Innocents, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*

LISTON, on the banks of the Stour, 8 miles N.E. from Castle Hedingham, contains 14 houses, and 73 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* Liston Hall is the seat of Sir William Parker, Bart.

GREAT MAPLESTEAD, 2¾ miles N. from Halstead, contains 89 houses, and 428 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*—Little Maplestead, contains 62 houses, and 313 inhabitants. In the reign of King Stephen Little Maplestead was vested in Robert Dosnelli, or Doisnel, whose daughter and heiress Juliana married William Fitz Aldelme, ancestor of Hubert de Burgh, and steward of the household to Henry II. This lady, with the consent of her husband, gave the whole parish, with its appurtenances, about 1186, to the Knights Hospitalers. A preceptory was established here, under the appellation of Le Hospital; which from the gifts of numerous benefactors progressively became extremely flourishing. At the Dissolution its possessions, with Temple Sutton, &c., were granted by Henry VIII. to Henry Harper, Esq. The ancient church is singular in shape, and being one of the four round churches now in England, is exceedingly interesting. With a circular portion at the west, and a semicircular east end, the plan of this building is unique. The circular area within is twenty-six feet in diameter, and has a peristyle of six clustered columns. The whole length of the church internally is sixty feet: it is dedicated to St. John of Jerusalem.

MIDDLETON, on the borders of Suffolk, 6¼ miles N.E. from Castle Hedingham, contains 14 houses, and 109 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.*

OVINGTON, 5 miles N.W. from Castle Hedingham, contains 31 houses, and 149 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.*

PANFIELD, 2 miles N.W. from Braintree, contains 56 houses, and 263 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Christopher, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 10*s.* Waleran Fitz Ranulph in the year 1069 gave this manor to the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen in Normandy, and thereupon it became an alien priory of Benedictine monks. This priory was granted in 1538 to Sir Giles Capel.

PEBMARSH, 3 miles N.E. from Halstead, contains 111 houses, and 601 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 10*l.* Stanley Hall is near the village.

PENTLOW, on the banks of the Stour, 7½ miles N. by E. from Castle Hedingham, contains 63 houses, and 310 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 12*l.* Bower Hall is the seat of G. A. Stephens, Esq.

RAYNE, 2 miles W. from Braintree, contains 62 houses, and 343 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Essex.

RIDGWELL, or *Redswell*, 5½ miles N.W. from Castle Hedingham, contains 109 houses, and 551 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Katherine Hall Cambridge. A Roman villa with mosaic pavements, &c. of considerable extent has been here discovered.

GREAT SALING, 5 miles N.W. from Braintree, contains 40 houses, and 326 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*

SHALFORD, 4½ miles N. from Braintree, contains 99 houses, and 670 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Shalford.

STAMBORNE, 5 miles N.W. from Castle Hedingham, contains 89 houses, and 432 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster.

STEBBING, 3½ miles N.E. from Great Dnnmow, contains 235 houses, and 1311 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*

STISTED, 3 miles N.E. from Braintree, contains 152 houses, and 790 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 22*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

STURMER, 9½ miles N.W. from Castle Hedingham, contains 65 houses, and 311 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 10*s.* This place was once more considerable than at present.

TILBURY (juxta Clare), 4 miles N.W. from Castle Hedingham, contains 43 houses, and 213 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.*

TOPPESFIELD, 8 miles N.W. from Halstead, contains 167 houses, and 920 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 26*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

TWINSTED, 5 miles N.E. from Halstead, contains 39 houses, and 202 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WEATHERSFIELD, 6 miles N.W. from Braintree, contains 307 houses, and 1553 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of Trinity Hall Cambridge.

ST. PAUL'S WICKHAM, 4½ miles N. from Halstead, contains 50 houses, and 328 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

GREAT YELDHAM, 7 miles N.W. from Halstead, contains 64 houses, and 552 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 20*l.*—Little Yeldham, 8 miles N. from Halstead, contains 63 houses, and 257 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

12. Lexden Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Suffolk: on the east by Tendring hundred; on the south by Winstree and Thurstable hundreds; and on the west by Hinckford and Witham hundreds. It is in two divisions, Colchester and Witham.

COLCHESTER DIVISION.

BERECHURCH, or *West Donyland*, 2 miles S. from Colchester, and within the liberties of that town, contains 23 houses, and 122 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart., to whose family there are several monuments in the chancel; and a tomb of Sir Henry Audley, upon which is his effigy, in white marble: he died in 1648. Berechurch Hall is the seat of Sir George Henry Smyth, Bart.: it contains several pictures by *Fuseli*, of whom Sir Robert Smyth was an early patron.

WEST BERGHOLT, 4 miles N.W. from Colchester, contains 109 houses, and 694 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

BIRCH, 5 miles S.W. from Colchester, contains 81 houses, and 662 inhabitants, including Little Birch. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Birch Hall is the seat of Charles Round, Esq.

BOXTED, 6 miles N.E. from Colchester, contains 127 houses, and 793 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

COLCHESTER, 22 miles N.E. from Chelmsford, and 51 from London, contains 2252 houses, and 12,005 inhabitants. The town is situated on an eminence, rising from the river Colne, over which there are three bridges, and the prospects from the more elevated parts are extensive. In the appearance of the houses there is a pervading air of antiquity which never fails to create an interest. The main street with two others which unite transversely, resemble the shaft and arms of a cross. The castle stands northward of the High-street: it was built by Endo de Rie, steward of the household to William Rufus, and resembled in plan other Anglo-Norman castles.

The present southern entrance on the ground-floor is supposed to have been constructed at a later period. The ancient portal was on the northern side, where at a considerable height the vestiges are still to be seen. The large windows now in the walls of the castle appear to have been subsequently made in places where there were originally only loop-holes. The remains of a gallery within the thickness of the walls may yet be found, and chimneys as well as drains constructed in the usual manner still exist. From the dimensions of the keep, about 163 feet by 127, there must have been three or four large chambers at least on every floor. Colchester is a borough governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, chamberlain, town-clerk, two coroners, eleven aldermen, eighteen assistants, eighteen common-councilmen, a water bailiff, and other officers. The arms of the town are *Gules, three crowns er, with a cross raguled and trunked argent, set in the lowest.* The petty sessions for Colchester division are held in the Moot-hall, in the High-street, an ancient edifice. This town sends two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred in the reign of Edward I., and vested in the mayor, aldermen, common-council, and free burgesses, who amount to about 1400. The present members are Daniel Whittle Harvey, Esq. and William Mayhew, Esq. The town of Colchester is divided into twelve parishes, of which eight are within, and four without the walls. All Saints is a rectory, in the patronage of Baliol College Oxford. St. James's is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown: the church is large and handsome; it contains a monument of Arthur Winsley, who founded and endowed twelve charity-houses in St. Botolph's parish; he died in 1727. St. Martin's is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the tower of this church received much damage during the memorable siege, and is not higher than the edifice. St. Mary at the Walls is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London: the church stands on the highest ground of the old tower, close within the south-western angle of the walls; it was rebuilt in 1713, and contains a monument of Sir Isaac Rebow, M.P. for the town, in the reign of William III. St. Nicholas is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: the chancel of this church, which stands in the High-street, is a ruin and unroofed. St. Peter's is a vicarage, value 10*l.*: in the chancel are monuments of John Sayer, ob. 1510, and George Sayer, ob. 1577, to Martin Basill, ob. 1623, and others of the sixteenth century. St. Runwald is a rectory, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The Holy Trinity is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Baliol College Oxford: the church contains the monument of William Gilbert, M.D., chief physician to Queen Elizabeth, ob. 1603. The four parishes without the walls are St. Botolph's, a curacy, in the presentation of Baliol College Oxford: its church is in ruins. St. Botolph's Priory was founded in the twelfth century by Ernulph, who became its first prior. At the Dissolution its revenues were 113*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* per annum; the site was granted to Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor. The ruins of the Priory church, chiefly composed of Roman tiles, are very interesting. St. Giles's is a rectory; Sir Charles Lucas, ob. 1648, was buried here. A Benedictine abbey, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was founded by Eudo de Rie, in 1104: at the Dissolution the revenues were valued at 527*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, and it was granted in 1548 to John Earl of Warwick; a gate-house at the upper end of St. John's Green is the only remains of the monastery. St. Leonard's, or the Hyth, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Baliol College Oxford. St. Mary Magdalen, the smallest parish in the town, is the site of an ancient hospital, re-founded in 1610, the mastership of which is in the patronage of the Crown. The market-place in the High-street was built by subscription, and was opened in 1813; the principal market-day for corn and cattle is Saturday; there is a market also on Wednesday for poultry and fruit. The fairs are on Easter Tuesday, 5th and 23rd July, and 10th October.

DEDHAM, on the river Stour and borders of Suffolk, 6 miles N.E. from Colchester, contains 295 houses, and 1651 inhabitants. The town consists of one principal street, with a good bridge over the river: here is an endowed grammar-school, with an estate for the maintenance of two scholars at St. John's College Cambridge. It has an annual fair on Easter Tuesday. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster: it is a very fine edifice.

EAST DONYLAND, 3 miles S. from Colchester, contains 95 houses, and 562 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 10*l.* Donyland Hall is the seat of Philip Havens, Esq.

EAST THORP, 6 miles S.E. from Colchester, contains 20 houses, and 175 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

FORDHAM, on the northern bank of the river Colne, 5 miles N.W. from Colchester, contains 101 houses, and 696 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

GREENSTEAD, one mile E. from Colchester, and within the liberties of that town, contains 112 houses, and 510 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

GREAT HORKSLEY, 5 miles N. from Colchester, contains 126 houses, and 623 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.*—**Little Horksley**, one mile W. from the above, contains 29 houses, and 238 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a curacy. A priory of Cluniac monks, subordinate to the monastery of that order at Thetford in Norfolk, was founded by Robert Fitz Godbold and Beatrix his wife, in the reign of Henry I., in honour of St. Peter. At the Suppression by Cardinal Wolsey it was valued at 27*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* per annum.

LANGHAM, on the river Stour, and borders of Suffolk, 6 miles N. from Colchester, contains 148 houses, and 725 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster.

LEXDEN, 2 miles W. from Colchester, contains 178 houses, and 932 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 12*l.*: it was rebuilt in 1821. Lexden Lodge was formerly the residence of the Lords Fitz Walter: it is moated. Lexden Park is the seat of George Round, Esq.

MILE END, or *Myland*, one mile N. from Colchester, and within the liberties of that town, contains 66 houses, and 447 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Hardwicke. King's Wood is part of a Royal forest, granted by Henry VIII. to the burgesses of Colchester. Abbot's Hall formerly belonged to the Abbots of St. Osyth.

MOUNT BURES, or *Little Bures on the Hill*, 8 miles N.E. from Colchester, contains 33 houses, and 260 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

STANWAY, 4 miles W. from Colchester, contains 97 houses, and 479 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford.

WIVENHOE, on the river Colne, 3½ miles S.E. from Colchester, contains 157 houses, and 1287 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* Wivenhoe Hall is the seat of the Rev. Nicholas Corsellis: Wivenhoe Park is the seat of Major General Rebow.

WORMINGFORD, on the banks of the Stour, 6 miles N.W. from Colchester, contains 69 houses, and 453 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

WITHAM DIVISION.

ALDHAM, 7 miles W. from Colchester, contains 53 houses, and 435 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

CHAPEL, or *Pontisbright*, 5 miles N.E. from Coggeshall, contains 59 houses, and 331 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

GREAT COGGESHALL, on the Blackwater, 10 miles W. from Colchester, contains 517 houses, and 2896 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The market is on Saturday, and fairs on Whit Tuesday and Wednesday.

EARLS COLNE, or *Great Colne*, on the river Colne, 3 miles S.E. from Halstead, contains 245 houses, and 1229 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*: in it are several ancient monuments of the Veres. On the west front of the tower of the church are the arms of John Vere, fifteenth Earl of Oxford, impaled with those of his Countess, Elizabeth daughter of Sir Edward Trussells, and two antelopes for supporters. Hall Place, long the principal seat of the Veres, stood near the church, but was demolished before Leland's time. Aubrey de Vere, in the reign of Henry I., founded here a priory for Black monks, which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist: it was valued at 175*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* at the Dissolution, and was

granted in 1536 to John Earl of Oxford, then patron of the priory, Colne Priory is the seat of the Rev. — Carwarden. Colne Engaine, or *Little Colne*, one mile N.W. from the above, on the opposite bank of the river, contains 75 houses, and 547 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Governors of Christ's Hospital London. Colne Park is the seat of Philip Hills, Esq. Wakes Colne, one mile eastward from Earle's Colne, on the same river, contains 55 houses, and 417 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Wakes Colne is the seat of Edward Brett, Esq. White Colne, one mile northward from Earle's Colne contains 64 houses, and 298 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

COPFORD, on the Roman river, a branch of the Colne, 4 miles S.W. from Colchester, contains 115 houses, and 592 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 15*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Copford Hall is the seat of J. H. Harrison, Esq. Copford Place is the seat of the Rev. John Dolphin.

FEERING, 2 miles N.E. from Kelvedon, contains 122 houses, and 615 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

INWORTH, 1½ mile S.E. from Kelvedon, contains 84 houses, and 437 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.*

MARKSHALL, 2 mile N. from Coggeshall, contains 5 houses, and 59 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 14*l.* Markshall is the seat of W. P. Honeywood, Esq.

MESSING, 5 miles S.E. from Coggeshall, contains 81 houses, and 705 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of Earl Verulam. The east window of the church is of painted glass, in six compartments.

PATTISWICK, 2½ miles W. from Coggeshall, contains 58 houses, and 320 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of London.

GREAT TEY, 4 miles N.E. from Coggeshall, contains 121 houses, and 624 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*—**Little Tey**, one mile southward from the above, contains 8 houses, and 49 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Marks Tey, or *Tey at the Elms*, one mile E. from Little Tey, contains 40 houses, and 351 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, in the patronage of Baliol College Oxford.

13. Ongar Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Harlow and Dunmow hundreds; on the east by Chelmsford and Barstable hundreds; on the south by Chafford and Becontree hundreds and Havering liberty; and on the west by Waltham hundred.

BOBBINGWORTH, 2 miles N.W. from Ongar, contains 51 houses, and 277 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. German, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of J. A. Honblow, Esq.

CHIGWELL, 12 miles from London, contains 300 houses, and 1696 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of St. Pancras in St. Paul's Cathedral; in the chancel is a monument of Archbishop Harsnett, ob. 1631: he founded and endowed a free-school and alms-houses at Chigwell. Rolls Park, the seat of Admiral Sir Eleab Harvey, G.C.B., contains a collection of pictures, amongst which are twelve sea pieces by *William Vandevelde*, considered to be the best selection of his works in England. West Hatch Manor-house is the seat of Charles Read, Esq.; the Grange House, of A. B. Baker, Esq.; Walnut-tree House, of Mrs. Adams; and Woolston Hall, of Robert Bodle, Esq.

FYFIELD, 2 miles N. from Ongar, contains 108 houses, and 583 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Here is a school, founded by Dr. Walker in 1692.

GREENSTED, 1½ mile W. from Ongar, contains 16 houses, and 131 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The nave, or body of this church, is entirely composed of the trunk of

large oaks set upright, and close to each other, and is said to have been erected for the reception of the body of St. Edmund. Greensted Hall was the seat of Craven Ord, Esq.

KELVEDON HATCH, 2 miles S. from Ongar, contains 43 houses, and 336 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the University of Cambridge.

LAMBOURNE, 7 miles S.W. from Ongar, contains 125 houses, and 729 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of Ben't College Cambridge: in the chancel is a monument of Dr. Thomas Wynnyff, Bishop of Lincoln, and rector of this parish, ob. 1654, and several monuments of the family of Lockwood. In the churchyard is the tomb of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K.B., of Chigwell, ob. 1794. Dew's Hall is the seat of William Joseph Lockwood, Esq.: it was rebuilt about 1735. Abridge, a hamlet of Lambourne, is so named from the bridge over the Roding. Arnolds is the residence of William Collyer, Esq.

HIGH LAVER, or *King's Laver*, 4 miles N.W. from Ongar, contains 80 houses, and 464 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*—Little Laver one mile N.E. from the above, contains 16 houses, and 107 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Magdalen Laver, one mile W. from High Laver, contains 38 houses, and 236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

LOUGHTON, 13 miles from London, contains 166 houses, and 979 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Loughton Hall is the seat of Mrs. Whittaker.

MORETON, 3 miles N. from Ongar, contains 69 houses, and 408 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge.

NAVESTOCK, 4½ miles S.W. from Ongar, contains 130 houses, and 840 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 3*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's London: in the chancel is a monument of the Waldegrave family. Navestock Hall is the residence of — Reynolds, Esq.

NORTON MANDEVILLE, 2 miles N.E. from Ongar, contains 20 houses, and 141 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy.

NORTH WEALD BASSETT, 4 miles N.E. from Epping, contains 121 houses, and 827 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London, and the impropiator alternately.

CHIPPING ONGAR, on the river Roding, one mile S.W. from High Ongar, contains 123 houses, and 768 inhabitants. It is an ancient market-town, chiefly consisting of one street, situated within the area of an extensive entrenchment, which may yet be traced on its different sides. Joseph King, of London, who died in 1678, founded a free-school, a large building, in the centre of the town, under which there are some remains of Ongar Castle, a moated site near the church. The market is held on Saturday, and there are annual fairs on Easter Tuesday and 11th October for hiring servants, and toys. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 6*l.* High Ongar, 10 miles W. from Chelmsford, and 21 from London, contains 214 houses, and 1126 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 39*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* It is situated on the river Roding.

ABBOT'S ROOTHING, 5 miles N. from Ongar, contains 23 houses, and 139 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 10*s.* In the church are monuments of Sir Gamaliel Capel, ob. 1627, and Lady Lukyn. Barwick is a hamlet of this parish.

BEAUCHAMP ROOTHING, 5 miles N.E. from Ongar, contains 31 houses, and 211 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: the edifice standing upon rising ground, there is a very pleasing view from the churchyard.

SHELLEY, 1½ mile N.W. from Ongar, contains 34 houses, and 179 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 15*s.* Shelley Hall is the seat of William Bullock, Esq.

STANFORD RIVERS, 2½ miles S.W. from Ongar, contains 143 houses, and 792 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster.

STAPLEFORD ABBOTTS, 5 miles S.E. from Epping, contains 78 houses, and 458 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Albyns, the seat of J. Rutherford Abdy, Esq., is an ancient mansion, and is said to have been built by *Inigo Jones*. Sir Robert Abdy of Albyns was created baronet 9th June, 1660.—Stapleford Tawney, 2 miles N. from the above, contains 47 houses, and 283 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Smyth, Bart.

STONDON MASSEY, 2 miles S. from Ongar, contains 48 houses, and 230 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Stondon Place, formerly the seat of the Rich family, is the residence of Mrs. Hollingworth.

THOYDON BOIS, 3 miles S. from Epping, contains 76 houses, and 446 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. Thoydon Garnon, or *Cooper's Hall*, one mile N. from the above, contains 139 houses, and 709 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 17*l.* Coopersale Hall is the seat of Mrs. Houlton. Thoydon Mount, 3½ miles S.E. from Epping, contains 32 houses, and 245 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Smythe, Bart. The edifice was destroyed by lightning, and was rebuilt by Sir William Smythe, Bart., who died in 1626, of whom and his family there are several costly monuments in the chancel, which are very curious, and worthy of inspection. Hill Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Smythe, Bart., stands upon a commanding eminence: it was founded in the reign of Elizabeth. Sir Thomas Smythe, of Hill Hall, ancestor of the present possessor, was created baronet 28th November 1661.

14. Rochford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Chelmsford and Dengie hundreds; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by the river Thames; and on the west by Barstable hundred.

ASHINGDON, or *Assingdon*, 2½ miles N.W. from Rochford, contains 11 houses, and 97 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

BARLING, 4 miles S.E. from Rochford, contains 44 houses, and 293 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. About a mile and a half east of Barling is Potton Island.

CANEWDON, 3½ miles N. from Rochford, contains 121 houses, and 732 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 34*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

EASTWOOD, 1½ mile S.W. from Rochford, contains 64 houses, and 530 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence and All Saints, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SOUTH FAMBRIDGE, 3 miles N. from Rochford, contains 19 houses, and 107 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 17*l.*

FOULNESS, situated in nearly the centre of Foulness Island and about 9 miles E. from Rochford, contains 57 houses, and 565 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Winchelsea. This island is computed to be above 20 miles in circuit. Havengore Marsh is extra-parochial.

HADLEIGH, 6 miles S.W. from Rochford, contains 67 houses, and 327 inhabitants. Here are the remains of a castle, which are situated on the brow of a steep hill, commanding a fine view over the estuary of the Thames into Kent. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

HAWKWELL, or *Hackwell*, one mile N.W. from Rochford, contains 44 houses, and 362 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the

Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Hackwell Hall was formerly the seat of the family of Rich, Earls of Warwick.

HOCKLEY ON THE HILL, 4 miles N.W. from Rochford, contains 139 houses, and 784 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 16*l*. 3*s*. 9*d*., in the patronage of Wadham College Oxford.

LEIGH, 18 miles S.E. from Chelmsford, contains 111 houses, and 905 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a rectory, value 15*l*., in the patronage of the Bishop of London. It is a small seaport at the entrance of the river Thames.

PAGLESHAM, 4 miles N.E. from Rochford, contains 72 houses, and 396 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 26*l*., in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

PRITTLEWELL, situated on the declivity of a hill, 20 miles S.E. from Chelmsford, contains 340 houses, and 1922 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Milton. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 18*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of London. It is on the summit of the hill, and has a high tower which serves as a sea-mark. Here is a free grammar-school. In the reign of Henry II. was founded a priory of Cluniac monks, dedicated to St. Mary, and at the Dissolution was valued at 194*l*. 14*s*. 3*d*. This house was granted in 1551 to Sir Richard Rich.

RAWRETH, 7 miles N.W. from Rochford, contains 43 houses, and 327 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 20*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of Pembroke Hall Cambridge.

RAYLEIGH, 14 miles S.E. from Chelmsford, contains 228 houses, and 1203 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 17*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. "The manor of Raylei in Essex, hath a Custome Court kept yearly the Weddensday next after Michael's-day, called the Lawless Court."

ROCHFORD, 17 miles S.E. from Chelmsford, and 40 miles from London, contains 263 houses, and 1382 inhabitants. It is situated on the Broomhill river, over which are two small bridges: the market-house, of timber, stands near the centre of the town, and bears the date of 1707. The petty sessions for Rochford division are held in this town. The market is on Thursday, and the fairs are on Easter Tuesday, and the Wednesday after 29th September. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 20*l*.

NORTH SHOEBURY, 6 miles S.E. from Rochford, contains 40 houses, and 210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l*., in the patronage of the Crown.—**South Shoebury**, contains 17 houses, and 153 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 14*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

SHOPLAND, 2½ miles S.E. from Rochford, contains 5 houses, and 34 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 9*l*.

SOUTHCHURCH, 4 miles S. from Rochford, contains 71 houses, and 353 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 27*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*., in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Southend, a bathing-place in the parish of Southchurch, is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of a well wooded hill, at the mouth of the Thames, nearly opposite to Sheerness. The terrae, commonly called New Southend, stands on a considerable eminence.

GREAT STAMBRIDGE, 1½ mile E. from Rochford, contains 71 houses, and 401 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l*., in the patronage of the Governors of the Charter-house, London.

LITTLE STAMBRIDGE, 1½ mile N.E. from Rochford, contains 19 houses, and 100 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l*., in the patronage of the Crown.

SUTTON, 1½ mile S.E. from Rochford, contains 10 houses, and 89 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l*.

GREAT WAKERING, 6½ miles S.E. from Rochford, contains 150 houses, and 776 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 20*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

LITTLE WAKERING, 5½ miles S.E. from Rochford, contains 41 houses and 262 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l*., in the patronage of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

15. Tendring Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the river Stour; on the east and south by the German Ocean; on the south-west by the Colne water; and on the west by Lexden hundred.

ALRESFORD, 6 miles S.E. from Colchester, contains 38 houses, and 270 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 8*l*.: it was built by Anfrid de Staunton, who was buried in the chancel.

ARDLEIGH, 5 miles N.E. from Colchester, contains 280 houses, and 1387 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*., in the patronage of the Crown.

BEAUMONT, 8 miles S.E. from Manningtree, contains 58 houses, and 434 inhabitants, including Mose. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 18*l*. Holme's Island, Sunk Island, and one or two more, belong to the parish of Mose.

GREAT BENTLEY, 8 miles S.E. from Colchester, contains 110 houses, and 794 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l*., in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

LITTLE BENTLEY, 5 miles S. from Manningtree, contains 55 houses, and 402 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l*. Paul Bayning, alderman of London, and sheriff in the year 1593, new built the stately and magnificent seat of Bentley Hall: it is now in a ruinous condition. The Bayning family lie interred in a vault in Little Bentley church.

BRADFIELD, 2¾ miles E. from Manningtree, contains 109 houses, and 822 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 12*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

BRIGHTLINGSEA, a member of the town and port of Sandwich, one of the Cinque Ports in Kent, 6½ miles S.E. from Colchester, contains 210 houses, and 1528 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 17*l*. 0*s*. 5*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

GREAT BROMLEY, 4½ miles S.W. from Manningtree, contains 83 houses, and 693 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 16*l*. 16*s*. 0½*d*.

LITTLE BROMLEY, 3 miles S. from Manningtree, contains 50 houses, and 349 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l*.

GREAT CLACTON, 14 miles S.E. from Colchester, contains 143 houses, and 1075 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 10*l*.

LITTLE CLACTON, 12½ miles S.E. from Colchester, contains 79 houses, and 494 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

ELMSTEAD, 4½ miles E. from Colchester, contains 86 houses, and 693 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Anne and St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 8*l*., in the patronage of Jesus College Cambridge.

FRATING, 5½ miles S.E. from Colchester, contains 29 houses, and 263 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l*., in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge.

FRINTON, 12 miles S.E. from Manningtree, contains 4 houses, and 45 inhabitants. The church, near the sea-shore, is a rectory, value 7*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Much of this parish has been swallowed up by the sea.

HARWICH, 42½ miles N.E. from Chelmsford, and 71½ miles from London, contains 665 houses, and 4010 inhabitants. This town is situated on a point of land bounded on the east by the sea, and on the north by the estuaries of the Stour and Orwell. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, value 5*l*., is a chapelry to Dover Court, and was founded about the commencement of the 13th century. The principal buildings are the town-hall, the gaol, the school-house, the custom-house, and one of the royal dock-yards. The Corporation consists of a mayor, eight aldermen, twenty-four capital burgesses, a recorder, and several inferior officers. Harwich returns two members to Parliament, a privilege first granted in 17 Edward III., and discontinued from that period till 12 James I. The right of election was by the latter monarch vested in the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, or headboroughs, resident within the borough, who amount to about 31: the mayor is the returning officer. The markets are on Tuesday and Friday, and the fairs are on May 1

and October 18. Landguard Fort, opposite to Harwich, is a very strong fortification, erected for the defence of the harbour in the reign of James I.: it is built upon a point of land united to Walton Colness. Dover Court is a small village about a mile and a half S.W. from Harwich. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In Catholic times it was celebrated for its miraculous crucifix.

GREAT HOLLAND, 11½ miles S.E. from Manningtree, contains 51 houses, and 413 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*: it is now in ruins.—Little Holland, 14½ miles S.E. from Colchester, contains 13 houses, and 73 inhabitants.

KIRBY, 10 miles S.E. from Manningtree, contains 108 houses, and 858 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*

LAWFORD, one mile W. from Manningtree, contains 110 houses, and 688 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge. Lawford Hall is the residence of the Rev. E. H. Greene.

MANNINGTREE, 31 miles N.E. from Chelmsford, and 60 miles from London, contains 240 houses, and 1265 inhabitants. It is a small irregular town, situated on the southern bank of the river Stour, and has a market on Thursday, and fairs May 31 and June 15. It is a chapelry to Mistley.

MISTLEY, half a mile E. from Manningtree, contains 115 houses, and 778 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and contains some monuments to the memory of the Rigby family. Fine muscles are here gathered in the river Stour. Mistley Hall is the seat of Lord Rivers.

GREAT OAKLEY, 6 miles S.E. from Manningtree, contains 110 houses, and 990 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 23*l.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge. Little Oakley, 4 miles S.W. from Harwich, contains 29 houses, and 262 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*

ST. OSYTH, or *Chich St. Osyth*, 10 miles S.E. from Colchester, contains 170 houses, and 1414 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Rochford. This place, principally remarkable on account of the remains of its noble monastery, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, derives its name from St. Osyth, daughter of King Frithwald, and Queen to Sighere, King of the East Saxons. Having made a vow of virginity, she retired to Chich, and founded a nunnery. About 1118, Richard de Belmeis Bishop of London founded a priory for Austin canons on the supposed site of this nunnery: it was endowed in 1534 with lands to the yearly value of 758*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, and the site of it was granted to Thomas Darcy in 1551, who was that year made a baron by the title of Lord Darcy of Chich. St. Osyth Priory is now the seat of the Earl of Rochford.

RAMSEY, 3 miles S.W. from Harwich, contains 134 houses, and 676 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Part of this parish is a peninsula, called the Ray. Michaelstow Hall is the seat of Nathaniel Garland, Esq.

TENDRING, 5½ miles S.E. from Manningtree, contains 130 houses, and 700 inhabitants. The petty sessions for Tendring division are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of Baliol College Oxford. Tendring Hall is the seat of Sir William Rowley, Bart.

THORPE LE SOKEN, 8 miles S.E. from Manningtree, contains 150 houses, and 1148 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* The records of the three contiguous parishes called the Sokens are kept here.

THORRINGTON, 8 miles S.E. from Colchester, contains 74 houses, and 353 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge.

WALTON LE SOKEN, 12 miles S.E. from Manningtree, contains 56 houses, and 293 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* The Naze is a point of land jutting into the sea. Near it is a light-house for the direction of ships. Horsey Island is entirely composed of marsh land, and is used for grazing.

WEELEY, or *Wyley*, 8 miles S. from Manningtree, contains 116 houses, and 668 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

WIX, or *Weeks*, formerly *Sopwicke*, 4 miles S.E. from Manningtree, contains 104 houses, and 818 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Walter and Alexander Mascherell, with their sister Edith, founded a nunnery of Benedictines here, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to the value of 92*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, which was one of the monasteries suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey. The site and other estates belonging to this house were given by King Henry VIII. to Eton College in exchange for St. James's Park.

WRABNESS, 4 miles E. from Manningtree, contains 35 houses, and 253 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

16. Thurstable Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Lexden hundred; on the east by Winstree hundred; on the south by the Blackwater river; and on the west by Witham hundred.

GOLDHANGER, on the river Blackwater, 4 miles E. from Maldon, contains 75 houses, and 459 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

HEYBRIDGE, on the north bank of the Blackwater, one mile from Maldon, contains 101 houses, and 868 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. Between this village and Maldon is a raised causeway; the main stream of the river flows under Fullbridge. Heybridge Hall is ancient.

LANGFORD on the Blackwater, 2 miles N.W. from Maldon, contains 46 houses, and 251 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* Langford House is the seat of Mrs. Wescombe. The meadows, bordering the river in this neighbourhood, are extremely fertile.

TOLLESBURY, 7 miles N.E. from Maldon, contains 142 houses, and 958 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Tollesbury Hall is the seat of Peter Du Cane, Esq.

TOLLESHUNT DARCY, 6 miles N.E. from Maldon, contains 126 houses, and 665 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 10*s.* The manor-house, the ancient seat of the Darcys, near the churchyard, is moated, and now belongs to General Rebow. Tolleshunt Malger, or *Tolleshunt Beckingham*, 2 miles W. from the above, contains 57 houses, and 422 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* An ancient brick gate-house is the only remain of the seat of the Beckinghams, to whom the manor was granted in the reign of Henry VIII. Tolleshunt Knights, 8 miles N.E. from Maldon, contains 62 houses, and 376 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Brook Hall, on the banks of a rivulet, is the seat of Henry Cline, Esq. Barnewalden, the seat of J. R. Abdy, Esq., about a mile north-east from the village, commands a view of Mersey Island and the sea.

GREAT TOTHAM, 3 miles N.E. from Maldon, contains 92 houses, and 580 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* Little Totham, one mile W. from the above, contains 52 houses, and 267 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy.

BISHOPS WICKHAM on the Blackwater, 3 miles S. from Witham, contains 100 houses, and 467 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The Bishops of London had formerly a park here, inclosed in 1375.

17. Attlesford Hundred,

On the north-western side of the county, is bounded on the north by Cambridgeshire; on the east by Freshwell and Dunmow hundreds; on the south by Harlow hundred; and on the west by Clavering hundred and Hertfordshire.

ARKESDEN, 5 miles S.W. from Walden, contains 69 houses, and 415 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

BIRCHANGER, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 2 miles N.E.

from Bishop Stortford, contains 65 houses, and 336 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford. A hospital formerly here was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Martin Bowes.

GREAT CHESTERFORD, on the Cam and borders of Cambridgeshire, 4 miles N. from Walden, contains 133 houses, and 755 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Bristol. It is supposed to have been the Roman *Camboritum*. Little Chesterford, on the same river, and one mile S. from the above, contains 27 houses, and 192 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Portsmouth.

GREAT CHISHALL, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 8 miles W. from Walden, contains 79 houses, and 353 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* Little Chishall, one mile S. from the above, contains 14 houses, and 71 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 10*s.*

CHRISHALL, 6 miles W. from Walden, contains 70 houses, and 411 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 13*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

DEBDEN, 3½ miles S. from Walden, contains 166 houses, and 940 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 34*l.* It was repaired, and the font presented by Mr. Cheswell, about 1786. Debden Hall, the seat of Lady Vincent, was built in 1795, from designs by *Holland*.

ELMDON, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 5 miles W. from Walden, contains 87 houses, and 601 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* Here is an endowed grammar-school.

ELSENHAM, 5 miles N.E. from Bishop Stortford in Hertfordshire, contains 89 houses, and 434 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*

HAYDON, or *Heydon*, on the borders of Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire, 7 miles W. from Walden, contains 56 houses, and 272 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 18*l.*

HENHAM ON THE HILL, 7 miles S. from Walden, contains 114 houses, and 644 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 17*l.* Pledgon is a hamlet of this parish.

LITTLEBURY, 2 miles N.W. from Walden, contains 140 houses, and 766 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

NEWPORT, 3½ miles S.W. from Walden, contains 114 houses, and 852 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Here is a grammar-school, and fairs on Easter Tuesday and 17th November.

QUENDON, 5½ miles S.W. from Walden, contains 25 houses, and 156 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.*

RICKLING, 5 miles S.W. from Walden, contains 58 houses, and 419 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

SAFFRON WALDEN, or *Chipping Walden*, 25 miles N.W. from Chelmsford, and 42 from London, contains 850 houses, and 4154 inhabitants. This town is situated on a branch of the Cam, and is inclosed by distant and most delightful hills. Its vicinity was formerly particularly noted for the growth of saffron, now chiefly cultivated in Cambridgeshire. The Corporation of Walden consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, a recorder, a treasurer, two chamberlains, and a town-clerk. The petty sessions are held here; and the market is held on Saturday, and there are annual fairs on Saturday before Mid-lent Sunday for horses and cattle, and on 1st November for fat cows. Here is a free-school. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Braybrooke. A Benedictine priory, dedicated to St. Mary and St. James, was founded at Walden by Geoffrey de Mandeville Earl of Essex in 1136, which was afterwards converted into an abbey in the reign of Richard I. At the Dissolution it was valued at 406*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, and in 1537 was granted to Sir Thomas Audley Lord Chancellor, who died in 1544, and is buried in the church. Audley End, the seat of Lord Braybrooke, was built by the Earl of Suffolk in 1616.

STANSTED MONTFITCHET, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 3 miles N.E. from Bishop Stortford, contains 187 houses, and 1005

inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Bentfield is a hamlet of this parish.

STREET HALL, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 3½ miles N.W. from Walden, contains 9 houses, and 54 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.*

TAKELEY, 5 miles W. from Dunmow, contains 163 houses, and 1134 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. A priory subordinate to the abbey of St. Vallery in Picardy was founded in the reign of Henry I.: it was afterwards granted to New College Oxford.

WENDENS AMBO, 2 miles S.W. from Walden, contains 68 houses, and 336 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 17*l.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Bristol. The two parishes of Great and Little Wenden were united in 1662.

WENDEN LOFTS, 5 miles W. from Walden, contains 10 houses, and 67 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

WICKEN BONANT, 5 miles S.W. from Walden, contains 25 houses, and 122 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 11*l.*

WEDDINGTON, 5 miles S. from Walden, contains 72 houses, and 367 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 25*l.*

WIMBISH, 4 miles S.E. from Walden, contains 149 houses, and 809 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Thunderley. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*

18. Waltham Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Harlow hundred; on the east by Ongar hundred; on the south by Becontree hundred; and on the west by Hertfordshire.

CHINGFORD, on the river Lea, 9½ miles from London, contains 166 houses, and 837 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* The edifice stands on the summit of a hill, commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect.

EPPING, 17 miles W. from Chelmsford, and 16 from London, contains 299 houses, and 1688 inhabitants. The market on Friday is celebrated for poultry and butter, which last is much prized in London. There are annual fairs on Whit Tuesday, 11th October, and 13th November. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of John Conyers, Esq. Epping, or Waltham Forest, a fine tract of woodland, was anciently an extensive district. A stag is annually turned out on the forest on Easter Monday. The kennel for the hounds and building belonging to the hunt are well supported. Copt Hall is the seat of John Conyers, Esq. Epping Upland is a chapelry, and Ryhill a hamlet, of this parish.

NAZING, 5 miles N.E. from Waltham Abbey, contains 125 houses, and 744 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WALTHAM ABBEY, on the banks of the river Lea, 12 miles from London, contains 422 houses, and 2097 inhabitants. The principal street of the town is on the sides of the road from Epping to Hertford. Here is a large manufactory of pins. It has a market on Tuesday, and fairs 15th May, and 25th and 26th September. It was long celebrated for the monastery, founded by King Harold, about the year 1038, in honour of the Holy Cross, and given to canons of the Augustine order: its valuation at the Dissolution was 1079*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* per annum. It was granted in 1548 to Sir Anthony Denny. The church, the only part now remaining of the monastery, is a very fine specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture, but is only the nave of the original church. Holyfield, Sewardstone, and Upshire, are hamlets of this parish.

19. Winstree Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Lexden hundred; on the east by the estuary of the river Colne, and Tendring hundred; on the south by the German Ocean; and on the west by Thurstable hundred.

ABBERTON, 4 miles S. from Colchester, contains 24 houses, and 203 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

FINGRINGHOE, on Roman river, a branch of the Colne, 4 miles S.E. from Colchester, contains 66 houses, and 472 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 7*s.*

LANGENHOE, 6 miles S. from Colchester, contains 14 houses, and 131 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl Waldegrave.

LAYER BRETON, 6 miles S.W. from Colchester, contains 47 houses, and 259 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.*

LAYER DE LA HAYE, 4 miles S.W. from Colchester, contains 107 houses, and 603 inhabitants. It is a curacy. At Layer Cross, a small hamlet of this parish, formerly stood a cross.

LAYER MARNEY, 7 miles S.W. from Colchester, contains 26 houses, and 246 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*: it contains several ancient monuments of the Marneys. Layer Marney Hall, one of the most curious mansions in this county, was built by Henry Lord Marney, K.G., in the reign of Henry VIII.; he was Captain of the Guard at the King's accession, and was one of the most magnificent and gallant courtiers of the time. The gate-house and part of the south side of this mansion are still standing; the chimney stacks are enriched with brick mouldings of various design, and there is much of the Florentine style to be observed in the numerous panelled enrichments of the front.

MERSEY ISLAND is situated at the confluence of the rivers Colne and Blackwater, and separated from the main land by the Pyefleet, so celebrated for its oysters. The island has many natural beauties, is well wooded, and is variegated with hill and dale; the sea coast is bold and commanding. It is divided into two parishes. East Mersey, 9 miles S.E. from Colchester, contains 36 houses, and 282 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 21*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. West Mersey, 3 miles W. from the above, contains 109 houses, and 772 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 22*l.* A Benedictine priory, subject to St. Owen at Rouen, founded here by Edward the Confessor, was granted to the College at Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire.

PELDON, 6 miles S. from Colchester, contains 53 houses, and 438 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

SALCOT, 8 miles S.W. from Colchester, contains 17 houses, and 138 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.*

VIRLEY, half a mile N. from the above, on the opposite side of the creek, contains 8 houses, and 58 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

GREAT WIGBOROUGH, 7 miles S.W. from Colchester, contains 51 houses, and 410 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

LITTLE WIGBOROUGH, 1½ mile S.E. from the above, contains 12 houses, and 95 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Governors of the Charter-house, London.

20. Witham Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Hinckford hundred; on the north-east by Lexden hundred; on the south-east by Thurstable hundred; on the south by Dengie hundred; and on the west by Chelmsford hundred.

BRADWELL next Coggeshall, 2 miles W. from Coggeshall, contains 48 houses, and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 12*l.* Bradwell Hall is the seat of Mrs. Carter.

GREAT BRAXTED, 2 miles E. from Witham, contains 68 houses, and 508 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.*, in the patronage of Ben'et College Cambridge. Braxted Lodge is the seat of Peter Du Cane, Esq.

LITTLE BRAXTED on the Blackwater, one mile W. from Great Braxted, contains 22 houses, and 117 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

LITTLE COGGESHALL, half a mile from Coggeshall, on the opposite bank of the Blackwater, contains 76 houses, and 362 inhabitants. King Stephen, and Maud his Queen, in 1142, founded here a Cistercian Abbey, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, which at the Dissolution was valued at 298*l.* 8*s.*, and was granted in 1537 to Sir Thomas Seymour.

CRESSING, 3 miles S.E. from Braintree, contains 66 houses, and 489 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

FAIRSTEAD, 4 miles N.W. from Witham, contains 52 houses, and 263 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

FAULKBOURN, on a branch of the Blackwater, 2 miles N.W. from Witham, contains 23 houses, and 168 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. German, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Faulkbourne Hall, the seat of Major Bullock, is an ancient mansion.

HATFIELD PEVEREL, 3 miles S.W. from Witham, contains 232 houses, and 1101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*: in the chancel are several monuments of the Alleyns. Ingelrica, wife of Ralph Peverel, founded here a college of Secular Canons, which was converted by her son William Peverel, in the reign of Henry I., to a Benedictine priory, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary: at the Suppression it was valued at 83*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1537 to Giles Leigh. The Priory, a modern house, is now the seat of Peter Wright, Esq. Crix is the seat of Samuel Shaen, Esq. Toppingoe Hall is now a farm.

KELVEDON, or *Easterford*, 12 miles N.E. from Chelmsford, and 4 miles N.E. from Witham, contains 250 houses, and 1328 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Felix Hall is the seat of C. C. Western, Esq. Kelvedon Hall is the seat of H. Bonham, Esq.

BLACK NOTLEY, one mile S. from Braintree, contains 88 houses, and 418 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

WHITE NOTLEY, 4 miles S.W. from Braintree, contains 76 houses, and 397 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

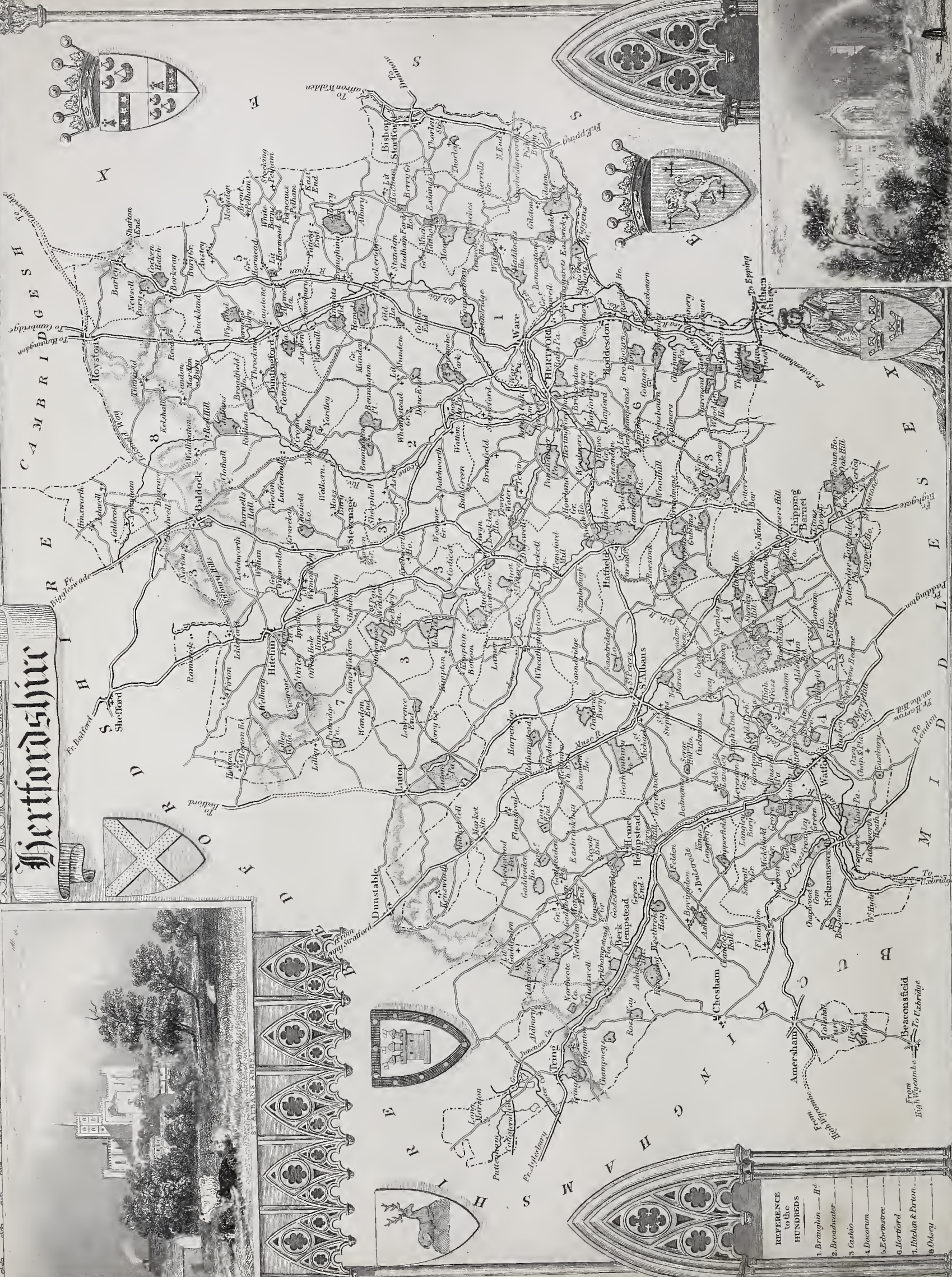
RIVENHALL, 2 miles N. from Witham, contains 111 houses, and 591 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* Sir William Wiseman of Rivenhall was created a baronet 15th June 1660; the title is now extinct. Rivenhall Place is the seat of the Rev. T. Western.

TERLING, 3 miles W. from Witham, contains 158 houses, and 781 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Colonel Strutt. Terling Place, the seat of Colonel Strutt, is situated in a finely wooded park. King Henry VIII. resided here, and granted the manor in 1536 to Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor.

ULTING, on the Chelmer, 4 miles S.W. from Witham, contains 18 houses, and 175 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

WITHAM, on a branch of the river Blackwater, 9 miles N.E. from Chelmsford, and 37 from London, contains 502 houses, and 2578 inhabitants. The petty sessions are held here, and a market on Tuesday, and fairs on Friday and Saturday in Whitsun week, 14th September, and 8th November. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 22*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London: in it is a monument of Judge Southcote, in the reign of Elizabeth. Witham Place is the seat of Major General Bruce. Witham Lodge is the seat of W. W. Luard; and the Grove, of Mrs. Du Cane. Queen Charlotte lodged here on her arrival in this country from Mecklenburgh.

Hertfordshire



- REFERENCE to the HUNDREDS
- 1. Broughton — H.
 - 2. Broadwater
 - 3. Cashio
 - 4. Deconun
 - 5. Eborwre
 - 6. Hertford
 - 7. Hitchin & Eton
 - 8. Orley

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*Home Circuit.*

THIS county is bounded on the north by Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Buckinghamshire ; on the east by Essex ; on the south by Middlesex ; and on the west by Buckinghamshire. It was inhabited by the British tribes of Catteuchlani, or Cassii and Trinobantes, and afterwards became a part of the Roman province Flavia Cæsariensis. There were three Roman roads leading through this county, which cannot be said of any other, and the principal stations were Verulam, St. Albans ; and Durolitum, Cheshunt. During the Saxon Heptarchy it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, when the royal palace was at Bennington. In length this county extends about thirty-six miles ; its general breadth is about twenty-six, and in circumference it is about one hundred and forty miles. It contains one county town, nineteen market towns, one hundred and twenty parishes, 23,178 houses, and 129,714 inhabitants. It is in the province of Canterbury, and dioceses of Lincoln and London. The abbey of St. Albans, founded in 791 by Offa, then king of Mercia, was a mitred abbey, and by a grant from Pope Adrian IV., a native of this county, and the only Englishman who had the honour of sitting in the papal chair, the abbots of St. Albans were authorized to take precedence of all others in England. There were also priories at Cheshunt, Flamstead, Hertford, Hitchin, Langley, Rowney, Royston, Sopewell, Ware, and Wymondley. The castles of its earlier lords were at Hertford, Berkhamstead, and Stortford. The county now returns six members to Parliament, two for Hertford ; two for St. Albans ; and two for the county, who at present are Sir John S. Sebright, Bart. of Beechwood, and Nicolson Calvert, Esq. of Hunsdon House. The general aspect of this county is extremely pleasant ; and although its eminences are not sufficiently elevated, nor its vales sufficiently depressed and broken to afford a decisive character of picturesque or romantic beauty, yet the surface is in many parts richly diversified with hill and dale, clothed with noble woods, and thickly studded with numberless parks attached to the seats of the nobility and gentry. The northern part is the most hilly, and a range of high ground stretches out from the neighbourhood of King's Langley, towards Berkhamstead and Tring, which in many parts commands a great extent of country. Another elevated ridge commences at St. Albans, and proceeds in a northern direction towards Markyate-street ; while several other ranges of elevated ground run nearly parallel with the first, from the vicinity of Sandridge, Wheathampstead, Whitwell, &c. The southern line is also sufficiently high to include some extensive prospects. The most remarkable scenes and situations in the county are Bushey Heath, Little Gadesden, Kensworth, Essenden, Brookman's Park, and Knebworth. Most of the county is inclosed ; and the hedges, intermixed with flourishing timber, have a verdant and pleasing effect. Independent of the wood thus distributed in hedge-rows, large quantities of very fine timber are grown in parks spread over every part of the county. The prevailing soils in Hertfordshire are loam and clay ; the former is met with in almost all its gradations, and is more or less intermingled with flint or sand : a chalky soil prevails generally on the northern side of the county, and extends from the neighbourhood of Barkway and Royston through all the contiguous parishes to Baldock, Hitchin, King's Walden, &c. The basis, indeed, of the whole county is chalk, either more or less pure, although the depths at which it is found are very different. As the principal part of the land in this county is under tillage, the produce in wheat, barley, and oats is very considerable. Chauncy, writing in 1700, says, " This county yields the choicest wheat and barley, such as makes the best mault that serves the King's court, which caused Queen Elizabeth often to boast of her Hitchin grape." Large quantities of turnips are also grown, and artificial grasses are cultivated to a very great extent. The grass lands, compared with those under tillage, are extremely small, although a tract of grass, rendered artificially productive at a great expense, may be found connected with almost every estate in the county. The meadows on the river Stort, extending from Hockeril to Hertford, are very productive, as are those in the vicinity of the Lea, and in the neighbourhood of Rickmansworth. The many streams which intersect the land are extremely favourable to irrigation, although that system is not carried to any great extent. In the south-western angle of the county, near Rickmansworth and Watford, are many orchards, the apples and cherries from which find a ready market in London. The chief manufactures of this county are those of cotton and silk ; the first is principally carried on near St. Albans and Rickmansworth, and the last in the vicinity of Watford. The rivers of this county are the Ver or Muse, Colne, Gade, Bulbourne, Lea, Minoram or Marran, Kime, Beane, Rib, Quin, Ash, and Stort, besides the Thame, Pirre, Hiz, Oughton, and Rhee, which rise in this county, but soon leave it ; and the New River, the springs which constitute its source having their rise in the neighbourhood of Ware. The Lea rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, and entering the county at Hide Hill proceeds through Wheathampstead, Brocket, and Hatfield Parks to Hertford and Ware, and after its confluence with the Stort quits the county near Waltham Abbey. The Rib has its rise near Cornybury, above Buntingford, and is joined by the Quin, which rises near Biggin : it passes Standon, and falls into the Lea between Hertford and Ware. The

Beane rises near Cromer, and flows through Watton and Woodhall Park, meeting the Lea at Hertford. The Gade has its source on the borders of Buckinghamshire, and gives name to the villages of Great and Little Gadesden; thence proceeding by Hemel Hempstead, it is joined near Two Waters by the Bulbourne, and flows through the parks of the Grove and Cashibury to the Colne near Rickmansworth. The Colne is formed by the union of several small streams, and gives name to London Colney, Colney Park, and Colney Street, whence it enters Middlesex. The Mineram, or Marran, has its source in the vicinity of King's Walden, and is soon enlarged by the Kime; after which it passes Welwyn, and joins the Lea at Hertford. The Grand Junction canal enters this county above Berkhamstead, and follows the course of the Gade to Rickmansworth, and thence the course of the Colne till it leaves the county. The medicinal springs are chiefly chalybeate, and are confined to the southern part of the county. The principal is near the race-ground on Barnet Common; others rise on Northaw Common, and in that parish. Some incrustatory springs may be noticed near Clothall, in the northern part of the county. Gorhambury, near St. Albans, is the seat of the Earl of Verulam, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Braughlin Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Edwinstree hundred; on the south and east by the county of Essex; and on the west by Broadwater and Hertford hundreds.

BISHOPS STORTFORD, on the borders of Essex, 14 miles N.E. from Hertford, and 30 miles from London, contains 610 houses, and 3358 inhabitants. The town is situated on the river Stort, in a rich corn country, and obtained the prefix of "Bishops" from having belonged to the see of London at a very early period. Large quantities of malt are made here, and the market on Thursday is very considerable for grain. The fairs held annually are on Holy Thursday, Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and 10th October for horses and cattle. The town is built in the form of a cross, the two principal streets intersecting each other at right angles, with the market-house in the centre. The river divides the town from Hockerill, and was made navigable by Sir G. Duckett in the year 1769 to the river Lea, and affords a ready conveyance to London, which has considerably augmented the prosperity of the malting trade. The remains of the castle, which belonged to the Bishops of London, are very inconsiderable. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Precentor of St. Paul's Cathedral. The grammar-school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, has been destroyed, but the library is still preserved.

BRAUGHIN, or *Brooking*, on the river Rib, contains 233 houses, and 1228 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: it contains several monuments of the Brograve family. Sir Thomas Brograve of Hamels was created baronet 18th March 1662. Hamels is now the seat of Joseph Blake, Esq. Sir Robert Dicer of Uphall, also in this parish, was created baronet 18th March 1662.

EASTWICK, on the river Stort, and borders of Essex, 5 miles S.W. from Sabridgeworth, contains 25 houses, and 212 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* In the chancel is buried Robert Lee of Baguley, in Cheshire, Sewer of the Household to Edward VI., Philip and Mary, and to Queen Elizabeth: he died 23rd January 1564. The sessions for Eastwick division are held here.

GILSTON, or *Geldeston*, 4 miles W. from Sabridgeworth, contains 42 houses, and 213 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. In the chancel is a monument of the Gore family, of New Place, now Gilston Park, which was latterly the seat of William Plummer, Esq., a worthy and independent M.P., who died in 1822.

HUNSDON, in a fertile part of the county, 5 miles W. from Sabridgeworth, contains 111 houses, and 584 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of Nicolson Calvert, Esq. The church, situated on an eminence near Hunsdon House, contains a monument of John Lord Hunsdon, Governor of Berwick, and Lord Warden of the East Marshes of England, who died in 1617. Hunsdon House, the seat of Nicolson Calvert, Esq. M.P., stands in a park

well stocked with timber: it was originally built, in the reign of Edward IV., by Sir John Oldhall, who was slain on the side of Richard III. at Bosworth-field, when it became forfeited to the Crown. King Henry VII. granted the manor to his mother Margaret, Countess of Richmond, after whose decease Henry VIII. granted it to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, but soon after it again fell to the Crown. The King in 1531 made great additions to the mansion, by building over the moat, which circumscribed closely the walls of the edifice. King Edward VI. assigned Hunsdon House as a residence for his sister the Princess Mary, who constantly resided here till she was proclaimed Queen. In 1559 Queen Elizabeth created her near relation Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, and bestowed this house upon him, together with three adjoining manors. Lord Hunsdon was the son of Sir William Carey and Mary Boleyn, sister of Queen Anne, the mother of Elizabeth. His lordship was a Knight of the Garter, and held divers important offices of state. A royal visit to this house, 14th August, 1572, has been commemorated by a picture of *M. Garrard*, now at Sherbourn Castle, the seat of Earl Digby, and which was engraved by *Vertue*: it represents the noblemen escorting the Queen on that occasion. In 1583 he was appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and in that capacity established a company of twelve players, who were allowed wages and livery as grooms of the chamber. Shakspeare's tragedy of *Romeo and Juliet* was first acted in 1596 by Lord Hunsdon's servants, and the players at The Globe theatre were called the Lord Chamberlain's servants, till King James in 1603 granted them a license, under the title of His Majesty's Servants. Lord Hunsdon died at his apartments at Somerset House July 23rd, 1596, æt. 71, and was buried in Westminster Abbey church, where a costly monument is erected to his memory. George, second Lord Hunsdon, was also Lord Chamberlain and K.G.: he died in 1603. John, the fifth Lord Hunsdon, sold this estate to William Willoughby, Esq., of whom it was purchased in 1671 by Matthew Bluck, Esq., whose son sold it in 1743 to Josias Nicolson, Esq., whose daughter and heiress married Felix Calvert, Esq. Mr. Nicolson left Hunsdon, by will, to his grandson the late Nicolson Calvert, Esq., whose nephew is the present proprietor, and who has nearly rebuilt the house, except the original front, the windows in which have resumed the mullions according to the ancient style of architecture.

SABRIDGEWORTH, on the river Stort and borders of Essex, 12 miles E. from Hertford, and 26 miles from London, contains 384 houses, and 2071 inhabitants. Here is a great trade in malt, with a market on Wednesday, and annual fairs on 23rd April and 19th October for horses. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 17*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. This edifice has a picturesque appearance from almost every point of view, but particularly so from the banks of the river, which meanders in beautiful curves through a most fertile country for some miles on either side of the town. The church consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a large chancel at the east end, separated from the body by an open screen. The interior is striking, from the number of handsome monuments which it contains; many of the corbels of the roof are curious and well sculptured, and a great portion of the old seats remain. In the middle aisle is a marble slab, inlaid with brass, to the memory of Geoffry Joslyne, who died 11th January 1470, and Katherine and Johanna his wives: he was the father of Sir Ralph Joslyne, Knight, twice lord mayor of the city of London, who died October 25, 1478. At the east end, on the north side, is a very fine marble bust, by *Bacon*, of Robert Jocelyn, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1739; he

was created Baron Newport Nov. 29, 1743, and Viscount Jocelyn Dec. 6, 1655: he died in London Dec. 3, 1756. On the south side of the entrance to the chancel is a small mural monument "to the precious memory and name" of Sir William Hewitt, Knight, ob. 1637, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, who died in 1646: it is adorned with half-length figures of the knight and his lady.

The screen of the chancel is perforated with small trefoil-headed arches; over this was the rood loft, the steps to which are now remaining in the south aisle. The chancel is large, and rich in sepulchral monuments, which are kept very clean and are in most excellent preservation; the most ancient is against the north wall, consisting of an altar table, upon which are the mutilated effigies of a man armed and his lady: above the tomb is a tablet inserted in the wall, "Heare lyeth John Jocelyne, Esq. and Phillip his wife, which John died Anno Dom. 1525." On the same side is a monument to the memory of Sir Walter Mildmay, Knt., of Pishobury, who died February 24, 1606, with his figure in armour, and that of his lady Dame Marie, the daughter of Sir William Walgrave of Smalbridge in Suffolk, both kneeling before a table covered with tapestry, edged with fringe, and a double desk with two books upon it; his son standing in armour behind him, with an inscription under it. At the east end of the chancel are three hatchments for members of the family of Jocelyne, whose chief seat has been at Hyde Hall near this town, from the time of Henry III. Against the south wall of the chancel is a monument and bust of Sir Thomas Hewitt, Bart., of Pishobury, who died August 4, 1662, æt. 57, bearing the arms of Hewitt, impaling *ermine, on a chevron indented azure, three crowns or*; motto *Honestum utili*; opposite to which is a very handsome monument of his son George Viscount Goran and Baron of St. Jamestown in Ireland: he died in 1689, æt. 37. He is represented in a complete suit of armour, but without his helmet, and is standing upright under a canopy supported by columns, over which are his arms; at the base is a long Latin inscription to his memory. He left his estate at Pishobury to his sister Arabella Lady Wiseman, whose daughter Anne married the Honourable Henry Lumley, brother to Richard Earl of Scarborough, to whom there is also a neat marble slab: he died governor of Jersey, October 18, 1722, æt. 62; and their daughter Frances died October 13, 1719, æt. 6. On a flat stone is an inscription to the memory of William Gardiner, Esq., of Pishobury, who died November 29, 1792, aged 41 years: also Christopher his son, who died in August 1725, aged 4 months. At the entrance into the chancel is a marble slab covering a vault, with the arms of Hewitt impaling Litton, Anno Dom. 1666.

The south aisle is separated from the nave by clustered pillars and pointed arches, composed of very bold mouldings. The ceiling consists of panels formed by the intersection of the beams, supported by brackets resting on corbels; those at the east end are of stone, and are sculptured with the attributes of the Evangelists boldly executed. At the west end of this aisle is the font, of an octagonal form, on a pedestal and base; within the quatrefoil panels, on the sides, have been shields of arms, but their bearings are now entirely defaced. In the church is a great number of brasses inlaid on marble slabs; but the most interesting is one finely executed, supposed to commemorate a branch of the Plantagenet family. The full-length figures represent a knight and a lady; the knight is in plate armour, with his feet resting on a greyhound: at the upper corner of the marble are the arms of old France and England quarterly. The lady's head is covered by a coif, and her neck bare; she is clad in a loose robe and mantle; at her feet is a little dog. In the upper part of the slab, over her head, are the arms of England, with a label of France, as borne by the Plantagenets, Earls of Lancaster: the date of this monument may be assigned to the latter end of the fourteenth or to the beginning of the fifteenth century, by the mode of bearing the arms, as well as by the costume of the figures. It is somewhat singular that this curious monument should have been passed over by the historians of the county, Chauncy and Salmon. Neither Sandford nor his continuator in the Royal Genealogies, Stebbing, appears to have ever seen it. Upon another slab in this aisle are the figures of a knight and a lady, spiritedly executed, with this inscription in Roman capitals, viz.: "Here lyeth buried Edward Leventhorp, Esquire, who died in Decemb. 1551 (being y^e eldest sonne of Thomas Leventhorp, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, y^e daughter of — Barlee of Aldbury, Esq.). Theire eldest sone was also Edward, who married Mary Parker, the second daughter of S^r Harry Parker, Knight, y^e eldest sone of Harry, lo Morlie."

Against the south wall, towards the east end of this aisle, is a large

mural monument consisting of columns supporting an arch; under which is represented a knight in complete armour in a reclining posture, and below him a lady, who is also reclining, tolerably sculptured, to the memory of Sir John Leventhorp, Knight and Baronet, who died September 23, 1625, and his lady: on the basement are his six sons and eight daughters, all kneeling. Over the centre of the arch is a large shield of arms. In this aisle are preserved several brass plates belonging to slabs in the church. On the floor, at the east end, is a marble inlaid with two figures in winding-sheets, at the head of which are two coats of arms. At the feet of the figures have been three coats; the first is now gone. Within the two quatrefoils on the upper part of the east window of this aisle are two coats in stained glass, *quarterly or and gules*, being the arms of William de Say, who married Beatrice, sister and heiress of Geoffrey Mandeville Earl of Essex.

The north aisle has also some painted glass in the small quatrefoil divisions of the mullions of the east window. At the end of the aisle is a marble slab inlaid with a brass plate eighteen inches by three, inscribed in black: "Of your Charite pray for the Soule of William Channcy, on whose Soule Ihū have mercy." The following members of the family of the historian of the county are also buried here: John Chauncy, ob. 1479, and his wife Anne, the daughter of John Leventhorp, Esq., ob. 1477; John Chauncy, Esq., ob. 1510; John Chauncy, Esq., ob. 1546, and his two wives, Elizabeth, who died 1531; and Katharine, who died 1535: there is also buried here Margaret, the daughter and heiress of William Gifford of Gilston, wife of John Chauncy of Stepney.

Hyde Hall, the seat of the Earl of Roden, is situated on the east of the river Stort. The park, though not very extensive, is beautiful, and its surface is sufficiently diversified to exhibit a considerable display of fine scenery; it is surrounded by very productive meadow lands, which have a verdant and pleasing effect in the various views from the mansion. In the reign of Henry III. this estate belonged to Sir John Hyde, Knight, whose daughter and co-heir Maud having married Thomas Jocelyn, the manor reverted to him: he was descended from Gilbert Jocelyn, who had accompanied William the Conqueror into England. The estate afterwards descended in regular succession to John Jocelyn, Esq., Auditor of the Augmentations at the Dissolution of the abbey by King Henry VIII.; he died in 1525, and was buried at Sabridgeworth church. Thomas the son and heir of the above John Jocelyn, Esq., was created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Edward VI., and died the fourth year of the reign of Elizabeth: from him descended Sir Robert Jocelyn, Knight, who was sheriff of this county in 1645: his eldest surviving son was created Baronet by King Charles II. June 8, 1665; he died in 1712, aged ninety, and was buried in the church. From Thomas, the third son of the first baronet of this family, descended Robert Jocelyn, who devoted himself to the study of the law, and became Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1739: he died in 1756; a marble bust of him is in the church. His son Robert, the second Viscount Jocelyn, was further advanced to the title of Earl of Roden, of High Roding, in 1771: he died June 21, 1797, and was succeeded by Robert, the present Earl of Roden, K.P.

Pishobury, the seat of Mrs. Milles, is an ancient mansion, and is said to have been originally erected by *Inigo Jones*, but has been altered to its present appearance by *Wyatt*. In the drawing-room is a handsome marble chimney-piece, sculptured by *Bacon*. The house is approached by a fine serpentine avenue of trees, and stands in a very pleasant park, abounding with game, and encircled on the south and east sides by the river Stort, that here forms the division of the counties of Hertford and Essex, in a beautiful situation, upon a rising ground, commanding a prospect of a most fertile country, corn-fields and meadow-lands, interspersed with woods and copses, watered by the winding stream. The manor of Pishobury was anciently the property of the Mandevilles, Earls of Essex, from the time of the Conquest, whose heiress Beatrix conveyed it to William de Say; he granted it to Warine Fitz Gerald, a baron in the reign of John: at his death it was left by him to his two sons Warine and Henry, the last of which married Ermentruda, daughter and heir of Roger Talbot of Gainsborough, and by her had an only daughter and heiress Alice, married to Robert de L'Isle, who by that means came into possession of Pishobury, which descended to John his son and heir, one of the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter at its first institution by King Edward III. He died in the year 1356, and his son Robert de L'Isle sold this manor to Richard Lord Scroope of Bolton, in whose family it remained for a consi-

derable period. Henry Lord Scroope, his descendant, in 1533 conveyed it to trustees for the use of King Henry VIII., by whom it was leased to John Chauncy, Esq. for a long term, at the yearly rent of 12*l*.

Before the period for which it was leased was expired Queen Elizabeth granted the manor of Pishobury to Walter Mildmay, Esq.; he was afterwards knighted by Her Majesty, and was sheriff of this county in 1589. He fixed his residence here, and "under the direction of that famous architect *Inigo Jones* built a noble mansion-house on a rising ground, in a vale near the river Stort." Sir Walter died February 24, 1606, and was buried in Sabridgeworth church.

Sir Thomas Mildmay, Knt., his son and heir, sold his seat and estate at Pishobury to Lionel Cranfield, Esq. in 1612, the 10th year of James I. After being knighted and chosen a privy-counsellor, Sir Lionel was created Baron of Cranfield in Bedfordshire July 9, 1621, and the year following, Earl of Middlesex and Lord Treasurer of England. In 1635 the Earl sold the manor to Thomas Hewitt, who was afterwards knighted, and was created a baronet by King Charles II. July 19, 1660. His son Sir George Hewitt, Bart. was advanced to the titles of Viscount Goran, and Baron of St. Jamestown in Ireland in 1689: he died the same year at the age of thirty-seven, when the titles became extinct. The Viscount Goran left his seat at Pishobury to Lady Arabella Wiseman his sister, who sold the estate to William Gardiner, Esq. His son and heir William left it to his son Edward Gardiner, Esq., whose sister Rose married Jeremiah Milles, Esq., and inherited the property on the decease of her brother. In the library at Pishobury is a bust of the late Jeremiah Milles, Esq., who died February 13, 1784, æt. 70.

STANDON, or *Stanclow*, on the river Rib, 6 miles N.W. from Ware, contains 269 houses, and 2135 inhabitants. Here is a market on Friday, and an annual fair on the 25th of April. A free-school was founded here in 1612. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 14*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.: it contains a monument of Sir William Coffyn, master of the horse to Queen Jane, and high steward of all the liberty and manor of Standon, who died 8th December, 1533; and others of the Sadler family. Sir Ralph Sadler, knight banneret and keeper of the wardrobe to Queen Elizabeth, built Standon Hall, a noble edifice, in 1546. He died here in 1587, æt. 79, and was buried in the church: his monument was decorated with the King of Scotland's standard, which he took in the battle of Musselburgh. The transactions of his various embassies are recorded in a complete collection of his "State Papers and Letters," published in 1809 from MSS. in the possession of Arthur Clifford, Esq., his descendant, and relative of the Lords Aston of Forfar, who afterwards possessed this estate. It had anciently belonged to the abbey of Crowland; and Brithmen, abbot of that monastery in 1030, is recorded to have built here a stately house for the accommodation of his successors in their way to London.

STANSTEAD ABBOTS, 4 miles S.E. from Ware, contains 181 houses, and 950 inhabitants. It formerly belonged to the Abbots of Waltham, and has a free grammar-school, founded in 1635 by Sir Edward Baesh. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 10*l*. Stanstead Bury is the seat of Capt. Jocelin. The Rye House was built by Andrew Ogard in the reign of Henry VI.: the gate-house only remains, and is now used as a workhouse for the parish. This house is remarkable as having given name to a plot for the assassination of the King, on his way from Newmarket, in 1683, in which the Duke of Monmouth, Lord William Russell, and others, were implicated.

THORLEY, or *Thornley*, 2 miles S.W. from Bishops Stortford, contains 71 houses, and 386 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 16*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Twyford is a hamlet of this parish, situated on the river Stort.

THUNDRIDGE, 2½ miles N.E. from Ware, contains 76 houses, and 529 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l*., in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge.

WARE, on the river Lea, 3 miles E. from Hertford, and 27 from London, contains 670 houses, and 3844 inhabitants. Here is a great

trade in corn and malt; a well frequented market on Tuesday, and annual fairs on the last Tuesday in April; and on Tuesday before St. Matthew's day for pedlery and toys. The great bed of Ware, (a curious piece of furniture,) celebrated by Shakspeare and Jonson, is said to be still in being, and visible at one of the inns in the town: it is reported to be twelve feet square, and to be capable of holding twenty-four persons; but in order to accommodate that number it is evident that they must lie at top and bottom, with their feet meeting in the middle. Of the origin of this bed the account is not known. Shakspeare alluded to it in his Twelfth Night: "As many lies as will lie in thy sheet of paper, though the sheet were big enough for the bed of Ware." And at a much later period, Serjeant Kite describes the bed of honour as "a mighty large bed, bigger by half than the great bed of Ware," in Farquhar's comedy of the Recruiting Officer. Chauncy, in his History of the county, relates an extremely ludicrous story of certain citizens and their wives, on whom a trick was played by the host of the inn. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 20*l*. 10*s*. 0*d*., in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge: it is a large cruciform edifice, containing several ancient monuments. Here were interred Elizabeth daughter of Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester, founder of Clare Hall in Cambridge; and the accomplished Sir William Fanshaw, who was born and resided at Ware Park. The font also is remarkably curious for its sculpture. In the northern part of the town was a house of Gray or Franciscan friars, which in 1544 was granted to Thomas Birch. Chadwell Spring, near this town, is generally called the head of the New River, which, it appears by an inscribed stone, was opened in 1608, and is conveyed forty miles. The New River is certainly entitled to some notice in the description of place to which it is so great an ornament, and whence it is diffused by innumerable subterraneous channels to almost every part of the great metropolis. During the reign of Elizabeth and James, a number of schemes were projected for supplying the capital with water, the conduits resorted to for that purpose being now found insufficient to answer the increasing demands of an extending metropolis. In the early part of James's reign, the citizens procured "An Act for the bringing in a fresh stream of running water to the north part of the City of London." Mr. Hugh Myddelton, a native of Denbigh, and citizen and goldsmith of London, made an offer to the Court of Common Council, March 28, 1609, that he would begin this work within two months; the Court accepted his offer, and ordered that a letter of attorney should be made out from the Mayor and Common Council, and that indentures should be made and passed between them and him, which was done on the 21st of April. Being vested with ample powers from the City, this gentleman, with a spirit equal to the importance of the undertaking, at his own risk and charge began the work; but had not proceeded far, when innumerable and unforeseen difficulties presented themselves. The art of civil engineering was then little understood in this country; and he experienced many obstructions from the occupiers and proprietors of the lands through which he was under the necessity of conducting his stream. The distance of the springs of Chadwell and Amwell is 20 miles from London; but it was found necessary, in order to avoid the eminences and valleys in the way, to make it run a course of more than 38 miles. It was finished according to Mr. Myddelton's original agreement with the City, when, on September 29, 1613, the water was let into the bason, now called The New River Head, in the parish of Clerkenwell, which had been prepared for its reception.—Ware Park, the seat of Thomas Hope Hyde, Esq., occupies an eminence commanding the rich meadows that lie between this town and Hertford. The mansion is modern, but the park and pleasure-grounds possess all the advantages resulting from inequality of surface, abundance of water from the river Rib, fine plantations, and a very rich surrounding country. Pales is the seat of Sampson Hanbury, Esq.

WESTMILL, on the river Rib, 2 miles S. from Buntingford, contains 70 houses, and 415 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l*.

WIDFORD, on the river Ash, 3 miles E. from Ware, contains 95 houses, and 461 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 12*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Crown. Blakesware Park is northward of the village.

2. Broadwater Hundred

Is bounded on the north by a detached portion of Cashio hundred; on the north-east by Odsey hundred; on the east by Braughin hundred; on the south-east by Hertford hundred; on the south by detached parts of Cashio and Dacorum hundreds; and on the west by Cashio and Hitchin hundreds.

ASTON, 3 miles S.E. from Stevenage, contains 87 houses, and 509 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

AYOTT ST. LAWRENCE, 3 miles N.W. from Welwyn, contains 24 houses, and 160 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: it was built by Sir Lionel Lyde, Bart., in 1778, from the designs of *Nicholas Revett*. The old church, now in ruins, contains several monuments: against the north wall is one to Nicholas Bristow and his wife, with their effigies, and likewise six sons and seven daughters; and an altar-tomb, on which were the arms of Bristow, on the south side, with the effigies of eight sons and four daughters; and the following inscription on brass: "Here lie the bodys of Nicholas Bristow, Esq., and Emma his wife, who served the noble princes Henry the Eight, King Edward, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, and died ann. 15—." The manor is now the property of the family of Lyde. Sir Lionel Lyde was created baronet Sept. 19, 1772. Ayott St. Lawrence is the seat of C. W. Dering, Esq.

AYOTT ST. PETER, 1½ mile S.W. from Welwyn, contains 50 houses, and 233 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*

BALDOCK, 19 miles N. from Hertford, and 37 miles from London, contains 286 houses, and 1550 inhabitants. It is indebted for its origin to the Knights Templars, who built a town here before the reign of Henry III. Baldock is situated near the source of the river Rhee, on the great north road, at its intersection with the Icknild Street; and is principally disposed on the roads from Hatfield to Biggleswade, and from Hitchin to Royston. This town is a great thoroughfare, and many of the inhabitants are extensively concerned in the corn and malting trades; the adjoining country being peculiarly calculated for the growth of barley. Besides considerable benefactions, here are six alms-houses well endowed. The market is on Thursday for the sale of corn, and the fairs are on March 7, the last Thursday in May, August 5, October 2, and December 11, for horses and cheese. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it is a spacious and handsome structure, built about the fourteenth century, and occupying the site of a former church, erected in the reign of King Stephen by the Knights Templars. Baldock is the seat of Isaac Hindley, Esq.

BENNINGTON, 5 miles S.E. from Stevenage, contains 110 houses, and 658 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 19*l.* Here was a palace of the Mercian Kings, and a Council was held here in 850. The market is disused, but a fair is annually held on June 29. Bennington Park is the seat of the Right Hon. C. Yorke.

DATCHWORTH, 3½ miles N.E. from Welwyn, contains 99 houses, and 494 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Clare Hall Cambridge.

DIGSWELL, 1½ mile S. from Welwyn, contains 36 houses, and 204 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Digswell House is the seat of the Hon. Spencer Cowper.

GRAVELEY, 2 miles N. from Stevenage, contains 60 houses, and 316 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, with the chapel of Chesfield, value 12*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Chesfield Lodge is the seat of E. Parkins, Esq.

HATFIELD, 7½ miles S.W. from Hertford, and 19 miles from London, contains 584 houses, and 3215 inhabitants. The petty sessions for Hatfield division are held here. The market is on Thursday, and the fairs are on April 23 and October 18. The church, dedicated to St. Etheldreda, is a rectory, value 36*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Salisbury: it consists of a nave, chancel, aisles, and embattled tower, with a chapel of the ancient Earls of Salisbury, on the north side of the chancel. In it is a monument of Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury of that surname; it represents the Earl in his robes, lying on a slab of black marble, which is supported by figures, in white marble, of the cardinal Virtues kneeling. Beneath, on another slab of black marble, the Earl is represented as a skeleton, lying on a well sculptured mat in white marble. He died at Marlborough in May 1612, in his fiftieth year, and was buried here.

Hatfield House, the seat of the Marquess of Salisbury, is a large brick edifice, with enrichments of stone, consisting of a centre, projecting wings, and four turrets at the angles, which are surmounted by cupolas and vanes: in the centre is a colonnade of nine arches, and a lofty tower, adorned with three stories of columns of the Tuscan, Doric, and Composite orders; between the second are the arms of the family, with the date 1611.

The manor of Hatfield was anciently part of the revenue of the Saxon princes, and was bestowed by Edgar on the monastery of Ely; in whose possession it was at the time of the Conquest, and until that abbey was converted into a bishopric in the reign of Henry I.: it then became one of the residences of the prelates, and from that circumstance was called Bishop's Hatfield, to distinguish it from other places of the same name. The house probably fell into decay during the civil wars of York and Lancaster; for it appears that it was rebuilt and ornamented by Bishop Morton in the reign of Henry VII. A part of the ancient episcopal palace still remains, now used as offices to Hatfield House. The manor was alienated from the see of Ely by Queen Elizabeth. The palace had been an occasional royal residence, notwithstanding it was the property of the church. Queen Elizabeth resided here many years before she came to the crown; and on the death of her predecessor removed hence to take possession of the throne. Hatfield did not continue long a part of the royal demesne; for James I. in the fifth year of his reign exchanged it for Theobalds, with his minister Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, who built the magnificent house now standing; and inclosed two parks, one for red, the other for fallow deer.

The roof of the hall is supported from the sides with lions, each holding a shield of the Cecil arms. On the ceiling are compartments with profiles of the Cæsars. Over the fire-place is a large painting of a gray horse, given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Robert Cecil; and two suits of armour stand on the entablature. The grand staircase is curiously carved, having on the newels the armorial supporters of the Cecils. The gallery is 162 feet long; in it is a very curious organ of the time of James I. Above the chimney-piece in the drawing-room is a very fine bronze statue of King James. The library is 58½ feet long by 26 wide, hung with the original gilt leather; over a marble chimney-piece is a portrait in mosaic of the first Earl of Salisbury, with gray hair, aged forty-eight. Numerous and valuable portraits adorn this splendid mansion.

Sir Robert Cecil, youngest son of Lord Burghley, was by James I. created Baron Essenden, and afterwards Viscount Cranbourn and Earl of Salisbury. The late peer was created a Marquess August 10, 1789. His Lordship was born in 1748, and married in 1773 Lady Mary Emily Hill, second daughter of Wills Marquess of Downshire and has issue James Brownlow William Gascoigne, the present Marquess of Salisbury, High Steward of Hertford, &c. The late Marquess united the two parks, which had before been separated by the great north road; and removed the ancient walls with which the house was surrounded. Bush Hall is the seat of Sir Robert Chester. Camfield Place is the seat of — Panther, Esq. Sir John Boteler of Woodhall was created a baronet April 12, 1620. Brockct Hall, the seat of Lord Melbourne, occupies the site of a more ancient structure that formerly belonged to the family of the Brockets; it was built about the middle of the last century by the late Sir Matthew Lamb, who was created a baronet January 4, 1755, from designs by *James Paine*, architect, under whose superintendence a bridge has been thrown over a spacious sheet of water formed by the river Lea, which flows through the grounds. The park is very extensive, and in it for several successive years His late Majesty,

when Prince of Wales, was entertained with horse-racing. The principal apartments are adorned with a collection of pictures by the first masters; there are some portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, amongst which is a whole length of His late Majesty when 19 years of age, represented standing by the side of his charger.

KNEBWORTH, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Welwyn, contains 32 houses, and 266 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; it contains many monuments of the ancient lords of the manor, chiefly in the north aisle near the chancel: amongst them are, a slab to Sir John Hotoft, treasurer of the household to Henry VI.; the tomb of Rowland Lytton, Esq., ob. 1582; Sir Nicholas Strode, Knight, ob. 1707; Sir William Lytton, ob. 1704; Strode Lytton, Esq., the heir general of the estate, ob. 1710: the three last monuments are the work of *Edward Stanton* of London. Knebworth House is the seat of Mrs. Bulwer Lytton. The entrance to the park is a portion of the old building, of the time of Elizabeth; over the arch of the gatehouse is the following inscription: "This lodge was built to commemorate the ancient gateway or lodge which stood in front of Knebworth House before it was altered, of which this is the representation; the stones of the archway having been numbered, that they might be replaced as before. Erected A.D. 1816, by Mrs. Bulwer Lytton."

The mansion stands on a lofty eminence at the south-western extremity of the park, which is extensive and finely wooded; it has its principal front to the east, commanding a beautiful view of diversified scenery: this has been lately rebuilt by Mrs. Bulwer Lytton, widow of the late General Bulwer, of Haydon Hall, Norfolk, in a style of architecture corresponding with the ancient seat, and enrichments characteristic of the period of Henry VIII. The rooms are spacious and handsome, particularly the great hall and the principal drawing-room, at the entrance of which are two marble columns. The present proprietor has erected a mausoleum after an Italian design. Two distinguished members of this family are now in Parliament.

LETCHWORTH, 3 miles N.E. from Hitchin, contains 8 houses, and 76 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*

GREAT MUNDEN, or *Mundon Furnival*, 4 miles S. from Buntingford, contains 67 houses, and 515 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

LITTLE MUNDEN, or *Mundon Frewell*, 5½ miles S. from Buntingford, contains 98 houses, and 464 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.*

SACOMB, or *Sevechampe*, 4 miles N. from Ware, contains 58 houses, and 941 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Sacomb Park is the seat of George Caswall, Esq.

STEVENAGE, 12½ miles N.W. from Hertford, and 31 miles from London, contains 343 houses, and 1664 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the high north road, and consists of one large and several smaller streets. In the town are a free grammar-school and an alms-house. In the vicinity are six large barrows lying in a row. The petty sessions for Stevenage division are held here. The market is on Wednesday, and the fairs are nine days before Easter, nine days before Whit-Sunday, July 15, and the first Friday in September. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Elm Wood is the seat of James Lucas, Esq.

TOTTERIDGE, 1½ mile S. from Barnet, containing 64 houses, and 490 inhabitants, is locally situated in Cashio hundred. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy. Totteridge Park is the seat of E. Arrowsmith, Esq.

WALKERN, 3½ miles E. from Stevenage, contains 132 houses, and 631 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*, in the patronage of King's College Cambridge. Jane Wenham of this village was convicted of witchcraft in 1712, but was afterwards pardoned.

WATTON, 5½ miles N. from Hertford, contains 153 houses, and

812 inhabitants. Here is a free-school. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.* Watton Woodhall, the seat of Samuel Smith, Esq., occupies one of the finest situations in the county, standing on an eminence in a noble park that is finely diversified by hill and dale, and watered by several small streams which flow into the river Beane in its passage through the grounds: the woods are extensive, and many of the trees are of considerable magnitude and luxuriant growth.

WELWYN, 7½ miles N.W. from Hertford, contains 215 houses, and 1287 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 21*l.*, in the patronage of All Souls' College Oxford: this was the residence and burial-place of Dr. Edward Young; here his "Night Thoughts" were composed. Here is a mineral spring. Lockleys is the seat of Sir G. Shee, Bart. St. John's Lodge is the seat of — Blake, Esq.

WESTON, 4 miles N.E. from Stevenage, contains 167 houses, and 927 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sir Thomas Puckering, of Weston, was created baronet November 25, 1612.

WILLIAN, 3 miles E. from Hitchin, contains 48 houses, and 269 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*

GREAT WYMONDLEY, or *Wimundesley*, 2 miles S.E. from Hitchin, contains 58 houses, and 329 inhabitants. It is a curacy. This manor is held by the service of presenting the King with the first cup that he shall drink at the coronation feast: the lord of the manor claims to have the said cup, which is of silver gilt, as his fee. Colonel Cracherode, who purchased the estate of the Grosvenor family, performed this service at the coronation of George III. On the estate is a remarkable chestnut tree.

LITTLE WYMONDLEY, or *Wimundesley*, 2½ miles S.E. from Hitchin, contains 37 houses, and 227 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. An hospital, or small priory of Black canons, was built here by Richard Argentein, *temp.* Henry III., to the honour of St. Lawrence: it was rated in 1534 at 37*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and granted in 1537 to James Nedeham, surveyor of the King's works.

3. Cashio Hundred, or Liberty of St. Albans,

Is bounded on the north by Dacorum hundred; on the east by Broadwater hundred; on the south by the county of Middlesex; and on the west by Dacorum hundred and Buckinghamshire. This hundred also contains several detached portions in other parts of the county, all which formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Albans.

ABBOTS LANGLEY, 5 miles S.E. from Hemel Hempstead, contains 341 houses, and 1733 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* Before the Conquest, and till the Dissolution of the monasteries, this place belonged to the abbots of St. Albans, whence the prefix to its name; and about the time of Henry I. Nicholas Breakspear, born in this village, was advanced to be cardinal, and at length became Pope, by the name of Adrian IV.; he died in 1158.

ALDENHAM, 3 miles E. from Watford, contains 242 houses, and 1399 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Theobalds-street. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 24*l.* Sir Job Harby of Aldenham was created baronet July 17, 1660.

BARNET, or *Chipping Bergnet*, 11 miles N. from London, contains 280 houses, and 1755 inhabitants. It is situated on the highest hill in the county, and on that account is called High Barnet. The town had the privilege of a market, granted to the abbots of St. Albans, by King Henry II., whence the prefix of "Chipping." The market is held on Monday, and there are fairs on the 8th, 9th,

and 10th of April, for linen, toys, &c., and on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of September, called the harvest fair, for cattle and horses. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy. Here is a free-school, built by Queen Elizabeth. From its situation, the town is exceedingly healthy, and the neighbouring country is noted for abundance of excellent hay. The parish possesses a most extensive common-right over Enfield Chase. Eastward of the town, and near the race-ground on Barnet Common, is a mineral spring, formerly much frequented. The battle of Barnet, April 5, 1471, was fought upon Gladesmore Heath, near the junction of the St. Albans and Hatfield roads, where in 1740 an obelisk was erected to commemorate the defeat and death of the Earl of Warwick.

EAST BARNET, 2 miles S.E. from the above, contains 92 houses, and 507 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Belmont is the seat of—Raikes, Esq.; Oak Hill, of Sir Simon Clarke, Bart.; Oak Lodge, of Ch. Hoggart, Esq.; and South Lodge, of —Box, Esq.

BRAINTFIELD, 3 miles N. from Hertford, contains 34 houses, and 232 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

CODICOTE, 2 miles N. from Welwyn, contains 144 houses, and 795 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

HEXTON, in a detached portion of this hundred, 5 miles W. from Hitchin, contains 55 houses, and 338 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

ELSTREE, or *Idlestree*, 3 miles N. from Edgeware, contains 58 houses, and 309 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

NEWNHAM, in a detached portion of this hundred, 3 miles N. from Baldock, contains 15 houses, and 112 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Vincent, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*: it contains the monument of Sir William Dyer, Bart., ob. 1680.

NORTHAW, in a detached portion of this hundred, 4 miles N.E. from Barnet, contains 109 houses, and 566 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a curacy; it was rebuilt by William Strode, Esq., who died in 1809, and was the first person deposited amidst the newly raised walls. Sir William Leman, of Northaw, was created baronet March 3, 1665.

NORTON, in a detached portion of this hundred, 2 miles W. from Baldock, contains 64 houses, and 313 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

PAUL'S WALDEN, or *Abbots Walden*, 5½ miles S. from Hitchin, contains 179 houses, and 906 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. Sir Jonathan Keate, of the Hoo, in this parish, was created baronet June 12, 1660. The Hoo is now the seat of Lord Dacre.

REDBOURN, 5 miles N.W. from St. Albans, contains 317 houses, and 1784 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Verulam. A priory, founded here before 1195, was granted after the Dissolution in 1539 to John Cock.

RICKMANSWORTH, on the river Gade, 4 miles W. from Watford, contains 663 houses, and 3940 inhabitants. The situation of this town in the vicinity of several streams is advantageous to manufactures requiring the aid of water, and several large mills have been erected in its neighbourhood. The Grand Junction canal also passes near it. The town is governed by two constables and two headboroughs, and has a market on Saturday; formerly more celebrated for its corn trade than at present. The fairs are July 20 and November 24, for cattle, horses and sheep; and on the Saturday

before the third Monday in September for hiring servants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London; it contains the monument of Henry Carey Earl of Monmouth, ob. 1639, and others of his family. Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College Oxford, was born here. Moor Park, the seat of the Marquess of Westminster, is finely diversified and well wooded, including almost every species of timber; the gardens are celebrated for the Moor Park apricot, originally planted here by Lord Anson. This splendid mansion, rebuilt from designs by *Leoni*, and superintended by *Sir James Thornhill*, is of the Corinthian order, and the interior displays an air of grandeur and princely magnificence. The views from the southern front are contracted, but on the north is a most extensive prospect, opening upon a fertile vale, animated by the meanderings of the Gade and Colne rivers, and the towns of Rickmansworth and Watford. This delightful view was obtained by lowering a hill, at a great expense; which circumstance has been satirized by Pope, in his Moral Essays, in more severe than just terms. Micklefield House is the seat of J. Clutterbuck, Esq. The Grove, a demesne within the manor of Caroland, the ancient seat of the Heydons, was sold in 1753 to the Hon. Thomas Villiers, second and youngest son of William, second Earl of Jersey; he was created Lord Hyde of Hindon, in Wiltshire, in 1756, and Earl of Clarendon 8th June 1776. On the 16th July 1782, he received His Majesty's permission to accept an honour conferred on him by Frederic III., King of Prussia, that he and his issue, male and female, should bear the eagle of Prussia as a mantle to their arms. His lordship married Charlotte, eldest surviving daughter of William Capel, third Earl of Essex, by Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester. By her he had issue three sons and one daughter, Thomas Villiers Hyde, John Charles Villiers, George Villiers, and Charlotta Barbara. His lordship died December 11, 1786, and was succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son Thomas Villiers Hyde, second earl, who was succeeded by his brother, the Hon. John Charles Villiers, the present Earl of Clarendon.

RIDGE, 4 miles N.W. from Barnet, contains 56 houses, and 390 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

SAINT ALBANS, 12 miles W. from Hertford, and 21 miles from London, contains 729 houses, and 4472 inhabitants, exclusive of part of the parishes of St. Michael and St. Peter. This town is situated on the river Ver or Muse, occupying an eminence, and having the principal streets disposed on the plan of a cross, formed by the roads from Barnet to Dunstable, and from Watford to Luton. The market is on Saturday, at which very great quantities of grain are sold, particularly wheat; and there are annual fairs March 25 and 26, and October 10 and 11, for horses, cattle and sheep. The town was incorporated by Edward VI., and is governed by a mayor, ten capital burgesses, a steward, chamberlain, recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The liberty of St. Albans has a gaol-delivery on the Thursday after the quarter session at Hertford. The borough returns two members to Parliament, a privilege confirmed by Edward VI.; the right of election being vested in the mayor, aldermen, freemen, and housekeepers paying scot and lot, amounting to about 1000. The present members are Sir Francis Vincent and Richard Godson, Esq. The town contains three parishes.

The venerable abbey church was made parochial by Edward VI., and is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the mayor and burgesses. It is one of the most remarkable edifices in the kingdom, as well as one of the earliest. Monastic foundations had their origin in this country about the time of St. Augustine, who came from Rome to convert the Pagan Saxons to the religion of Christ. And when Offa ascended the throne of Mercia, in 755, about twenty great monasteries had been founded in England, and about the same number of episcopal sees established. Offa's zeal prompted him to do what many of his crowned predecessors had done before him; but being undetermined whom to select as the patron saint of his establishment, while he was at the city of Bath, it is recorded that an angel appeared to him in the silence of the night, and admonished him to raise out of the earth the body of Alban, the first British martyr under the Dioclesian persecution, and place his remains in a suitable shrine. Even the memory of Alban had been lost for 340 years: but the King assembling his clergy and people at Verulam, they commenced their search for his body with prayer, fasting

and aims; when a ray of fire was seen by all to stand over the place of burial, like the star that conducted the Magi to Bethlehem. The ground was opened, and in the presence of Offa the body of the proto-martyr Alban was found. The King is said to have placed a circle of gold round the skull of the deceased, with an inscription to signify his name and time, and immediately caused the remains of the saint to be conveyed to a small chapel without the walls of Verulam, as the town was then called, until a more noble edifice could be raised. This transaction is stated to have occurred on the 1st of August in 791, 494 years after the suffering of Alban. The King afterwards made a journey to Rome, to procure the desired privileges of his intended foundation, which the Pope granted, with great commendations of his zeal and piety; when he undertook to build a stately church and monastery to the memory of St. Alban, and that same year he set about the work.

The principal endowment made by Offa was his manor and palace of Winslow, in Buckinghamshire, for which estate he procured the singular privilege of exemption from the tax of Romescot, or Peterpence. Willgod, a very religious man, who was born of a noble family, and related to the King, was placed over the whole body as the first abbot or superior.

At the death of Offa, in 794, Willgod was in complete possession of this new government, and had established the rule of his house. One hundred monks had been selected out of other religious houses, chiefly from that of Bec, in Normandy, and were now under the vow and obligation of the order of St. Benedict, which compelled them to live in the observance of the most rigid chastity, to have no possessions of their own, and to pay obedience to their abbot. Their dress was a long black garment, loose and ungirded, beneath which they wore a close white tunic of woollen, and a hair shirt, a cowl hung back on their shoulders, and their legs were covered with boots. In their diet they were compelled to abstain from all flesh, except when sick. The abbots, who continued to preside over this ancient and royal foundation, until the Dissolution, were in number forty. By grant from Pope Adrian IV. they took precedence of all others in England. Richard Boreman, the last abbot, who had been prior of Norwich, was chosen by the royal interest, being appointed only to present an appearance of abbatial rule and government, and to enact with a better grace the intentions of the King and Parliament, which had now been brought to maturity. On December 5, 1539, Sir Thomas Pope, accompanied by the King's visitors, came to the abbey, when Boreman, on sight of their warrant, immediately signed his resignation, and delivered up the abbey seal, thus giving up the possession of a revenue, estimated at about £2500 per annum, according to Speed. Boreman obtained an annual pension of 200*l.* 1*5s.* 4*d.*, the prior 50*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, and thirty-eight monks smaller sums. Sir Richard Lee, Knight, February 5, 1540, obtained a grant of the site of the monastery, together with the church of St. Andrew, as a recompense for arrears of pay due for military services. The King had reserved in his hands the whole abbey church, which was still used as a place of worship, but remained in the possession of the Crown until the charter of incorporation given to the town of St. Albans in 1553 by Edward VI., at which time the King sold it to the townsmen for 400*l.* Before this charter was granted, Sir Richard Lee had actually pulled down and sold the principal part of the materials of the venerable monastery and all its buildings. The most perfect view of this stately edifice is obtained from the meadows on the south side of the abbey. It is constructed in the form of a cross, extending from east to west 330 feet; and from the extremity of the north transept to that of the south, the church occupies 174 feet: the height of the centre tower is considered to be 144 feet: the material of which the fabric is constructed is various; much of the old part is brick, or tile plastered; stone and flint is also used. The church does not stand precisely true to the point of the compass, but the channel end inclines considerably towards the south, which circumstance is by no means uncommon. The most ancient part of the building is evidently that towards the centre, which may be with certainty assigned to the Norman abbot Paul, who was appointed, through the interest of his kinsman, Lanfranc, to the monastery in 1077, the twelfth year of the reign of William the Conqueror. Matthew Paris, a monk of St. Albans, positively states that the present church was begun to be erected, and a great part of the edifice built, by Paul, during the first eleven years of his rule, and that it was dedicated by his successor Abbot Richard d'Aubery, in 1115, the sixteenth year of the reign of Henry I. Archbishop Lanfranc was a great benefactor to the abbey; he not

only assisted Paul with large sums to rebuild his church, but endowed the same with lands and manors.

John de Stodham, the twenty-first abbot, in the reign of King John, commenced the rebuilding of the west front, and received of his predecessor Abbot Warren one hundred marks for that purpose. The work, however, proceeded but slowly, and was at length completed by his successor in the abbacy, William de Trumpington, who also made additions to the centre tower, and erected substantial buttresses from the foundation up to the battlements, thereby strengthening the walls, and increasing the beauty of its appearance. He at the same time enlarged the windows at the ends of the transepts, adding so much light, that the church assumed a more splendid appearance, and seemed wholly re-edified under his care.

The tower is divided into three stories, and is supported at the angles by massive buttresses, which terminate in circular turrets, the whole embattled and surmounted by a small taper spire,—a peculiar feature in the churches of this country. The first story of the tower below the battlements contains on each face two double windows within a semicircular-headed arch, the upper part of which is filled with triangular billets, having open spaces between them. In this part of the tower the bells are hung. Below this is a series of four arches, each divided by short massive columns, forming a kind of open gallery, intended to lighten the appearance of the tower, which below this compartment is nearly plain. The transepts are evidently of the same era as the centre tower, with the exception of the large windows at the ends, which we have noticed to have been subsequently added. On the south side were originally situated the cloisters, and the residences of the monks, the grand entrance to the abbey from Sopewell being anciently on the south-east: nine pointed arches indicating the extent of the cloisters, remain on the south wall of the nave of the church. In the clerestory is a series of lancet-headed arches, extending to the west end, which it is most probable were originally glazed. Few windows now appear, and those are irregular in their forms and various in their dates.

The west front of the abbey church still bears an imposing and dignified character, though deprived of much of its ornamental particulars. This portion of the building was completed in the latter end of the reign of King John. A bold pointed arch of entrance leads to a deep porch or Gallilee, within which is the door in two divisions finely carved. The interior of the porch is divided by slender pillars of Sussex marble, supporting sharp-pointed arches and other tracery,—a fine specimen of the early pointed style. The moulding of the large outer arch terminates in two human heads, and above it are sculptured the arms of the abbey, and of Offa King of Mercia, the founder. Two porches, which formerly opened from the west front to the north and south sides, are now stopped up on the exterior: they also are constructed in the early pointed style, and exhibit some fine detached columns of Petworth marble, with rich foliated capitals, &c. Over the porch is the great west window.

From the great arch which supports the tower to the west end of the church are twelve piers or columns on each side, and thirteen arches, each about twelve feet in span.

The four arches on the north side towards the west are supported on a cluster of stone columns attached to an octangular pier, and are pointed. These are constructed in the style of the thirteenth century, and may be assigned to the Abbot John de Stodham, whose work was completed by his successor William de Trumpington; while the continuation eastward, of massive piers supporting plain semicircular arches, marks the earlier period of the Norman abbot Paul. On the south side of the nave the same variety in the architecture is observed. Over the large arches is a triforium or gallery, composed of a range corresponding with the lower, and over that a third range of arches, which rises to the roof; the piers are fitted in the upper compartment.

The lower part of the great west window is now stopped up: like the tier above it, it was in nine divisions, which are again subdivided into eighteen towards the top of the window. No painted glass is remaining; but we may well suppose it was originally adorned with that splendid material. On the south side of the entrance is a small altar to the memory of Francis Carter Niccoll, who died June 1, 1782, *æt.* 58; and others of his family.

The relling of the nave is boarded, and was the work of Abbot Withemsted in 1428. The ribs form by their intersection square compartments, and are supported on trusses of very coarse workmanship; the whole is painted. Within each panel is a wreath inclosing the initials *W. H. C.* in large white letters. Near the second column

from the west, in the pavement, is a marble slab with indents of a figure, the brass of which is now gone, said to be a memorial of the celebrated Sir John Mandeville, a native of this town, who travelled into Tartary, &c. about the year 1322. The relation of his voyages entitled *Itinerarius à Terra Angliæ ad Partes Ierosolymitanis*, 4to, Liege 1455, abounds with curious matter blended with extravagant fictions. He died in 1371.

Some of the arches in the nave vary considerably in their decoration from those previously described, as well as from the arches on the north or opposite side of St. Cuthbert's screen, which crosses the nave at the entrance of the choir, where they are found to be plain and semicircular, springing from massive piers constructed of brick, or, as it is called, Roman tile, plastered over: this tile is of exquisite hardness, surpassing stone in durability, but bearing no ornament whatever. On the contrary the columns and arches in the east end of the nave are embellished with very bold and rich mouldings, terminating in finely sculptured heads of an abbot, a king, a queen, and a bishop: above them is a string course ornamented with roses, and above the columns are shields of arms bearing the insignia of the Abbey, of Mercia, of England, of Edward the Confessor, and of France. Above the larger arches is a series of ornamented arches springing from clustered columns, the capitals of which are sculptured into foliage, and the spandrils pierced. The arches of the third, or upper range, are also pointed and decorated in a similar manner: this portion is constructed of Tottenhoe stone, as is also St. Cuthbert's screen, which is recorded to have been erected upon the following occasion: Richard D'Aubeny, fifteenth abbot, being present at Durham when the body of St. Cuthbert was there deposited, was restored to health by miracle. On his return to St. Albans he built this choir screen, and adjoining to it, on the west side, a chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The western side of the screen is adorned with canopies terminating in rich finials, below which are niches, and on the south side a piscina; at each end of the screen are pointed arched doorways, opening in that part of the choir called the baptistry, from the font being placed there. On the north side of the screen appear the remains of an altar and a piscina; the whole has been mutilated, and the parts obscured by whitewash. Originally the shrine of their patron saint St. Alban, elevated behind the great altar, was visible to the view of the whole choir and congregation from this part. The organ of the church is now placed over it. The monument in the south aisle is to the memory of William Atkinson of Doncaster, who died January 25, 1763, æt. 30, &c.; near which is a mural monument to John Thrane, Esq., who died May 15, 1704, with busts of him and of his wife Margaret: on the opposite side of the aisle is a tablet to W. King of Fineshade, who died May 10, 1766. The roof, at the west end of the south aisle, is of open timber, but towards the east end it is groined with stone; the windows are pointed, and in two divisions. The outer wall of the north aisle is of Norman architecture; but pointed windows have been subsequently inserted, differing in style from those on the south, and still containing a few fragments of painted glass, chiefly armorial.

The western part of the choir exhibits in a prominent manner the earliest portion of the architecture of this noble pile, consisting of the interior of the great centre tower, at the intersection of the transepts: the four vast and unadorned piers of Roman tile that support the fabric are surmounted by large semicircular arches, above which is a range of small arches with double openings to a gallery round the tower under the belfry. The ceiling is of groined timber, and is painted in a florid pattern; in the centre is a circular opening with wooden balustrades. The large piers have been deprived of a portion of their bases to admit of the pews, erected about the time of Charles II.: opposite the pulpit are hung the achievements of the late Earl and Countess Spencer.

Both the transepts are of Anglo-Norman architecture, similar in character to the centre tower. In the arched recesses, which appear on each side of the south transept, were formerly chapels, with altars to the Holy Mary, St. Simeon, Thomas de la Mare, and St. John: in that of St. Simeon are the remains of three stone coffins, dug up some years ago. The large south window was demolished in a violent storm that happened in the year 1703, when its place was filled by the wooden frame now remaining. In the wall beneath the window is an ancient oak door, with curiously worked iron hinges, opening to a short covered passage, leading most probably to the Abbot's chambers, which were formerly near the cloisters: at this end, and on the west side, are some monuments. On

the floor are many slabs, with indents of portraits, arms and legends, from which the brasses appear to have been long since removed.

In the north transept the large end window is divided by stone transoms and mullions into seven divisions, three in the centre, and two on each side, and is really handsome: the arch, considering its early date, is rather flat. In this part of the church were formerly altars to St. Hugh, St. Patern, the Apostles, and also the shrine of St. Amphibal. The body of St. Amphibal, the instructor of St. Alban, was found in 1178, and brought from Redbourn to the abbey, where it was preserved, inclosed in a shrine on the north side of the high altar. It was afterwards moved from the apsis of the church to this aisle, in the time of Abbot Trumpington. The martyrdom of Amphibal is painted, in colours now considerably faded, on the centre of the roof; in the other divisions is a series of arms of the principal baronial families in the kingdom. Arms also form the decoration of the ceiling of the south transept. Against the north and west walls of this transept are several monuments. The altar-screen, erected in the reign of Edward IV., by Abbot Wallingford, is a most beautiful specimen of the florid style of architecture; it was intended to veil the shrine of St. Alban, which formerly stood in the presbytery behind the high altar, and to be the means of creating a new degree of respect and veneration for the patron saint, whose relics, about the time of its erection, were visited with greater solemnity, and allowed to be seen but rarely. Although it is generally called Wallingford's screen, there can be little doubt that it was originally designed by Abbot Whethamsted, whose armorial badge is sculptured upon it: it is also surmised that the screen was begun to be erected in the abbacy of Alban, and was completed by Abbot Wallingford about the year 1480; the expense of the whole, which is entirely composed of stone, including the statues, with which it was formerly adorned, was 1100 marks. The workmanship is certainly of the choicest kind; and though a considerable alteration has been made in the centre, or principal compartments, the design is altogether so pure, and the general effect so little injured by the partial mutilation, that it now remains one of the noblest efforts of skill, and a triumphant display of the inimitable excellences of that peculiar style of architecture in which it is constructed, decidedly the most appropriate to the situation where it is placed. The communion-table is of very ancient date, and is inscribed with the names of the four Evangelists, in old English characters: above it is painted the Decalogue, with the Lord's Prayer and Creed. That part of the screen, immediately over it, consists of a series of twelve small canopies, surmounting pedestals, in niches: over these is the large space before alluded to, consisting of paneling, loaded with crockets; besides which, at the spring of the arches below the middle transom, are cherubim heads. Five very rich canopies form the summit of this division of the screen, the centre supported by a console or bracket. In each side division of the screen is a pointed arched door-way, over one of which are sculptured the arms of Whethamsted, and over the other, the arms of France and England quarterly. Three tiers of large canopied niches, on each side, originally held sixteen statues, which assemblage of varied figures must have produced a most imposing and gorgeous effect. The screen is more lofty than is usual in similar works of art, and is crowned by a rich projecting moulding, boldly sculptured with foliage, terminated above by a very delicate open work parapet, minute in its ornaments, and like the rest of this splendid production of masonic skill in singular preservation.

On the south side of the chancel, close to the altar-screen, is the monument of John Whethamsted, abbot of this monastery, who died January 20, 1460, in the last year of the reign of Henry VI. His paternal name was Bostock; but according to a custom amongst ecclesiastics, he received the appellation of Whethamsted, from the place of his birth, and became one of the most famous in the annals of this royal foundation. He was educated at Gloucester College Oxford, of which he was prior, when he was elected to the rule and government of St. Albans, on the resignation of Abbot Heyworth in 1421. The roof of the choir bears evident marks of having been erected during his government: between the groins are alternately painted the eagle of St. Matthew and the Agnus Dei; and over the great eastern arch of the tower appear the arms of the abbey, *azure, a saltier or*, supported by the lamb and the eagle, and surmounted by a crown, over which is inscribed *Domine, miserere*. On the dexter side is a shield bearing *gules, three crowns or*, the arms of Mercia; and on the sinister, another shield, bearing *quarterly gules and or, four lions rampant counter changed*. Below, upon a large scroll, are these

lines, alluding to Whethamsted, who was the sixth abbot of the name of John :

*Sic ubicunque vides sit pictus ut agnus et ales
Effigies operis secti Patris ista Johannis
Esse vel in toto fuisse vel infaciendo
Est opus hoc unum causabit eum faciendu.*

In 1440, after he had ruled the abbey of St. Albans twenty years, he resigned the mitre, and on the 26th of November in that year, John Stoke, prior of Wallingford, was appointed his successor; but upon his death, in 1451, Whethamsted was unanimously re-chosen. On the south-side of the altar is the beautiful monumental chapel which Abbot Whethamsted, in contemplation of his latter end, caused to be erected: it occupies the space beneath one of the great arches of the choir. The richly ornamented canopy forming the roof is supported by a flatly-pointed arch, the soffit of which is adorned with pendants terminating in small armorial bosses, delicately wrought, bearing the badges of *the rose within the garter; the rose en soleil*, &c. &c. Within this oratory the abbot had provided for the due celebration of masses for the welfare of his soul. The large gray marble slab which covered his remains has been deprived of the brass containing his portrait; but, with the exception of this mutilation, the chapel is still in fine preservation, and is one of those objects that will always render the church of St. Albans interesting to persons of taste as well as to the antiquary. Immediately above the arch, on the outer face of the monument, is a very bold floriated cornice, upon which are three large shields of arms, those of Abbot Whethamsted between those of the Abbey and of the kingdom of Mercia. The moulding is also sculptured with the abbot's badge, *three ears of wheat*, several times repeated, accompanied by his motto in large letters, *Clares habundant*.

On the north side of the chancel is a very beautiful sepulchral chapel, which would do credit to the first architect of any period of English history: it is a singularly fine specimen of the scientific taste, that the ecclesiastical rulers of the monastic institutions are sometimes found to have possessed and encouraged. In this chantry, which has been suffered to remain in good preservation, all the sculptured allusions refer to the name or office of the abbot to be commemorated, of whose personal history little is now known. Thomas Ramryge was elected to the abbacy in the year 1492, the eighth of the reign of Henry VII.: his appellation is supposed to have been derived from Ramryge, a place so called about eight miles hence, where it is not improbable he was born; and it is imagined that he continued abbot till the year 1523, which is assigned by Newcombe as the time of his death, although the precise date is not known. After that period Cardinal Wolsey held the abbey *in commendam*. This chapel Ramryge undoubtedly caused to be erected in his lifetime, and provided that his obit might be commemorated, and periodical masses be established for his soul's welfare: his pious intentions however were but transient in effect; for soon after the Reformation his chantry appears to have been seized upon, and appropriated by a wealthy attorney of the town as a burial-place for his family.

This chapel is inclosed by a beautiful open screen, in four principal compartments, upon the side next the chancel, in one of which is the door, inscribed, *Mortuum vadam ad portas inferi*. In the small spandrels of the arch of entrance are sculptured very curious representations of the martyrdom of St. Alban and St. Amphibal, according to the monastic legends. The lower part of the monumental screen is panelled with ornamental enrichments, and above the somewhat flatly-pointed arches of the principal story is a bold and broad moulding, bearing shields of the royal arms, with the dragon and greyhound for supporters; others are charged with emblems of the Crucifixion: one shield bears, *quarterly four lions rampant*, which is supported by two rams, holding each a crozier; above the moulding rises a series of pointed arches, open between the mullions, and enriched with floriated pinnacles, &c.

The interior of this sepulchral chantry or oratory is superlatively rich in sculptured ornaments, most delicately wrought; the ceiling is adorned with pendants, and is divided into compartments by minute tracery, ramifying in elegant forms; at the west end, against the wall, is the full armorial escutcheon of Abbot Ramryge. By what authority these ecclesiastical cognizances were assumed cannot now probably be explained; but it remains a proof that *ARMES PARLANTES* were adopted as early as the incorporation of the college of arms. The field bears, *on a bend coupé three imperial eagles, between a lion rampant in chief, and a ram salient in base*,

supported by two rams collared, and with the letters *r* p* g* z*, and roses upon the collars. Rams' heads, the above letters, and other allusions to the name of the abbot, are also frequently repeated amongst the great diversity of ornamental decoration with which this beautiful chapel is profusely covered. Besides these two splendid monuments, there are now left very few memorials of the successive powerful abbots of St. Albans. Some marble slabs in the pavement of the chancel and choir still retain portraits *en creux*, partially concealed by pews; others, not bearing inscriptions, their particular designation being recorded by tradition only. Roger Norton, ob. 1290; John Berkhamstead, ob. 1301, and John Maryns, ob. 1308, were buried in the choir, under slabs of marble inlaid with brass.

One of the most remarkable specimens of this description of memorial in the kingdom has been removed within these few years from the chancel into the presbytery at the east end of the church; it consists of one entire piece of metal the whole size of the large slab, upon the surface of which it was bedded with pitch. This very curious relic presents a spirited intagliated portrait of Abbot Thomas De la Mare, an ecclesiastic, of noble parentage, being son of Sir John De la Mare, Knt.; he was elected to the abbacy of St. Albans in the year 1349, the twenty-fourth of Edward III., previously to which he had been Prior of Tynemouth, in Northumberland, and had been entrusted with the custody of the Earl of Douglas, taken prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross. After he had ruled this monastery forty-seven years, he died in 1396, æt. 88; his figure is represented clothed in the richest sacerdotal vestments, having his mitre on his head, and bearing his pastoral staff in his left hand; he is standing enthroned under a very rich canopy, containing numerous saints in niches. Behind the rich altar-screen is a part of the church called the presbytery, in the centre of which formerly stood the gorgeous shrine of the patron saint of the abbey. The whole space beneath one of the large pointed arches, on the south side, is occupied with the sepulchral oratory of the illustrious Duke of Gloucester, who, by the popular enthusiasm manifested during his misfortunes, was generally called the good Duke Humphrey, and the father of his country. He was the fourth and youngest son of King Henry IV. and Mary Bohun his first wife, and was created Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Pembroke in 1414 by his brother, then King Henry V. In 1442 he was accused of high treason, and summoned to take his trial before a Parliament convened at Bury St. Edmund's. Upon his arrival at that town he was confined in the abbey, where he was next day found dead in his bed, 24th Feb. 1447: no one doubted he had fallen a victim to the vengeance of his enemies, although his body was exposed to view, and exhibited no outward marks of violence. He was buried with great funeral pomp, in this church, the expense of the monument being defrayed by the abbot and convent: they also entailed upon themselves an annual expenditure of nearly 80*l.* for daily masses for his soul, and for the celebration of his anniversary or obit. This monument is more florid in style than those already described, and consists of a small oratory or chapel in which the priests officiated, open towards the presbytery, but inclosed by a curiously wrought iron screen on the side next the south aisle: the ceiling of this chapel is adorned with very minute tracery, and is enriched by pendants terminating in delicate bosses. The spandrels of all the arches on the outer face of the monument are filled with quatrefoils in circles, having in the centre of each the arms of *France and England quarterly as borne* by the members of the House of Lancaster. Immediately over the arches, on the front of the oratory, or chantry, is a very bold cavetto moulding, charged with seven large shields, sculptured with the personal arms of the Duke of Gloucester, viz. *quarterly, France and England, within a border*; four of these shields are surmounted by ducal coronets, and each of the other three with a lion, as a crest, upon a richly mantled helmet. Above this moulding rises a most splendid canopy or *couronnement*, consisting of four principal tabernacles, and two of lesser height, accommodating itself to the form of the arch under which it is reared: between each of these floriated gables is a space, occupied by three niches with pedestals, formerly containing statues; these are now gone, but upon the south side of the monument the greater number of the statues now remain: they undoubtedly represent his royal and noble ancestors, and are curious examples of the costume of the period of Henry IV. The identical vault in which the body of the Duke of Gloucester was buried, was accidentally discovered in the year 1703; since which time visitors have been constantly admitted, who have purloined bone after bone of the illustrious individual, until but a very small frag-

ment of his skeleton remains. This vault is not without its decoration; for at the east end is a contemporary painting of the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ, with a chalice to receive the blood which streams from the wound in his side. This part of the church, called the presbytery, was considered the most sacred, being appropriated, during the celebration of divine service, entirely to the abbot and priests, while the congregation were confined to the body of the church: in the centre of this sanctuary, as the most attractive object, was formerly placed the splendid shrine of their canonized patron, distinguished as the first martyr in England; the precise spot being now marked by a marble slab, thus inscribed:—"S. Albanus Verolamensis Anglorum Proto Martyr xvii Junii cccxvii."

Six hollow places denote where the staves of the canopy over the shrine were originally fixed. This was an object upon which the ingenuity of artists was then displayed in its greatest extent. The shrines were usually placed in an insulated and conspicuous situation near the high altar. This of St. Alban, according to history, somewhat resembled an altar-tomb, with a lofty ornamented canopy, supported on pillars over it, representing the saint lying in great state, thus to receive the homage and adoration of all true believers. It contained the very coffin in which his bones were deposited, inclosed in another case, having on the sides embossed figures in precious metals, showing the chief acts of St. Alban's life. At the head, towards the east, was a large representation of the Crucifixion, between the statues of Mary and John, greatly ornamented with jewels. At the feet, in front of the choir, was represented the Virgin Mary, with Christ in her arms, seated on a throne highly enriched with precious stones. The pillars were formed like open-towers, and were all of plate gold, while the inside of the canopy was covered with crystal stones. It was erected by Symond, the nineteenth abbot, about the year 1180, under the direction of Master John, a goldsmith and a very excellent artist. Matthew Paris the historian, who lived one hundred years after, says that he had never seen "a shrine more splendid and noble than that at St. Albans."

On the north side of the presbytery, opposite to the monument of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, is a very curious gallery of wood, panelled and carved in high relief: in this gallery several monks were stationed to watch the shrine; a precaution not unnecessary, considering that it was composed of the most precious and costly materials.

The back of the altar-screen occupies the west side of the sanctuary; while the east end, consisting of three pointed arches springing from clustered pillars, was formerly open to the chapel of the Virgin, which was usually attached to the east end of almost every conventual church in the kingdom. This addition to the church of St. Albans was completed during the abbacy of Hugh Eversden, between the years 1308 and 1326, in the reign of Edward II. The dimensions and proportions of this building are so just and beautiful, and its enrichments display so much elegant simplicity, that it may be referred to as a specimen of pure and cultivated taste, and must be regarded as a model that would not discredit any age. The chapel of the Virgin Mary is now completely separated from the abbey church, and is used as a school; a passage for the convenience of the inhabitants of the town having been opened through the ante-chapel. This is also rich in sculptured decoration. A very curious and ancient benitier for the reception of the holy water, in the south aisle of the church, from the style of its decoration, may be referred to the time of King John.

The effect of the venerable abbey when seen from a distance is extremely imposing: situated upon an eminence, its massive towers rise with majestic splendour above the houses of the ancient town, which is known to have had its first importance under the Romans by the name of Verulam, but to have afterwards increased, chiefly under the protecting influence of the successive abbots of this rich and powerful monastery. The almost regal splendour of those priests, who here ruled with absolute sway a large community, and who held in early times the very first place amongst the spiritual lords of the realm, by virtue of their extensive baronial territories, is easily pictured in the imagination. But as the outline of the building becomes more defined, and a nearer approach displays the ivy-mantled walls and other indications of the former extent of their lordly accommodation mouldering fast away, while the vast magnitude, combined with the simplicity of material and decoration of the sacred edifice which remains, sufficiently denotes its great antiquity,—the prospect forces upon the mind a melancholy train of reflection on the instability of human institutions.

The other parish churches of St. Albans are, St. Michael's, a vicarage, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Verulam; in which is the monument of Francis Lord Bacon, ob. 1626, characterized as "the wisest, greatest, meanest of mankind:" and St. Peter's, a vicarage, value 9*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Gorbamby, the seat of the Earl of Verulam, Lord Lieutenant of the county, was rebuilt in 1785, from designs by *Sir Robert Taylor*: it contains a very rich collection of portraits, which merit particular notice. The park and grounds, including about six hundred acres, are diversified, and comprise some good scenery, to which the contiguity of Pré Wood gives additional interest. Tyttenhanger, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, is in the parish of St. Peter's, and was rebuilt in 1654 by Sir Henry Blount, the eminent traveller. Besides several family pictures of the Blounts, here is a fine portrait of Sir Thomas Pope, by *Holbein*, from whom the Blounts inherited this estate. Sleep and Smallford are also hamlets of this parish.

SANDRIDGE, 3 miles N.E. from St. Albans, contains 129 houses, and 823 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of Earl Spencer.

SARRATT, or *Syret*, 5½ miles N.W. from Watford, contains 65 houses, and 397 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*

SHEPHALL, in a detached portion of this hundred, 2½ miles S. from Stevenage, contains 28 houses, and 187 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Shephallbury is the seat of Unwin Heathcote, Esq.

SAINT STEPHENS, one mile S. from St. Albans, contains 190 houses, and 1580 inhabitants, including Park Street and Windridge. It is a vicarage, value 15*l.*

WATFORD, on the river Colne, 20 miles S.W. from Hertford, and 15 from London, contains 589 houses, and 2960 inhabitants. It has a market on Tuesday, at which great numbers of sheep are constantly sold, and the quantity of corn brought to the market is very great; the Grand Junction canal affording great facilities of water carriage. The Watford canal also commences near this town, where it unites with the Grand Junction and goes to St. Albans, passing through Bushey, Aldenham and St. Stephen's. Here are annual fairs on the last Tuesday in March, 12th May, 31st August, and 29th September. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Essex: it is a spacious structure, and contains several very fine monuments, particularly two of the Moryson family by *Nicholas Stone*. Cashio, Levesdon, and Oxhey are hamlets of this parish. The manor of Cashio is supposed to have been so called, from having been the residence of Cassivelaunus, the chief of the Cassii, whence the hundred in which this domain is situated takes its name. The whole of the land in the parish of Watford seems to have been comprehended under the manor of Cashio, which in the reign of William the Conqueror belonged to the Abbot of St. Albans. The abbot and convent continued to enjoy this manor until their dissolution, when it came to the Crown. Afterwards King Henry VIII., by his letters patent dated August 20 in the 37th year of his reign, conveyed it to Richard Moryson, Esq. Cashiobury Park, the seat of the Earl of Essex, adjoins the town; it is extensive and well wooded, and is watered by the river Gade; the Grand Junction canal also passes through the park. The mansion, founded by Richard Moryson, Esq. in the reign of Henry VIII., was completed by his son Sir Charles Moryson, from which family it descended to the present noble proprietor. The alterations by *Wyatt* can hardly be called improvements, as far as the exterior is concerned, excepting the kitchen, built after the plan of the one now remaining at Glastonbury Abbey in Somersetshire. The collection of pictures here is large and valuable, and the gardens of Cashiobury are celebrated not only for the remarkable taste shown in the disposition, but for the abundance of exotics. Watford Place is the seat of W. Paxton, Esq.

4. *Dacorum Hundred*

Is bounded on the north by Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Hitchin hundred; on the east by Broadwater hundred; on the south by Cashio hundred; and on the west by Buckinghamshire.

ALDBURY, 3 miles E. from Tring, contains 133 houses, and 676 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Bridgewater: it contains a monument of Sir Thomas Hyde, ob. 1570.

GREAT BERKHAMSTEAD, on the river Gade, 11 miles W. from St. Albans, and 26 from London, contains 450 houses, and 2310 inhabitants. It is a large town, with a broad street of considerable length. The manufactures consist of fringe and lace, also wooden bowls and spoons; the market is on Saturday, and there are annual fairs on Shrove Monday and Whit Monday, for cattle, 5th August for cheese, and 29th September and 11th October, statute fairs. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall: it contains several ancient monuments; as, Sir Adolph Carey, ob. 1609; Sir John Cornwallis, one of the Council to Prince Edward, ob. 1543; John Sayer, ob. 1682, &c. Here was a palace of the kings of Mercia, and it is famed for many memorable occurrences. A Parliament was held here in 697, and Ina's laws published. William the Conqueror here swore to preserve the laws made by his predecessors. The ruins of an ancient castle occupy about four acres on the north side of the town: it became the property of the Crown about the year 1215, in the reign of John. King Henry II. kept his court here; and King Henry III. granted it to his brother Richard Earl of Cornwall, who died at this castle in 1271. In 1309 Piers Gaveston Earl of Cornwall married the sister of the Earl of Gloster here; and since 1496 the castle and honour of Berkhamstead has descended to the successive Princes of Wales. Queen Elizabeth granted the lodge and park to Sir Edward Carey, constituting him at the same time high steward of the honour and manor of Berkhamstead. Ashlins Hall is the seat of James Smith, Esq.; Bartletts, of Mrs. Pechell; Kings Hill, T. Dorrien, Jun., Esq.; and Haresfoot of T. Dorrien, Esq.

BUSHEY, in a detached portion of this hundred, 2 miles S.E. from Watford, contains 300 houses, and 1507 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Exeter College Oxford. Bushey House is the seat of H. Clephane, Esq.; Bushey Grove, of D. Haliburton, Esq.; and Merry Hill, of Dr. Munro. Sir James Walter, of Bushey Hall, was created baronet January 18, 1680.

CADDINGTON, partly situated in Bedfordshire, in which county the church stands, contains 211 houses, and 1170 inhabitants. On the Hertfordshire side of the parish is Markyate Cell, a priory founded by Geoffery, abbot of St. Albans, about 1145, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity: at the Dissolution it was valued at 114*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* per annum, and the site was granted in 1548 to George Ferrers. The ancient mansion, restored under the direction of *Repton*, is exceedingly interesting as a specimen of early domestic architecture.

FLAMSTEAD, or *Verlamstead*, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 7 miles N.W. from St. Albans, contains 243 houses, and 1392 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 41*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of University College Oxford: it contains a monument of Sir Bartholomew Fouk, master of the household, ob. 1604; and several memorials of the former proprietors of Beechwood Park. An almshouse was here built and endowed by the Saunders' family. Beechwood Park, the seat of Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart., M.P. for the county, extends into the adjoining county. In the library of the mansion is a collection of original papers, relating to the priory of Woodchurch, or St. Giles in the Wood, founded here in the reign of Stephen, and valued at the Suppression at 46*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* per annum, when the site was granted to Sir Richard Page.

GREAT GADDESSEN, on the river Gade, 3 miles N. from Hemel Hempstead, contains 194 houses, and 1096 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*: it contains several monuments of the Halsey family.

LITTLE GADDESSEN, 2½ miles N. from the above, contains 105 houses, and 531 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

HARPENDEN, 5 miles N. from St. Albans, contains 307 houses, and 1693 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, 10 miles N. from Watford, and 23 from London, contains 735 houses, and 3962 inhabitants. The town is situated on rising ground, near the river Gade, and its contiguity to the Grand Junction canal is extremely beneficial to trade. Great quantities of corn are sold here. The market is on Thursday, and the fairs on Holy Thursday for sheep, and the third Monday in September, a statute. The town was incorporated by King Henry the Eighth, and is governed by a bailiff and capital burgesses, who have a common seal. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. Bovingdon and Flaunden are chapelries of this parish.

KENSWORTH, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 3 miles N.W. from Markyate-street, contains 120 houses, and 615 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral.

KING'S LANGLEY, on the banks of the Gade, 5 miles N. from Watford, contains 248 houses, and 1242 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. On the north side of the chancel is the tomb of Edmund Langley, son of King Edward III.; and Isabel his wife: there are several other ancient monuments in the church. A royal residence was built here by King Henry III.; and it is recorded that when Prince Edward, son of King Edward I., was here in 1294, his servants took up all the cheese, eggs, and other articles in the market at Dunstable for the kitchen, where was consumed more than two hundred messes a day. King James I. granted this manor, park and chase to Henry Prince of Wales, and after his death, to Charles his second son, who, after he came to the Crown, granted it to Sir Charles Moryson. A priory of friars preachers near the palace was so much increased in its revenues by successive monarchs, as to exceed all houses of this order in England. At the Dissolution it was valued at 150*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, and was granted in 1573 to Edward Grimston.

NORTHCHURCH, or *Berkhamstead, St. Mary*, 2 miles N.W. from Berkhamstead, contains 203 houses, and 1028 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall.

NORTH MIMMS, in a detached portion of this hundred, 4 miles S. from Hatfield, contains 202 houses, and 1007 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: in it is a monument of Lord Chancellor Somers. North Minnis Park is the seat of H. Brown, Esq.; Brookmans is the seat of Mrs. Gaussen. Gobions, or *Gubbins*, the seat of Thos. Kemble, Esq., was formerly a residence of Sir Thomas More, one of the most illustrious characters of the reign of Henry VIII.: he was the patron of Holbein the painter, and introduced him to the King. John Heywood, a dramatic writer, and native of this parish, was also first introduced by Sir Thomas More to the Princess Mary; he afterwards became a favourite of Henry VIII., who rewarded him very highly. The house has been partly rebuilt.

PUTTENHAM, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 4 miles N.W. from Tring, contains 27 houses, and 112 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

SHENLEY, in a detached portion of this hundred, 5½ miles N.W. from Barnet, contains 214 houses, and 1132 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* From the parsonage, which is situated on an eminence, the prospects are extensive and highly picturesque.

STUDHAM, on the borders of Bedfordshire, in which it is partly situated, 3 miles W. from Markyate-street, which is a hamlet of the parish, contains 48 houses, and 238 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

TRING, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 31 miles from London, on the road to Aylesbury, contains 554 houses, and 3286 inhabitants. It has an extensive trade in corn and straw plat, a market on Friday, and annual fairs on June 25 and September 29. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a curacy, in the presentation of Christ Church Oxford: it contains several monuments of the Anderson and Guise families. Sir Henry Anderson of Penley was created baronet July 3, 1643.

WHEATHAMPSTEAD, 5 miles N.E. from St. Albans, contains 277 houses, and 1584 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 42*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. Sir John Garrard of Lamer was created baronet February 16, 1622. A monument of his family is in the church.

WIGGINGTON, 2 miles S. from Tring, contains 85 houses, and 477 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a curacy, in the presentation of Christ Church Oxford.

5. Edwinstree Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Cambridgeshire; on the east by Essex; on the south and south-west by Braughin hundred; and on the north-west by Odsey hundred.

ALBURY, 4½ miles N.W. from Bishop's Stortford, contains 115 houses, and 596 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral London. The petty sessions for Albury division are held here. Albury Hall is the seat of J. Calvert, Esq.

ANSTEY, 3 miles S.E. from Barkway, contains 62 houses, and 440 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, value 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Christ's College Cambridge.

ASPEDEN, one mile S. from Buntingford, contains 102 houses, and 455 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.* Aspeden Hall is the seat of the Rev. — Preston.

BARKWAY, 4 miles S. from Royston, contains 100 houses, and 771 inhabitants. The annual fair is on July 20. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* The hamlet of Nuthampstead is in this parish. Newsells Bury is the seat of C. M. Ricketts, Esq. Cocken Hatch is the seat of Sir Francis Willes, Bart.

BARLEY, 2½ miles S.E. from Royston, contains 124 houses, and 695 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Here is a free-school.

BUCKLAND, situated on the Hermen-street, 4 miles S. from Royston, contains 55 houses, and 343 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of King's College Cambridge.

BUNTINGFORD, 13 miles N.E. from Hertford, contains 180 houses, and 907 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Rib, and on the Hermen-street, at the junction of Layston, Aspeden, Throcking, and Wyddiall. The petty sessions for Buntingford division are held here; and in this town is a free grammar-school. The market is on Monday, and the fairs are on 29th June and 30th November. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy.

LITTLE HADHAM, 2½ miles W. from Bishop's Stortford, contains 146 houses, and 787 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

MUCH HADHAM, or *Hadham upon Ash*, 4½ miles W. from Bishop's Stortford, contains 230 houses, and 1208 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

GREAT HORMEAD, 3¼ miles E. from Buntingford, contains 107 houses, and 564 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge. Hormead Bury is the seat of Colonel Stables.

LITTLE HORMEAD, 4 miles S.E. from Buntingford, contains 19 houses, and 112 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge.

LAYSTON, or *Scheton*, a quarter of a mile E. from Buntingford, contains 199 houses, and 1014 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

MEESDEN, or *Mesdon*, on the borders of Essex, 7 miles N.E. from Buntingford, contains 33 houses, and 164 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

BRENT PELHAM, 6 miles E. from Buntingford, contains 48 houses, and 280 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

FURNEUX PELHAM, 6½ miles S.E. from Buntingford, contains 116 houses, and 566 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Pelham Hall is the seat of John Halden, Esq.

STOCKING PELHAM, 7½ miles E. from Buntingford, contains 24 houses, and 150 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*

THROCKING, or *Thorking*, 2 miles N.W. from Buntingford, contains 13 houses, and 69 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 8*l.* Wakely, 3 miles S. from this village, "is now extra-parochial, but was heretofore a parish."

WYDDIAL, 2 miles N.E. from Buntingford, contains 41 houses, and 225 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 16*l.* Wyddial Hall is the seat of the Hon. Edw. Percival: it was originally built by John Goulston in 1516.

6. Hertford Hundred

Is bounded on the north and west by Broadwater hundred; on the east by Braughin hundred and the county of Essex; and on the south by Middlesex.

AMWELL, 2 miles S. from Ware, contains 205 houses, and 1110 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* This village is famous for one of the springs which gives rise to the New River for the supply of London with water, undertaken by Sir Hugh Myddelton in the reign of James I. and completed in 1613. Scott has rendered the spot interesting by his poem of "Amwell," published in 1776, which however is liable to all the objections attached to descriptive poetry.

BAYFORD, 3½ miles S. from Hertford, contains 51 houses, and 307 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Bayfordbury the seat of William Baker, Esq., occupies an elevated situation; the park is extensive and famous for its sporting establishment.

BENGEO, one mile N. from Hertford, contains 144 houses, and 731 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*: it stands on a hill near the river Beane, whence the original name Bene Hoo.

LITTLE BERKHAMSTEAD, 4 miles S.W. from Hertford, contains 69 houses, and 439 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Salisbury.

BROXBOURN, 6 miles S. from Ware, contains 87 houses, and 534 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Austin, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. It contains many very fine ancient monuments. Sir Richard Lucy of Broxbourn was created baronet 11th March 1618. Broxbourn Bury is the seat of Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. Hoddesdon, two miles northward, is a hamlet of this parish, containing 282 houses, and 1354 inhabitants: it has a market on Thursday, and a fair on 29th June. The chapel, dedicated to St. Katherine, was rebuilt about 1790. Hoddesdon is situated on an eminence, and the country round is beautifully diversified by hanging woods, and the meandering course of the Lea. At this village was the thatched-house where Isaac Walton and his friend Sir Henry Wotton used to regale themselves after the amusement of angling in the Lea.

CHESHUNT, 6 miles S. from Hoddesdon, contains 799 houses, and 4376 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Waltham Cross and Woodside. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 26*l.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Salisbury. Waltham Cross owes its name to the cross erected by King Edward I., in memory of his queen, Eleanor. Cheshunt Park was the residence of Oliver Cromwell, lineally descended from the Protector, and author of *Memoirs &c.* of the family. Theobalds was originally built by Lord Treasurer Burghley, who often entertained his royal mistress Queen Elizabeth at this his mansion. He was succeeded in the possession of it and the estate of Theobalds by his second son Sir Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, who continued to make it the place of his residence. Soon after the death of the Queen he had the honour of entertaining her successor King James the First in his way from Scotland, upon which occasion the King made divers nobles of Scotland of his Privy Council. In the year 1606 he was visited by King James and Christopher the Fourth King of Denmark. The King having become enamoured of this place, from its proximity to an extensive tract of open country favourable to the diversion of hunting (his favourite amusement), he prevailed upon his minister to exchange it with him for his palace of Hatfield in this county. The King having obtained possession of Theobalds, enlarged the park by taking in part of the adjoining chase, and surrounded it with a wall of brick measuring ten miles in circumference. The King spent most of his leisure hours in pursuing the diversion which this place afforded, and died here on the 27th March 1625. King Charles I. resided occasionally at this palace, where he received the petitions of both Houses of Parliament, and thence went to put himself at the head of his army. King Charles II. granted Theobalds to the Duke of Albemarle, and what remained of the palace was taken down in 1765 by the then proprietor, George Prescott, Esq.: amongst the rest, the room in which King James I. died, and a vestibule with a genealogical tree of the Cecils painted on the walls. Theobald's Park is now the seat of Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart.

ESSENDON, 3 miles E. from Hatfield, contains 106 houses, and 595 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Salisbury.

HERTFORD, on the river Lea, near the junction of the Beane, 21 miles from London, contains 649 houses, and 4265 inhabitants. This town, which gives name to the county, is of considerable antiquity, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 10 aldermen, a chamberlain, 16 assistants and other officers. The arms of the town are *argent, on a mount vert, a stag couchant gules*. The town-hall, the sessions- and market-house are handsome buildings. The assizes and petty sessions are held here. The market is on Saturday, and there are annual fairs on Saturday fortnight before Easter, on 12th May, 5th July, and 8th November, for horses and cattle. The borough returns two members to Parliament, the right of election being vested in the inhabitants, and in such freemen only as resided

in the borough when made free. The present members are Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., and John Currie, Esq. Hertford Castle belonged to the King in 1345. All the courts of law were adjourned here in the 25th, 34th and 35th years of Elizabeth's reign. King Charles I. granted it in 1631 to William Cecil Earl of Salisbury. In the town are three parishes. All Saints, with St. John united, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The Blue-coat School, belonging to Christ's Hospital, is in the liberty of St. John's. St. Andrew's, with St. Mary and St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the King as Duke of Lancaster. Little Amwell and Brickendon are liberties of All Saints parish. Brickendonbury is the seat of W. Dent, Esq., and Ball's Park of Lord John Townshend.

HERTINGFORDBURY, on the river Maran, 2 miles S.W. from Hertford, contains 127 houses, and 827 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the King as Duke of Lancaster. Akerley Hole is a remarkable spring in this parish. Panshanger, the seat of Earl Cowper, is about a mile north-westward of the village: it is remarkable for the great oak in the park, which measures upwards of seventeen feet in circumference at five feet from the ground.

ST. MARGARET'S, or *Standed le Thele*, on the river Lea, 3 miles S. from Ware, contains 17 houses, and 97 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy.

STAPLEFORD, on the river Beane, 4 miles N. from Hertford, contains 37 houses, and 212 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

TEWIN, 3 miles S.E. from Welwyn, contains 79 houses, and 477 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Cambridge. Tewin Water is the seat of Henry Cowper, Esq.

WORMLEY, 4 miles N. from Waltham Cross, and 6 miles S. from Hertford, contains 100 houses, and 492 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Wormleybury is the seat of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.

7. Hitchin and Pirton Hundred

Is bounded on the north and west by Bedfordshire; on the east by Broadwater hundred; on the south-east by a detached part of Cashio hundred; and on the south by Dacorum hundred.

HITCHIN, on the Hiz, 18 miles N.W. from Hertford, and 34 from London, contains 886 houses, and 4486 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Missenden, or *Minsden*, Preston, and Temple Dinsley. It is situated in the heart of a fine corn country, in a fertile valley, sheltered by considerable eminences. The town is divided into three wards, Bancroft, Bridge, and Tilehouse-street, and is governed by two constables, two headboroughs, &c. for each ward, who are elected in the manor-courts. The petty sessions are held here. Straw-plat is made in the town, but the chief trade is in malt and meal; and in the market on Tuesday very large quantities of grain are sold. Here are annual fairs on Easter Tuesday and Whit Tuesday for sheep, &c. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge: it is a large edifice situated near the middle of the town, and contains an altar-piece by *Rubens*, and several ancient monuments; one to the Ratcliffe family in the south chancel, &c. Temple Dinsley was granted to the Knights Templars by Bernard de Baliol, in the reign of Stephen, and became a preceptory of that order. The Knights Hospitallers afterwards held it till the Dissolution, and in 1541 Sir Ralph Sadler obtained a grant of the house and manor for 843*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Hitchin Priory, the seat of E. H. Delme Ratcliffe, Esq., is on the site of a small Carmelite priory. There was another small priory of Gilbertine nuns, endowed at the Suppression with 15*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* per annum, granted in 1544 to John Coke: the house was converted into a school in 1655 by Joseph Kemp, M.A.

ICKLEFORD, or *Ickleton*, on the river Pirre, 2 miles N. from Hitchin, contains 66 houses, and 442 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a rectory, value 8*l*. The village is situated near the Ikenild-street.

IPPOLLITTS, or *Hippolits*, 2 miles S. from Hitchin, contains 113 houses, and 671 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 11*l*., in the presentation of Trinity College Cambridge.

KIMPTON, or *Kimeton*, on the river Kime, 4 miles N.W. from Welwyn, contains 162 houses, and 266 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 12*l*.

KING'S WALDEN, 4 miles S.W. from Hitchin, contains 162 houses, and 926 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy: it contains several monuments of the Hale family. King's Walden the seat of William Hale, Esq., consists of a richly timbered park of about three hundred acres well stocked with deer, and the surrounding country with its varied scenery adds greatly to its attractions.

LILLEY, or *Lindley*, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 5 miles W. from Hitchin, contains 82 houses, and 427 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 19*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*., in the presentation of St. John's College, Cambridge.

OFFLEY, or *Offley St. Legier*, 3 miles S.W. from Hitchin, contains 147 houses, and 873 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 9*l*. In the south wall of the church is the following inscription, with the tiles under it:—"These tiles were found in this church 1777, which proves that King Offa was buried here." Offley Place is the seat of the Rev. Lynch Burroughs; it stands on the site of the old manor-house, on a bold eminence, commanding a fine and extensive view of the surrounding country. Sir John Spencer, of Offley, was created baronet March 14, 1627; and Sir Brocket Spencer was created baronet September 26, 1642.

PIRTON, 3½ miles N.W. from Hitchin, contains 119 houses, and 630 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, with the rectory of Ickleford.

8. Odsey Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Cambridgeshire; on the east by Edwinstree hundred; on the south and south-west by Broadwater hundred; and on the north-west by Bedfordshire.

ASHWELL, 4 miles N.E. from Baldock, contains 180 houses, and 915 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 22*l*. 3*s*. 6½*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

BROADFIELD, 3 miles N.W. from Buntingford, contains 3 houses, and 23 inhabitants. The church is in ruins.

BYGRAVE, 2½ miles N.E. from Baldock, contains 18 houses, and 107 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 17*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*., in the patronage of the Marquess of Salisbury.

CALDECOTT, 3 miles N. from Baldock, contains 5 houses, and 46 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 8*l*.

CLOTHALL, or *Cley-hull*, 2 miles S.E. from Baldock, contains 61 houses, and 358 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l*. 0*s*. 7½*d*.

COTTERED, or *Coldridge*, 3 miles W. from Buntingford, contains 81 houses, and 410 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l*. 8*s*. 6½*d*.

HINXWORTH, or *Hamsteworde*, 4½ miles N. from Baldock, contains 37 houses, and 247 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 16*l*.

KELSHALL, 3 miles S.W. from Royston, contains 33 houses, and 108 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a rectory, value 21*l*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

RADWELL, or *Reedwell*, 1½ mile N. from Baldock, contains 14 houses, and 91 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

REED, 3 miles S. from Royston, contains 38 houses, and 214 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

ROYSTON, 20 miles N. from Hertford, and 37 miles from London, contains 275 houses, and 1474 inhabitants. It is situated on the Hermen-street, and Ikenild Way, in a bottom amongst chalky downs, and partly in Cambridgeshire. Under the market-place is a subterranean crypt, or cavern, of chalk, well worthy of attention. The accidental discovery of this cavern in 1742 gave rise to a curious controversy about its antiquity and use. Dr. Stukeley in his *Origines Roystonianæ* endeavours to prove it an oratory of Roisia, who is supposed to have retired to this sepulchral cell about the year 1167, to have carved figures about it relative to the history of that time and her own family in particular, and to have been buried here. Charles Parkin, rector of Oxburgh in Norfolk, published an Answer to Dr. Stukeley's *Origines*, &c., "wherein the antiquity and imagery of the oratory, discovered at Royston, are truly stated and accounted for," 1744, 4to; in which he considers the cavern to have been the oratory of a hermitage, more ancient than the time of Roisia, the figures representing Saints, who had five altars in it, and affirms that Roisia was not buried here, but at the Priory at Chicksand in Bedfordshire, her own foundation. Doctor Stukeley then published *Origines Roystonianæ, Part II.*, "A Defence of Lady Roisia de Vere, Foundress of Royston, against Mr. Parkin of Oxburgh," wherein his pretended Answer is fully refuted," &c. 1746, 4to. His opponent closed the controversy with "A Reply to the Objections brought by Dr. Stukeley, and Royston proved to be a Saxon Town, its Derivation, and Original, and the History of Lady Roisia shown to be a mere Fable," &c. 1748, 4to. The following account of the origin of this town is given by Sir Henry Chauncy in his History of the County:—"Dame Roise daughter of Aubrey de Vere, chief justice of England under King Henry I., and wife of Geoffery Mandeville first Earl of Essex, erected here a cross in the highway, to put passengers in mind of Christ's Passion; whence this place was called Roise's Cross, until Eustace de Merc and his nephew Ralph of Rochester built a monastery adjoining to the Cross, for canons regular, in honour of St. Thomas of Canterbury, the lately canonized martyr, granting a hundred acres of wood, and thirty acres of land, with common of pasture to the priory; and having endowed it with competent revenue for the maintenance of the canons, houses were subsequently erected, which in process of time increased to a town; and instead of Roise's Cross, it was called Roise's Town, and afterwards, by contraction, Royston. King Richard I. in 1189 granted the canons a fair for all the week of Pentecost, as also every week of the year four markets, according to the customs and liberties of the canons of Dunstable, with this privilege, that none might buy and sell there without leave of the canons. It is recorded, that in the time of King Henry VI. there was such plenty of corn in this market, that the best wheat was sold here for twelve-pence the quarter. The revenues of the priory were valued at the Dissolution at 106*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*.; and in 1540 the site of the monastery, with everything belonging to it, was granted to Robert Chester, one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to King Henry VIII., who was knighted in 1552, and constituted sheriff of this county and Essex in 1564. Sir Robert Chester, his grandson, entertained King James I. at his house here in his progress from Scotland to London, and on 23rd July 1603 was knighted at Whitehall. This town gave title to Philip Yorke, Lord Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in the reign of George II., who was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Royston and Earl of Hardwicke, by letters patent bearing date 2nd April 1754. Of this nobleman it should be remembered, as evidence of his abilities and integrity, that during the space of nearly twenty years, in which he presided in the Court of Chancery, only three of his decrees

were appealed from, and those were afterwards confirmed by the House of Lords. He had, early in life, distinguished himself as an author in *The Spectator*, in which No. 364, signed "Philip Homebred," is said to have been written by his lordship.

The market, celebrated for its corn, is on Wednesday: the fairs are annually on Ash-Wednesday, Wednesday in Easter-week, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, first Wednesday in July, and first Wednesday after 10th October. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Killaloe. Of the former priory of the regular canons of St. Augustine, nothing now remains but the church; it is nearly perfect, and contains some ancient monuments and brasses, particularly a figure of Lord Scales.

Here was a seat built by James I. for the enjoyment of hawking and hunting. King Charles I. at the commencement of the civil wars removed from Hampton Court here: since that time it has gone to decay. Royston has given its name to the "hooded crow," or *Corvus cornix* of Linnæus.

RUSHDEN, or *Risden*, 4½ miles N.W. from Buntingford, contains 66 houses, and 333 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to

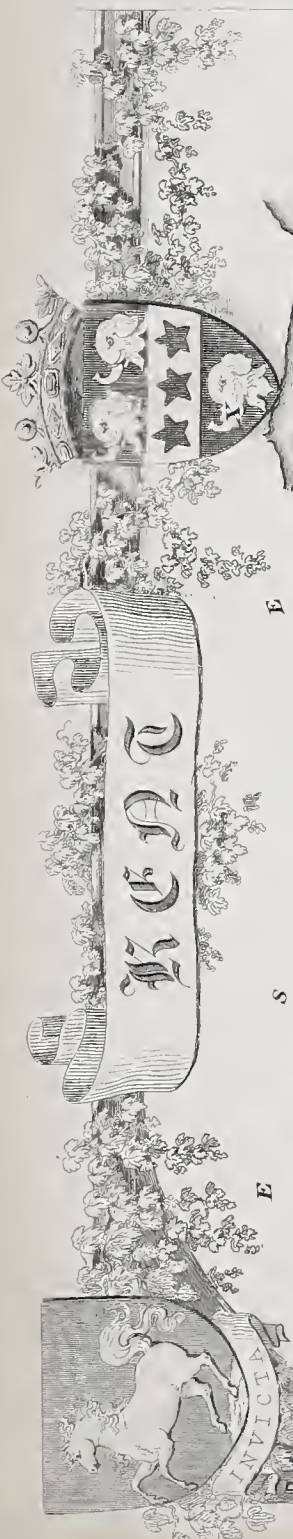
the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

SANDON, 4 miles N.W. from Buntingford, contains 107 houses, and 646 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral London.

THERFIELD, 2½ miles S.W. from Royston, contains 169 houses, and 872 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a rectory, value 50*l.*, in the presentation of St. Paul's Cathedral.

WALLINGTON, 3 miles E. from Baldock, contains 40 houses, and 210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*, in the patronage of Emanuel College Cambridge.

YARDLEY, or *Ardeley*, 5 miles W. from Buntingford, contains 92 houses, and 617 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. At Yardleybury, Sir Henry Chauncy wrote his History of this county, and was here buried.



REFERENCE
to the
LATHES

1. Augustine. Lathes
2. Adulstord. Do
3. X-ray. Do
4. Shepway. Do
5. Sutton at Home. Do



KENT.—*Home Circuit.*

THIS county is bounded on the north by the county of Essex and the mouth of the river Thames; on the east by the German Ocean and the Straits of Dover; on the south by the county of Sussex; and on the west by Surrey. It was inhabited by the British Cantii, and afterwards became a part of the Roman province Britannia Prima, when the principal stations were Anderida, Newenden; Dubris, Dover; Durobrivis, Rochester; Durovernum, Canterbury; Lemanis, Lymne; Regulbium, Reculver; and Rutupium, Richborough. The Roman Watling-street passed through the county from Dartford to Dover. Under the Saxon Heptarchy it formed the kingdom of Kent. In length this county extends about sixty-six miles, in breadth about thirty-six, and in circumference it is about one hundred and seventy-four miles. It contains two cities, Canterbury and Rochester, and one county town, Maidstone, thirty-six market towns, four hundred and fourteen parishes, 70,507 houses, and 426,016 inhabitants. It is in the province of Canterbury, and dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester. There were anciently numerous monasteries in Kent, as abbeys at Canterbury, Boxley, Feversham, West Langdon, Lesnes, and Dover. Priors at Aylesford, Badlesmere, Bilsington, Cumbwell, Davington, Dartford, Dover, Leeds, Mottenden, Minster, Rochester, Malling, and Tunbridge. The castles of its earlier lords were also considerable in number, remains of which are at Allington, Canterbury, Chilham, Cooling, Dover, Eynesford, Hever, Leeds, Leybourne, Lullingstone, Lymne, Mereworth, Otford, Queenborough, Richborough, Rochester, Romney, Sandgate, Sandown, Shoreham, Starborough, Stone, Tunbridge, Upnor, and Walmer. The county now returns eighteen members to Parliament, two for Canterbury, two for Dover, two for Hythe, two for Maidstone, two for Queenborough, two for Rochester, two for Romney, two for Sandwich, and two for the county, who at present are Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., and Thomas Rider, Esq. The county has long been divided into East and West Kent: the eastern division contains the Lathes of Sutton, Aylesford, and part of Scray; the western, Shepway, St. Augustine, and the remaining part of Scray. In each of the great districts of East and West Kent a court of session is held four times every year; and the justices, although appointed for the whole county, generally confine their attention to that particular district in which they reside. The descent of landed property in this county is regulated by peculiar customs, which are comprehended under the term Gavelkind, or the joint inheritance of all the sons to the estate of their fathers, &c. &c. The general aspect of Kent is very beautiful, arising from the inequality of the surface, the diversity of the scenery, and the variety of the verdure. The whole county, excepting the Marshes and the Weald, is a general cluster of small hills, two chains of which, higher than the rest, run through the middle of the county, from east to west, and extend from Surrey to the sea; these are called the upper and lower hills, and are mostly covered with coppice and woodland. The northern range is chiefly composed of chalk and flints, and the southern range chiefly ironstone and ragstone. The Weald of Kent is a considerable tract, stretching along the south side of the county, from Romney Marsh to Surrey, and is bounded on the north by a range of hills which command the whole extent. Romney Marsh is an extensive level tract of rich land connected with Welland Marsh and Denge Marsh, and is defended against the sea by an immense wall of earth, called Dimchurch Wall, which extends in length more than three miles. These marshes are appropriated to the grazing and fattening of sheep and cattle, which are bred here in immense numbers, perhaps exceeding that of any other district in the kingdom. The rivers of this county are the Bewle, Cray, Darent, Dour or Idle, Len, Medway, Nailbourne, Nethergong, Ravensbourne, Rother, Scray, Great and Little Stour, Swale, Thames, Theyse, Tun, and Wantsume. The river Cray has its source at Newell, in Orpington parish, gives name to the following villages by which it takes its course: St. Mary's Cray, Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, North Cray, and Crayford, and falls into the Darent, a river which rises in Sussex, on the borders of this county, near Westerham, whence it passes Valence, Brasted, Chipstead, Riverhead, Shoreham, Eynesford, Farningham, South Darent, and proceeds to Dartford, where it becomes navigable, and enters the Thames near Long Reach. The Medway enters this county near Edenbridge, flows by Hever Castle and Tunbridge, through a very beautiful country: thence proceeding to Twyford Bridge and Yalding, it is joined by the Bewle and Theyse, and proceeds to Maidstone, Rochester, Chatham, and Sheerness, and enters the Thames between the Isles of Graine and Sheppey, having first united its waters with those of the Swale. The Ravensbourne rises on Keston Downs, and flowing near Hayes and Bromley to Lewisham, and near Lee is joined by the Leebourne: it becomes navigable at Deptford, and falls into the Thames. The Rother rises at Gravel Hill, near Rotherfield, in Sussex, and flowing eastward, becomes the boundary of the county, below Sandhurst and Newenden, after which it skirts the southern side of the Isle of Oxney, and forms Rye Harbour. The river anciently flowed round the northern side of the Isle of Oxney to Appledore, and thence to Romney, but its channel was altered by a tempest in the reign of Edward I., and it took a new course to Rye. The Great Stour rises near Lenham, and after being increased by several rivulets near Ashford, flows by Spring Grove to Wye, and thence to Canterbury, and proceeds to the Isle of Thanet, by Sarre to Richborough and Sandwich, and falls into the British Channel at Pepperness. From Sarre, a branch called the Nethergong, flows into the sea at Newhaven. The Little Stour rises near Liminge, is increased by the Nailbourne, skirts Barham Downs, and falls into the Great Stour at Stourmouth. The inland navigation of the county consists of the Croydon Canal, the Grand Surrey Canal, the Shorncliffe and Rye Canal, and the Thames and Medway Canal. Wilderness, near Sevenoaks, is the seat of the Marquess of Camden, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Lathe of St. Augustine

Is bounded on the north and east by the sea; on the south by Shepway Lathe; and on the west by Scray Lathe. It is subdivided into twelve hundreds.

BEWSBOROUGH HUNDRED.

BUCKLAND, 2 miles N.W. from Dover, contains 131 houses, and 693 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

CHARLTON, one mile N.W. from Dover, contains 116 houses, and 791 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 32*l*.

WEST CLIFFE, 3 miles N.E. from Dover, contains 5 houses, and 52 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 24*l*., in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

COLDRED, 4½ miles N. from Dover, contains 14 houses, and 125 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Pancras, is a vicarage, value 6*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*., in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

DEAL, 17 miles E. from Canterbury, and 73 from London, contains 1302 houses, and 6811 inhabitants, including Middle and Upper Deal. The town is situated on the sea-shore, having a bold open beach, and principally consists of three long streets parallel with the sea, connected by others. When a fleet of the Royal Navy, or an East or West India fleet lie in the channel of the sea adjoining this shore, called the Downs, the prospects hence are eminently beautiful, especially at sun-rise. Three or four hundred sail are not uncommonly at anchor at one time. The corporation of Deal consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, twenty-four common-councilmen, a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. A court of general sessions of the peace, and a court of record are held here. The market on Thursday is very well supplied with every article of provision, and there are annual fairs on the 5th April and 10th October. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 19*l*. 10*s*., in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury: it stands in Upper Deal; and in Lower Deal is a chapel, dedicated to St. George the Martyr, built in 1716. Deal Castle, near the south end of the town, was originally built by Henry VIII. Lord Carrington is now captain or governor.

DOVER, 40 miles E. from Maidstone and 72 from London, contains 1846 houses, and 10,327 inhabitants. This town is situated in a valley close to the sea, having on each side hills of a stupendous height, and overlooked by the venerable castle towards the north. It is divided into 13 wards, and is governed by a mayor, 12 jurats and 36 common-councilmen, a town-clerk and chamberlain. The sessions for the town and liberty are held in the town-hall, as also a court for the recovery of small debts. It returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred upon the town in the reign of Edward III., when the right of election was vested in the freemen resident and non-resident, and free burgesses inhabitants of the town. The present members are, the Right Hon. C. P. Thompson and Captain R. H. Stanhope.

There are two parishes in Dover: St. James the Apostle, a rectory, value 4*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*., in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This church was anciently appendant to the castle, and within it are still held the Courts of Chancery and Admiralty for the Cinque Ports and their members, at which the lord warden or his deputy presides. The other parish is St. Mary the Virgin, a curacy, in the presentation of the parishioners. This is the principal church, and is a spacious and venerable edifice; the western front and tower are of Anglo-Norman architecture, and the monuments are very numerous: amongst them is a memorial of Samuel Foote the comedian. Seats for the mayor and jurats are near the altar. The name of Dover is British, and signifies a steep place. It was a port of consequence from the very earliest period of our history, and was a hill fortress previously to the invasion of Julius Cæsar. It is also presumed to have been one of the first places fortified by the Romans, and presents an existing evidence of their peculiar mode of structure in the *Pharos* or watch-tower on the upper part of the castle

Hill. The situation of the castle, on the summit of a cliff more than 300 feet in height, would render it at all times a place of importance; and it was not overlooked by William Duke of Normandy, who immediately after the battle of Hastings took possession of it. He assigned the custody of the castle to Odo Bishop of Bayeux, his half brother, whom he created Earl of Kent. This nobleman shortly afterwards incurred the King's displeasure, who then seized the castle, and it has remained in the hands of the Crown ever since; a governor being constituted by royal authority. The Duke of Wellington, K.G. is constable of Dover Castle, lord warden and admiral of the Cinque Ports. The castle may be said to consist of two wards, an upper and lower, and occupies about thirty-five acres of ground. The lower court or ward is surrounded by an irregular wall or curtain, flanked at unequal distances by towers constructed at different periods. The oldest of these towers is said to have been built by Earl Goodwin, and bears his name. The constable's tower is the principal entrance to the lower court, and is the residence of the deputy governor of the castle. The keep or palace tower, rebuilt by Henry II., is in fine preservation. In the beautifully romantic character of its castle and cliffs, Dover is certainly unequalled; the peculiar situation of many of the houses, the view of the ocean, with the coast of France in the distance; the many descriptions of vessels passing with every tide up and down the channel, combine in the production of a series of views which for grandeur and impressive effect are not to be surpassed on the British coast. The harbour of Dover was distinguished by extraordinary privileges even before the Conquest, and remains to this day the principal place of embarkation for travellers to the continent; and besides an establishment of packets belonging to the General Post-office, there are many vessels exclusively employed in the passage from this port to the opposite coast, which frequently reach Calais, nearly twenty-three miles distant, in three hours. The passage hence is commonly performed in less time than that from Calais to Dover, on account of the tide being more advantageous in the former instance. On several remarkable occasions Dover has been visited by the earlier monarchs of England, and foreign sovereigns have occasionally landed here. King Charles II. came on shore here at his restoration, accompanied by the Dukes of York and Gloucester, and attended by many noblemen and gentlemen. Louis XVIII. embarked for France from the port in April 1814; and in June the same year the allied sovereigns of Europe landed here on their visit to the Prince Regent. Dover in the bathing season has become a very favourite residence, which has led to a great increase of building for the accommodation of its visitors, particularly on the broad beach, on account of the very interesting sea view. On the south-western side of the town, and in front of the heights, is Shakspeare's Cliff, which rises above the shore in a very peculiar and striking manner, and is so called from the sublime description of it in the play of King Lear.

EWELL, on a stream of the same name, 2½ miles N.W. from Dover, contains 48 houses, and 340 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

GUSTON, 3 miles N.E. from Dover, contains 37 houses, and 206 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

HOUGHAM, 2½ miles S.W. from Dover, contains 155 houses, and 834 inhabitants, including part of the village in Folkstone hundred, Shepway Lathe. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

WEST LANGDON, 3½ miles N. from Dover, contains 19 houses, and 86 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, now a ruin, is a rectory, value 16*l*., in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. William de Auberville in 1192 founded here an abbey for White canons, in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, which at the Dissolution was valued at 56*l*. 6*s*. 9*d*. The site now called the Abbey demesne was granted in 1538 to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LYDDEN, 4½ miles N.W. from Dover, contains 29 houses, and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l*. 6*s*., in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

ST. MARGARET, at Cliffe, on a small bay near the South Foreland, 5 miles N.E. from Dover, contains 87 houses, and 613 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is of Anglo-Norman architecture, with a remarkable western entrance singularly enriched: the northern doorway is also curious.

POULTON, or *Polton*, 3 miles W. from Dover, contains 3 houses, and 29 inhabitants.

RIVER, 2½ miles N.W. from Dover, contains 96 houses, and 701 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

SIBBERTSWOLD, or *Shebbertswell*, 5 miles N.W. from Dover, contains 53 houses, and 299 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

WHITFIELD, 3 miles N.W. from Dover, contains 40 houses, and 207 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

BLEANGATE HUNDRED.

CHISLETT, 7 miles N.E. from Canterbury, contains 191 houses, and 1135 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 29*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

HERNE, 5 miles N. from Canterbury, contains 242 houses, and 1675 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Herne Bay is much frequented as a bathing-place, and has an annual fair on 16th April. It commands a view of the coast of Essex with the islands at its south-eastern angle.

HOATH, 6½ miles N.E. from Canterbury, contains 59 houses, and 348 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Holy Cross, is a curacy.

RECVLVER, 10 miles N.E. from Canterbury, contains 36 houses, and 266 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The edifice is now a ruin, on the verge of the sea-shore, with two lofty towers at the western end, which are deemed of some importance as a land-mark, and commonly called "The Two Sisters;" the sea makes continual encroachments, and threatens its speedy destruction. The remains of the Castle of Regulvium, the residence of the Anglo-Saxon kings, consist only of foundation walls.

STOURMOUTH, 8 miles N.E. from Canterbury, contains 40 houses, and 257 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester.

STURRY, on the river Stour, 2½ miles N.E. from Canterbury, contains 157 houses, and 878 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Blaxland, Buckwell, Butland, and Calcot Common. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

SWALECLIFFE, 5 miles N. from Canterbury, contains 13 houses, and 143 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Cowper.

WEST BEER, 4 miles N.E. from Canterbury, contains 37 houses, and 194 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

BRIDGE AND PETHAM HUNDRED.

BEAKSBOURNE, on a branch of the Little Stour, 4 miles S.E. from Canterbury, contains 49 houses, and 311 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Priors of Christchurch had a seat here, which was converted into an archiepiscopal palace by Cranmer: he built the gate-house in 1552, but it has all been pulled down. Sir Robt. Hales of Beaksbourne was created a baronet 12th June 1660. Howletts is the seat of G. Gipps, Esq.

BRIDGE, 3½ miles S.E. from Canterbury, contains 86 houses,

and 432 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. Biffons, rebuilt about 1780, is the seat of the Marquess of Conyngham. Bridge Place is the seat of Lady Yates; and Bridge Hill House of Baron Montesquieu.

HARDRES, 5 miles S. from Canterbury, contains 49 houses, and 243 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* Stelling is a chapelry of this parish. Lower Hardres, 2 miles N. from the above, contains 28 houses, and 213 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Sir Richard Hardres of Hardres was created baronet 3d June 1642.

NACKINGTON, 2 miles S. from Canterbury, contains 20 houses, and 165 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Nackington House is the seat of R. Mills, Esq.

PATRICKSBOURNE, on a branch of the Little Stour, 3 miles S.E. from Canterbury, contains 43 houses, and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

PETHAM, 5 miles S.W. from Canterbury, contains 94 houses, and 536 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

WALTHAM, 6½ miles S.W. from Canterbury, contains 67 houses, and 582 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

CORNILO HUNDRED.

EAST LANGDON, 4 miles N. from Dover, contains 33 houses, and 347 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Martin. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a rectory, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Guildford. Oxney Park, the seat of John May, Esq., comprises the manor and parish of Oxney, but the lodge stands in this parish. The house is situated on the high grounds, and commands a most beautiful view of the ocean; Walmer Castle, Deal, and even the Isle of Thanet, are visible.

MONGEHAM, 2 miles S.W. from Deal, contains 52 houses, and 281 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Little Mongeham, two miles westward, contains 17 houses, and 113 inhabitants, and is a rectory, value 5*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a ruin.

NORTHBOURNE, 3 miles W. from Deal, contains 135 houses, and 757 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Ashley, Finglesham, Marley, Minacre, and Tickenhurst. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

RINGSWOULD, 3½ miles S.W. from Deal, contains 94 houses, and 495 inhabitants, including the village of Kingsdown. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Its tower bears the date of 1628, in iron, on the west front; in the chancel are some ancient brasses.

RIPPLE, 3 miles S.W. from Deal, contains 21 houses, and 171 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

SHOULDEN, 1½ mile W. from Deal, contains 46 houses, and 285 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy.

SUTTON, 4 miles S.W. from Deal, contains 31 houses, and 154 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

WALMER, 2 miles S. from Deal, contains 317 houses, and 1568 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, value 52*l.*, in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Walmer Castle, the seat of the Duke of Wellington, K.G., lord warden of the Cinque Ports, stands on the sea-shore at some distance from the village, and commands a fine view of the Downs and coast of France.

DOWNHAMFORD HUNDRED.

ADISHAM, 3 miles S.W. from Wingham, contains 39 houses,

and 305 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Innocents, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

FORDWICH, on the river Stour, 2 miles N.E. from Canterbury, contains 53 houses, and 242 inhabitants, and is a corporation by prescription. It is governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty, with a high-steward, treasurer, and town-clerk. The mayor, who is coroner by virtue of his office, and the jurats, who are justices within these liberties, exclusive of all others, hold a general sessions of the peace and court of record. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Cowper, who is also Lord Fordwich. The marshes here, called Fordwich Levels, afford pasture to large flocks of sheep. Up to this town the Stour is navigable, and is celebrated for a peculiar description of trout, sometimes of ten or twelve pounds weight.

ICKHAM, 2 miles W. from Wingham, contains 89 houses, and 521 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Weld. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lee Priory, the seat of Captain T. B. Brydges Barrett, was chiefly built in 1782, from designs by *Wyatt*, whose bust is in the hall. Sir Egerton Brydges established a printing-press here in 1813, distinguished for the exquisite beauty of the works it has produced: one of these is "Speeches delivered to Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Giles Lord Chandos, at Sudeley Castle in 1594," in 1815, 4to. with many wood-cuts; as also "a list of pictures at this seat" in 1817; amongst them is the celebrated miniature of Anne of Cleves by *Holbein*, in a carved ivory box, and a miniature of Henry VIII. by the same artist.

LITTLEBOURNE, on a branch of the Lesser Stour, 4½ miles E. from Canterbury, contains 122 houses, and 698 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Vincent, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

STAPLE, 2 miles E. from Wingham, contains 73 houses, and 467 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy.

STODMARSH, 4½ miles N.E. from Canterbury, contains 26 houses, and 122 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. In it are monuments of the Courthope family.

WICKHAMBREUX, 4½ miles E. from Canterbury, contains 82 houses, and 469 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

EASTRY HUNDRED.

BARFREESTON, 5½ miles S. from Wingham, contains 16 houses, and 115 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 14*s.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Oxford. This edifice is of Anglo-Norman architecture, having been erected at the beginning of the twelfth century: it has a fine circular window in the eastern gable.

BETTESHANGER, 3½ miles S.W. from Sandwich, contains 3 houses, and 21 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

CHILLENDEEN, 4½ miles S.E. from Wingham, contains 26 houses, and 147 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

DENTON, 9 miles S.E. from Canterbury, contains 25 houses, and 196 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of University College Oxford. Denton Court, the seat of Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, Bart., was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and has a noble gallery extending the whole length of the front. Broome Park, northward of the village, is the seat of Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart. Sir Basil Dixwell, of Brome, was created baronet 19th June 1660.

EASTRY, 3 miles S. from Sandwich, contains 163 houses, and 1062 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

EYTHORN, 5½ miles N.W. from Dover, contains 67 houses, and 390 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

HAM, 3 miles S. from Sandwich, contains 5 houses, and 26 inha-

bitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

KNOWLTON, 4½ miles S.E. from Wingham, contains 3 houses, and 34 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of G. W. Hughes D'Aeth, Esq., of Knowlton Court. Sir Samuel Peyton of Knowlton was created baronet June 29, 1611. Sir John Narborough of Knowlton was created baronet 5th November 1688; and Sir Thomas D'Aeth was created baronet 16th July 1716.

SANDWICH, on the river Stour, 40 miles E. from Maidstone, and 68 from London, contains 546 houses, and 2912 inhabitants. This town is one of the Cinque Ports, and owes its rise to the decay of Richborough. It is governed by a mayor, twelve jurats, twenty-four common-councilmen, a steward, recorder, town-clerk, and other officers, and sends two members to Parliament; a privilege conferred in the reign of Edward III. The right of election is now vested in the freemen resident and non-resident, who amount to about 300. The present members are Joseph Marryatt, Esq. and Sir E. T. Trowbridge, Bart. Ship-building and rope-making are carried on here, and the exports and imports are considerable. Here is a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and an annual fair on the 4th of December. There are three parishes: St. Clements, a vicarage, value 13*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon; St. Mary the Virgin, a vicarage, value 8*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon; and St. Peter the Apostle, a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown and the Corporation alternately. St. Bartholomew's Hospital was founded about 1244; St. John's Hospital about 1287; and St. Thomas's Hospital about 1392. Here is also a free grammar-school, founded about 1563.

TILMANSTONE, 5 miles W. from Deal, contains 41 houses, and 303 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

WALDERSHARE, 4 miles N. from Dover, contains 11 houses, and 69 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 8*s.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Waldershare Park is the seat of the Earl of Guildford.

WOODNESBOROUGH, 2 miles S.W. from Sandwich, contains 101 houses, and 689 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

WORD, or *Worth*, one mile S. from Sandwich, contains 67 houses, and 438 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a curacy.

KINGHAMFORD HUNDRED.

BARHAM, or *Berham*, 6 miles S.E. from Canterbury, contains 130 houses, and 912 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy. On Barham Down is an ancient encampment, and it is crossed by the Watling-street. Barham Court is the seat of G. Dering, Esq.

BISHOPSBORNE, on a branch of the lesser Stour, 4½ miles S.E. from Canterbury, contains 63 houses, and 325 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 39*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Richard Hooker was rector here from 1595 to 2nd Nov. 1600, when he died, and was buried in the church. Bourne was a manor of the Archbishops of Canterbury, whence the prefix. Archbishop Ralph received King Henry I. here on his return from the coast, a tempest having prevented his embarking for the continent. Sir Anthony Aucher, of Bourne House, was created baronet 4th July 1666.

KINGSTONE, 5 miles S.E. from Canterbury, contains 46 houses, and 301 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 16*l.*

WOOTTON, 8½ miles S.E. from Canterbury, contains 20 houses, and 131 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Geddings. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Col. John Bridges, of Wootton Court.

PRESTON HUNDRED.

ELMSTONE, 2½ miles N.E. from Wingham, contains 12 houses, and 76 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

ISLE OF THANET

Insula rotunda Tamarae, quam circum unda
fertilis et munda, nulli est in orbe secunda.



PRESTON, 2 miles N. from Wingham, contains 79 houses, and 504 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mildred, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

THE ISLE OF THANET, OR RINGSLOW HUNDRED.

BIRCHINGTON, 3½ miles W. from Margate, contains 119 houses, and 700 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy: it contains several monuments of the Crispe family. Quex is the seat of John Roberts Powel, Esq.

ST. LAWRENCE, one mile W. from Ramsgate, contains 315 houses, and 1601 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Manston Court is now a farm-house. Southward of the village is Chilton and Pegwell.

MARGATE, 44 miles N.E. from Maidstone, and 72 from London, contains 1345 houses, and 7843 inhabitants. This town is situated within a small bay, in a breach of the cliff, and has very considerably increased in opulence, beauty, and extent, within the last thirty years. It is governed by a constable, deputed by the constable of Dover Castle, and has a market on Wednesday and Saturday. A violent storm, 15th January 1808, did much damage to the town, and carried away part of the pier of the harbour, with all the bathing-rooms, &c. On the 5th April 1810, the foundation of the new pier was laid, which was completed in 1816. The first steam-vessel from London made her passage hence in 1815. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury: it contains several ancient monuments and brasses; one of the last represents a ship in full sail, inscribed, "Here lyeth interred the body of Roger Morris, sometime one of the 6 principall M—ers of attendance of his Ma—ties Navye Royall, who departed this lyfe the 13th of October 1615." Between Margate and the North Foreland is North Down and Kingsgate, named from the landing of King Charles II. and the Duke of York in 1683, in which year the North Foreland light-house was erected: the light is here kept from sun-set to sun-rise, under the direction of the elder brethren of the Trinity House.

MINSTER, 5 miles S.W. from Margate, contains 170 houses, and 920 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 33*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It derived its name from an Anglo-Saxon monastery, founded here by Domneva, daughter of Ermenred, son of Edwald King of Kent, afterwards called St. Mildred's Abbey. At Thorne, eastward from the village, is an ancient chapel, now a barn; and from Mount Pleasant, or King William's Mount, is an exceedingly interesting prospect.

MONKTON, 6 miles S.W. from Margate, contains 69 houses, and 348 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The village derives its name from having belonged to the monastery of Christchurch at Canterbury.

ST. NICHOLAS, at Wade, 6½ miles S.W. from Margate, contains 107 houses, and 590 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

ST. PETER'S, 2 miles N. from Ramsgate, contains 461 houses, and 2101 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The edifice is large, and is a well known sea-mark. Broadstairs is a hamlet of this parish: from its elevated situation the sea prospects here are extensive, and include a view of the Downs and coast of France.

RAMSGATE, 43 miles N.E. from Maidstone, and 74 from London, contains 1063 houses, and 6031 inhabitants. It is a curacy, and is governed by a constable, appointed by the mayor of Sandwich. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday. The influx of visitors in the bathing season has occasioned an increase in the buildings, and an importance has arisen from the improvements of the harbour since the year 1749, when it was commenced. The area of the harbour is nearly circular, and comprehends about 46 acres in extent. The entire length of the east pier is 2000 feet, that of the west pier about 1500 feet; these form a favourite promenade, commanding a view of the Downs and the cliffs of Calais, thirty miles distant, together with the towns of Sandwich and Deal, and the

rich valleys of East Kent. Ellington, near Ramsgate, is the seat of John Garret, Esq.

SARRE, on the river Wantsume, at the western extremity of the isle, 9 miles N.E. from Canterbury, contains 39 houses, and 191 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

STONAR, one mile N. from Sandwich, contains 9 houses, and 44 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Dudley.

WOOD, 3 miles S.W. from Margate, contains 32 houses, and 212 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Acol.

WESTGATE HUNDRED.

THE CITY OF CANTERBURY, 56 miles from London, contains 2408 houses, and 12,745 inhabitants. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-councilmen, including a sheriff and town-clerk, a chamberlain, coroner, and other officers. The city is divided into six wards, Burgate, North Gate, Redingate, St. George's Gate, West Gate, and Wincheap Gate, to each of which two aldermen are appointed. A court of Burghmote for the city is held every fourth Tuesday, and a general court of quarter sessions, &c. The petty sessions for the Stowe and Wingham division are also held here. Canterbury sends two members to Parliament, and the right of election is in the citizens and freemen. The present members are the Honourable Richard Watson and Lord Fordwich. Here is a market on Wednesday, toll free, for hops, and on Wednesday and Saturday for provisions. The annual fairs are 14th May for toys, and 10th October for cattle. The city contains the following parishes:—All Saints, a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown; St. Alphege, a rectory, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop; St. Andrew, a rectory, value 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop, Dean, and Chapter; St. George the Martyr, a rectory, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; Holy Cross, Westgate within, a vicarage, value 13*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop, Dean and Chapter alternately; St. Margaret, a rectory, in the patronage of the Archdeacon; St. Martin, a rectory, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop and Dean and Chapter; St. Mary Broden, a vicarage, value 4*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of H. L. Warner, Esq.; St. Mary Breadman, a rectory; St. Mary Magdalen, a rectory, value 4*l.* 10*s.*; St. Mary, North Gate, a vicarage, value 11*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; St. Mildred, a rectory, value 17*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; St. Paul, a vicarage, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, (this parish includes Longport and the dissolved monastery of St. Augustine); St. Peter, a rectory, value 3*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, the precinct of the Archbishop's palace, and the precinct of Christchurch.

In every view of this city the cathedral rises with superlative beauty: its erection was commenced by Lanfranc Abbot of Caen, whom William the Conqueror made primate of England, and was carried on during the prelacy of Anselm, his successor, under the direction of Prior Conrad, whose taste and ability excited the wonder of his contemporaries. The church was dedicated to Christ by Archbishop Ralph in 1114. After the murder of Archbishop Becket in 1170 the building was re-consecrated, a measure which led to numerous benefactions and honours characteristic of the superstition of the age. A shrine having been subsequently prepared for the canonized martyr in the centre of Trinity chapel, his remains were thence translated in 1220 with the utmost pomp in the presence of King Henry III., and the festival of the translation of St. Thomas became an anniversary of the highest splendour, attended by a grand display of the riches and greatness of the convent. It is to this festival we are indebted for one of the most curious as well as most ancient poems in the English language, The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer. The successive Archbishops, possessed of ample means, contributed to the improvement of the cathedral. During the prelacy of Archbishop Peckham many additions were made to the edifice under Prior Eastry. In 1376 a vast alteration was commenced by Archbishop Sudbury, and continued under Archbishops Arundel and Chicheley, when the nave was entirely rebuilt. Prior Chillenden, a learned and ingenious monk, directed the works. Prior Sellings, elected in 1472, rebuilt the central tower called Bell Harry, 235 feet in height, a magnificent structure, to which Cardinal Morton contributed largely. The whole of the western front, with the exception of the northern tower, was the work of Chillenden. The choir is of Anglo-Norman

architecture. On the northern side of the cathedral are the cloisters, the chapter-house, and the remains of the Archbishop's palace. The treasury is a square Anglo-Norman tower at the east end, where the pastoral staff of Becket and the numerous relics described by Erasmus were deposited before the Dissolution. In the church, amongst abundant objects of interest, are monuments of the following Archbishops:—Abp. Theobald, ob. 1162, in Trinity chapel; Abp. Walter, ob. 1207, in the south aisle; Cardinal Abp. Langton, ob. 1228, in the Somerset chapel; Abp. Peckham, ob. 1292, in the martyrdom; his effigy is of oak, and was probably once covered with metal; Abp. Reynold, ob. 1327, in the south aisle; Abp. Meopham, ob. 1333, in the south aisle, at the entrance of St. Anselm's chapel; Abp. Stratford, ob. 1341, in the south aisle; Abp. Sudbury, beheaded in 1381, in the south aisle; Abp. Courtenay, ob. 1396, near that of Edward Prince of Wales; Abp. Chicheley, ob. 1443, in the north aisle; Abp. Kemp, ob. 1454, in the south aisle; Abp. Bourchier, ob. 1486, in the north aisle; Cardinal Abp. Morton, ob. 1501, in the crypt or under-croft; Abp. Warham, ob. 1534, in the martyrdom; Cardinal Abp. Pole, ob. 1558; he was the last Archbishop interred here; his monument is on the north side of Becket's Crown. The following Archbishops are recorded to have been buried here, but no memorials at present remain:—Abp. Cuthbert, ob. 759; Abp. Theogild, ob. 832, in the north transept; Abp. Odo, ob. 958, in the choir; St. Dunstan, ob. 988, in the crypt; Abp. Lanfranc, ob. 1089, behind the high altar; St. Anselm, ob. 1107, in the chapel which retains his name; Abp. Rodolph, ob. 1122, in the nave; Abp. Corbell, ob. 1136; St. Thomas à Becket, ob. 1170, in the crypt; but his shrine stood in the centre of Trinity chapel, which was thence called Becket's Crown; Abp. Richard, ob. 1184, at the end of the north aisle of the Lady chapel; Abp. Winchilsey, ob. 1313, in the south transept; Abp. Ufford, ob. 1349, in the martyrdom; Abp. Bradwardine, ob. 1349, in St. Anselm's chapel; Abp. Islip, ob. 1366, in the nave; Abp. Wittlesey, ob. 1375, in the nave; Abp. Arundel, ob. 1413, in the nave; Abp. Stafford, ob. 1452, in the martyrdom; Abp. Dene, ob. 1502, in the martyrdom. Leland states that there were ten Archbishops buried in the crypt or under-croft, where some slabs with indentations of mitred figures still remain; and many very large slabs of marble, which had evidently been inlaid with mitred figures under canopies, were removed from the nave of the cathedral in 1788 to the pavement of the chapter-house, where they produce a very interesting effect. There are numerous monumental remains of royal and eminent persons in the various chapels in this cathedral: the most prominent are those of Edward the Black Prince, with his effigies of brass, gilt and burnished; and of King Henry IV. and his Queen in Trinity chapel. The kneeling figure of Dean Wotton, ob. 1566, is also a very remarkably fine piece of sculpture. The painted glass in this cathedral is exceedingly interesting from its extreme antiquity, the windows at the eastern end in particular, which are so complicated in their design that considerable time might be employed in the investigation and description of them. They consist of a variety of circles and squares, each containing an historical subject chiefly from the Old Testament; but the Passion of St. Thomas with the Legend of his Miracles is said to form a part. Richly ornamented borders, composed of the same brilliant colours, are so interwoven with the pieces of history, that the appearance of the whole, although extremely splendid, is confused. Labels with the name or circumstance inscribed denote the particular subject; as over a walled castle is to be observed *BABILONE*; but from the height, and the size of the letters being small, are not sufficiently legible to develop the chain of history intended to be conveyed by their means. These windows present the finest specimens of the early state of the art of painting on glass in the kingdom. The windows of the transepts are of much more modern date, that in the north transept having been presented by King Edward IV. The cloisters situated on the north side of the church are singularly rich in decoration; the ceiling is groined, and the intersections are covered with more than 800 shields of arms of benefactors, &c. This portion of the cathedral indeed presents an heraldic assemblage unparalleled in any other church. (*Vide Heraldic Notices* by Willement, 4to. 1827.) Amongst the many venerable remains of architecture which this city contains, the precincts of the cathedral are far from being the least interesting. Here are to be found many examples of the ancient domestic styles, particularly in the Green Court on the north side of the cathedral church, where in the monastic ages stood the residence of the successive priors of Christchurch. As the income of the office was great, their lodging, including a hall and chapel, were

spacious, and at the Reformation was appropriated to the deanery; but being destroyed by an accidental fire was rebuilt in 1570. The dean's-hall, formerly a part of this structure, was demolished during a puritanical frenzy, excited by the performance of plays in it by the King's scholars. The Green Court gate-house, of Anglo-Norman architecture, was the outer entrance to the Priory: near it are the remains of a hall, now the register's office. The entrance to this building, erected for the accommodation of pilgrims, is extremely curious, and particularly worthy of notice. St. Augustine's Abbey, in the eastern suburb of Canterbury, was founded by King Ethelbert for Black monks of the Benedictine order, and was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul: its walls enclosed about sixteen acres of ground, with a principal front towards the west. The gate-house at one extremity of this front, a very elegant and highly enriched specimen of this description of ancient architecture, is now almost the only remain of the once celebrated abbey. The late *James Wyatt* adapted the general design of this gate-house in the eastern towers of Font-hill Abbey; and *John Carter* pronounced it "the very perfection of the art of architecture." Its great merit is the simplicity as well as the elegance of its design, resulting from the extreme chastity of its proportions; the enrichments are comprised of an abundance of beautiful mouldings rather than of sculptured ornaments, a mode of decoration peculiar to the period: another gate-house opposite to Burgate formed the opposite extremity to the western front of the abbey precinct. St. Ethelbert's Tower, part of the western front of the Abbey church, recorded to have been built in 1087, having been undermined for the sake of the very fine stone, fell down in 1822. At the Dissolution, St. Augustine's Abbey was converted to a palace by King Henry VIII. Queen Elizabeth kept her court here in 1573. It was afterwards granted to Lord Cobham, who was attainted in 1603. King James granted it to Robert Cecil Lord Essenden; and soon afterwards it became the property of Thomas Lord Wotton. King Charles I. was married here 13th June, 1625; and King Charles II. lodged here on his passage at the Restoration. The estate has descended from the Wotton family to that of Hales its present possessor. Canterbury Castle, supposed to have been built by William the Conqueror, is larger than that of Rochester, being 88 feet by 80 in dimension. The original portal was on the north side, and the state chambers on the third story, where alone are found large windows. The principal room in the centre of the edifice was 60 feet by 30; two others on the southern side were each 28 feet by 15, and one on the northern side was 20 feet by 15. In the latter end of the reign of James I. this castle was granted away from the Crown and became private property: it is now a storehouse for the gas and water-works' company of the city.

DUNKIRK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Canterbury, contains 103 houses, and 543 inhabitants. This woodland district, which is extra-parochial, comprises the ancient forest of Blean, and extends from Boughton Hill eastward to Harbledown, and from Whitstable to Chatham southward.

ST. DUNSTAN'S, a parish contiguous to the western side of the city of Canterbury, contains 128 houses, and 719 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop. In the Roper chapel of this church was formerly preserved the skull of Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII.: it was placed on the coffin of his daughter Margaret Roper. In this suburb is an annual fair on 9th July.

ST. GREGORY'S, an extra-parochial district, contiguous to the eastern side of the city of Canterbury, contains 64 houses, and 372 inhabitants. It comprises the site of the priory of St. Gregory, founded by Archbishop Lanfranc for regular Black Canons of the order of St. Augustine, about 1084.

HACKINGTON, or *St. Stephen's*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. from Canterbury, contains 65 houses, and 349 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. Hales Place, near this village, is the seat of Sir Edward Hales, Bart.

HARBLEDOWN, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.W. from Canterbury, contains 138 houses, and 678 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Here is an hospital, founded by Archbishop Lanfranc in 1084, where was formerly preserved St. Thomas à Becket's slipper, one of the relics mentioned by Erasmus.

STAPLEGATE, an extra-parochial district contiguous to the northern extremity of the city of Canterbury, contains 38 houses, and 257 inhabitants.

THANINGTON, 2 miles S.W. from Canterbury, contains 53 houses, and 374 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. A priory, dedicated to St. James, was founded here in the reign of Henry II., which at the Dissolution was valued at 32*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* per annum: the site was granted in 1551 to Robert Dartnall.

WHITSTABLE HUNDRED.

BLEANE, 2 miles N.W. from Canterbury, contains 82 houses, and 438 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Comus and St. Damian, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of East Bridge Hospital.

SEA SALTER, 5½ miles N.W. from Canterbury, contains 128 houses, and 654 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Alphage, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Here is an oyster fishery.

WHITSTABLE, 6 miles N.W. from Canterbury, contains 275 houses, and 1611 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, value 22*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

WINGHAM HUNDRED.

ASH, 2 miles E. from Wingham, contains 360 houses, and 2020 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

GOODNESTONE, 2½ miles S.E. from Wingham, contains 65 houses, and 432 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a curacy. Goodnestone Park, the seat of Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart., consists of upwards of 200 acres of beautifully diversified land, the gentle undulations of lawn being bounded by eminences covered with wood. The mansion, environed by a mass of the richest foliage, is a plain edifice of brick. Sir Brook Bridges, of Goodnestone, the first baronet of this family, was created by George I. 19th April 1718.

NONINGTON, 4½ miles S. from Wingham, contains 129 houses, and 730 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

WINGHAM, 34 miles E. from Maidstone, and 62 from London, contains 190 houses, and 1085 inhabitants. Here are annual fairs on 12th May and 12th November for cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. A college was commenced by Archbishop Kilwardby, and endowed by his successor Archbishop Peckham, in 1286, valued at 84*l.* per annum at the Dissolution. It was granted in 1553 to Sir Thomas Palmer.

WOMENSWOULD, 5 miles S. from Wingham, contains 36 houses, and 233 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy.

2. Lathe of Aylesford

Is bounded on the north by the river Thames and county of Essex; on the east by Scray Lathe; on the south by the county of Sussex; and on the west by Sutton Lathe. It is divided into hundreds.

BRENCHLEY AND HORSEMONDEN HUNDRED.

BRENCHLEY, 4 miles N. from Lamberhurst, contains 390 houses, and 2264 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

HORSEMONDEN, 2 miles N.E. from Lamberhurst, contains 147 houses, and 1224 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

LAMBERHURST, 14 miles S.W. from Maidstone, and 40 miles from London, is chiefly in the county of Sussex.

CHATHAM AND GILLINGHAM HUNDRED.

CHATHAM, on the river Medway, 30 miles from London, contains 2645 houses, and 15,268 inhabitants, including that part of the parish within the city of Rochester which it wholly adjoins on the eastern side. Here is a weekly market on Saturday, plentifully supplied with every article of provision, and annual fairs on 15th May and 20th October for horses and cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, held by lease from the Dean and Chapter of Rochester: it was rebuilt in 1788 by the master carpenter of the dock-yard, when the marble monuments were at the same time replaced. This town has obtained consequence and celebrity for its dock-yard and arsenal, the last said to be the finest in the world, and is certainly an object of the greatest importance to the nation. Chatham dock-yard was greatly improved and enlarged as early as the reign of Elizabeth, who built Upnor Castle for its defence. King Charles I. caused additional store-houses to be erected, and extended its site; and King Charles II. paid great attention to its improvement. The dock-yard and ordnance-wharf occupy about a mile in length, and present a series of buildings on a large scale, comprising the houses of the resident commissioner and officers of the yard, spacious store-houses, some nearly 700 feet in length, and a sail-loft upwards of 200 feet. Here vast quantities of stores, constantly demanded for the supply of the British fleet, are arranged, so as to be procured on emergency with the greatest regularity and dispatch. Smiths' forges, for anchors of nearly five tons weight, and a rope-house 11,040 feet long, where cables for the largest ships are made. In the yard are four docks for repairing, and six slips for building ships. The ordnance-wharf on the southern side of the dock-yard is only separated from it by a flight of steps for the convenience of embarkation. The guns are here arranged in tiers, with the name of the ship to which they belong marked upon them, as well as their weight of metal. The fortification, known as Chatham lines, was commenced in 1750, and extends from the banks of the Medway to beyond the extremity of the dock-yard, including, besides the naval establishments, barracks for the garrison, the church of Chatham, and the hamlet of Brompton on the summit of the high ground on the south-eastern side of the yard. Gundulph Bishop of Rochester, in the reign of William II., founded St. Bartholomew's hospital, which is still existing under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. From Chatham Hill, eastward of the town, is an extensive and beautiful prospect.

GILLINGHAM, 1½ mile E. from Chatham, contains 1041 houses, and 6209 inhabitants, which return, however, includes persons in the ordnance barracks, and on board ships lying in the river Medway. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Brazen Nose College Oxford, and the Governors of Middleton School. The Archbishops of Canterbury had formerly a palace here. Grange is a hamlet of this parish, and a member of the port of Hastings. Twedale and Lydsing, or *Lidgen*, are also hamlets.

THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, 8½ miles N. from Maidstone, and 29 from London, contains 4135 houses, and 24,063 inhabitants. It is situated on the River Medway, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, twelve common-councilmen, a town-clerk, three serjeants at mace, and a water-bailiff. The mayor and citizens hold a court of admiralty once a year for regulating the oyster fishery in those creeks and branches of the river Medway that are within their jurisdiction. The petty sessions for the northern division of the Lathe of Aylesford are held here, and the assizes are held here and at Maidstone alternately. The town-hall, erected in 1687, contains portraits of King William III., Queen Anne, Sir Cloudesley Shovell, and other eminent characters. Rochester returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred in the reign of Edward I.: the right of election is vested in the freemen, amounting to about 600. The present members are Ralph Bernal, Esq. and John Mills, Esq. The market is held on Friday, and there are annual fairs 30th May and 11th December for horses and cattle, &c. The bridge over the Medway is 560 feet in length, and consists of eleven arches: like old London Bridge, it is built on wooden starlings, which cause a fall of water during ebb tide both strong and rapid. It was erected in the reign of Richard II., principally at the expense of John Lord Cobham and Sir Robert Knollys, K.G., whose donations, with others, were so considerable, that the bridge has been since kept in repair by that means alone. The entrance to the bridge is from

Chapel-street, so called from a chantry founded by Lord Cobham, of which building it is said there are still vestiges in part of the Crown Inn.

The bishoprick of Rochester is the smallest, and next to Canterbury the most ancient in England, having been founded by Saint Augustine about the year 604. The cathedral church was originally built by Ethelbert King of Kent, when it was dedicated to St. Andrew. It was afterwards rebuilt by Bishop Gundulph in 1080. The Bishop of Rochester is styled Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Archbishop claimed, and for several centuries had, the disposal of the bishopric. In all solemn processions the Bishop of Rochester was cross-bearer to the Archbishop. The diocese contains only a small part of this county, with the parish of Iselham in Cambridgeshire, and Freckenham in the county of Suffolk, including in the whole about 98 parishes. The see is valued in the King's books at 358*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, and was computed to be worth 2400*l.* The arms of the see are *Argent, on a saltier gules, an escallop or.*

To the cathedral belong also a dean, an archdeacon, a chancellor, a treasurer, six prebendaries, a chanter, and other officers. The cathedral stands southward of the High-street. The western front, 81 feet in length, of Anglo-Norman architecture, is highly enriched, and contains statues of Henry I. and his queen. In St. William's chapel is buried Walter de Merton Bishop of Rochester, and founder of Merton College Oxford, who died in 1277. His monument having been destroyed at the time of the Reformation, the Society of Merton College rebuilt the tomb, which bears two inscriptions. This cathedral was long suffered to remain neglected, but an extensive repair has since the year 1827 been carried on under the direction of *Mr. Cottingham*, from funds supplied wholly by the dean and chapter. A more careful and attentive architect could not have been found, as the result has amply proved, in a more correct restoration of the architectural peculiarities of this very ancient cathedral than is usually exhibited.

Rochester Castle, one of the finest examples of the style of architecture of the Anglo-Norman era in the kingdom, stands on the banks of the Medway, being built on the brow of a hill, with its principal tower so situated as to command both the river and the adjacent country. The castle was anciently fortified with strong outworks and deep ditches, with a large area enclosed for the use of the garrison. It was built about the year 1088 by Gundulph, a monk of Bec in Normandy, Bishop of Rochester, and the most celebrated architect of his age. Little now remains of the castle except the keep or master tower, which is in dimension about 75 feet by 72; but it is only the exterior walls that enable us to judge of its former magnificence. King James I. in 1610 granted this castle to Sir Anthony Weldon of Swanscombe, whose descendants demolished the interior for the sake of the timber; the walls defy destruction. Rochester contains two parishes: St. Margaret, a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; and St. Nicholas, a vicarage, value 20*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. The church of Strood is also within the liberties of the city. In the reign of Elizabeth Richard Watts built the alms-houses here, which continue to bear his name, and he afterwards devised the greater part of his property for the support of the charitable establishment which he had founded. Amongst the directions which he gives for the management of the alms-houses, he desires that there shall be provided "six good mattresses or flock-beds, and other good and sufficient furniture, to harbour and lodge poor travellers or wayfaring men, being no common rogues or proctors, and they the said wayfaring men to harbour and lodge therein no longer than one night."

EYHORNE HUNDRED.

BEARSTEAD, 2½ miles N.E. from Maidstone, contains 107 houses, and 566 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

BICKNOR, 4½ miles S.W. from Milton, contains 8 houses, and 53 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

BOUGHTON MALHERB, 5 miles W. from Charing, contains 52 houses, and 475 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 15*s.* Here are some remains of a curious ancient mansion, built by Sir Edward Wotton, treasurer of

Calais in the reign of Henry VIII.: it was visited by Queen Elizabeth in 1573, and in expectation probably of a repetition of the Queen's condescension, the great hall was erected in 1579, part of which yet stands.

BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA, 4 miles S. from Maidstone, contains 139 houses, and 828 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

BREDHURST, 4½ miles S.E. from Chatham, contains 15 houses, and 134 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the rector of Hollingbourne.

BROOMFIELD, 5½ miles S.E. from Maidstone, contains 21 houses, and 115 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy.

CHART SUTTON, 4 miles S.E. from Maidstone, contains 64 houses, and 500 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

FRINSTED, 5½ miles N.W. from Charing, contains 22 houses, and 152 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

HARRIETSHAM, 7 miles E. from Maidstone, contains 90 houses, and 707 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of All Souls College Oxford.

HEADCORN, 9 miles S.W. from Charing, contains 184 houses, and 1191 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

HOLLINGBOURNE, 6 miles E. from Maidstone, contains 156 houses, and 1000 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory and vicarage; the rectory, value 28*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, and the vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, both in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. On Hollingbourne Hill is the seat of B. D. Duppa, Esq.

HUCKING, 6 miles E. from Maidstone, contains 17 houses, and 158 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy.

LANGLEY, 4 miles S.E. from Maidstone, contains 39 houses, and 263 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

LEEDS, 5 miles E. from Maidstone, contains 99 houses, and 515 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Leeds Castle, the seat of Piennes Wykeham Martin, Esq., stands in a moat which covers about eleven acres of land, and includes within its walls about three more. The outworks, containing the castle mill, were erected by William de Leybourne, in the reign of Edward I.; the gate-house and bridge about the same period. In 1512 Sir Henry Guldeford, comptroller of the household to King Henry VIII., was appointed constable of Leeds, and keeper of the park. The castle being then much decayed, was restored at the King's charge. The buildings which stood southward of the two principal divisions of the castle were pulled down in 1822 and rebuilt. The present front, which possesses but little architectural merit, is fortunately but little seen from the surrounding park.

LENHAM, 4½ miles N.W. from Charing, contains 300 houses, and 1959 inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and annual fairs on 6th June and 23rd October. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Chilson House is the seat of J. Douglas, Esq.

OTHAM, 3 miles S.E. from Maidstone, contains 63 houses, and 337 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

OTTERDEN, 3½ miles N. from Charing, contains 26 houses, and 172 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Otterden Place is the seat of — Wheler, Esq.

STOCKBURY, 5 miles W. from Milton, contains 73 houses, and 594 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

EAST SUTTON, 6 miles S.E. from Maidstone, contains 59 houses, and 312 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a curacy. Sir Robert Filmer, of East Sutton, was created baronet 24th December 1674. East Sutton Place is now the seat of the Rev. Sir John Filmer, Bart.

SUTTON VALENCE, or *Town Sutton*, 4½ miles S.E. from Maidstone, contains 202 houses, and 1058 inhabitants. Here is a free grammar-school. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

THORNHAM, 4 miles N.E. from Maidstone, contains 64 houses, and 523 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

ULCOMBE, 6½ miles S.E. from Maidstone, contains 115 houses, and 668 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Ulcombe Place, late the seat of the Marquess of Ormond, was bequeathed to Charles Harward Butler Clarke, Esq. in 1821.

WITCHLING, 10 miles E. from Maidstone, contains 15 houses, and 137 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

WORMSHILL, or *Wormsell*, 6 miles N.W. from Charing, contains 26 houses, and 165 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Governors of Christ's Hospital London.

HOO HUNDRED.

ALL HALLOWS, on the banks of the Thames, 7½ miles N.E. from Rochester, contains 33 houses, and 259 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

HIGH HALSTOW, 5 miles N. from Rochester, contains 49 houses, and 350 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

HOO, 4 miles N.E. from Rochester, contains 144 houses, and 960 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wesburgh, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

ST. MARY'S HOO, 6½ miles N.E. from Rochester, contains 30 houses, and 286 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 16*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

ST. JAMES, in the Isle of Grain, 9 miles N.E. from Rochester, contains 45 houses, and 254 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

STOKE, 6 miles N.E. from Rochester, contains 69 houses, and 350 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

LARKFIELD HUNDRED.

ADDINGTON, 7 miles N.W. from Maidstone, contains 43 houses, and 228 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

ALLINGTON, 2 miles N.W. from Maidstone, contains 6 houses, and 45 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Romney. Allington Castle is said to have been originally built by Sir Simon de Penchester, in the reign of Edward I. Queen Elizabeth granted the estate to Sir Jacob Astley, master of the jewel-house, from whom it has descended to the Marsham family. The remains of the ancient castle are exceedingly curious and interesting.

AYLESFORD, on the Medway, 3½ miles N.W. from Maidstone, contains 192 houses, and 1136 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. Richard Lord Grey of Codnor founded here an hospital of Carmelite or White Friars, which was granted in 1541 to Sir Thomas Wyatt, upon whose son's attainder it reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth to John Sidley.

BIRLING, 6½ miles N.W. from Maidstone, contains 82 houses, and 459 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Abergavenny.

BURHAM, 5 miles N. from Maidstone, contains 45 houses, and

236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*

DITTON, 3½ miles N.W. from Maidstone, contains 36 houses, and 192 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Aylesford.

LEYBOURNE, 5 miles N.W. from Maidstone, contains 53 houses, and 300 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Here is a free-school. Sir Roger Leybourne erected a castle here in the reign of Richard I.: his son William Leybourne entertained King Edward I. here on 25th Oct. 1285. Leybourne Grange is the seat of Sir Henry Hawley, who was created baronet 14th May 1795.

WEST MALLING, or *Town Malling*, 6 miles N.W. from Maidstone, contains 219 houses, and 1205 inhabitants. It has a market on Saturday, and annual fairs 12th August, 2nd October and 17th November. The petty sessions for the upper south division of the Lathe of Aylesford are held here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Sir Roger Twisden, Bart. Malling Abbey was founded by Gundulph Bishop of Rochester, in the reign of William II., for nuns of the order of St. Benedict, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in the reign of Richard I. At the Dissolution it was valued at 245*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* per annum, and the site was granted in exchange to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1540; but in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth it was resumed, and was granted in 1569 to Henry Cobham or Brook: a great part of the building yet remains.—East Malling, one mile distant from the above, contains 219 houses, and 1403 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Roger Twisden, Bart.

OFFHAM, 3½ miles S.E. from Wrotham, contains 46 houses, and 274 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

RYARSH, 5½ miles N.W. from Maidstone, contains 60 houses, and 359 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Sir Roger Twisden, Bart.

SNODLAND, 2 miles N.W. from Aylesford, contains 59 houses, and 438 inhabitants, including Paddlesworth. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester.

TROTTER'S CLIFFE, or *Trosley*, 2 miles N.E. from Wrotham, contains 45 houses, and 243 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester.

WOULDHAM, 3 miles S.W. from Rochester, contains 28 houses, and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester.

LITTLEFIELD HUNDRED.

MEREWORTH, 5 miles S.E. from Wrotham, contains 131 houses, and 711 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Le Despenser. Mereworth Castle was erected by John Fane Earl of Westmorland, who died in 1762, from a design by *Colin Campbell*, founded upon that of the Villa Capra of Palladio: it is built on the site of an ancient castle that had belonged to the Lords Abergavenny, and stands upon a gentle eminence, watered by a branch of the Medway, and encompassed by the most agreeable risings cultivated to the utmost perfection. In the collection of pictures at this mansion, which is numerous and valuable, is the celebrated 'Sigismunda' by *Coreggio*. Yotes Court, the seat of Viscount Torrington, was built in 1659 by James Master, Esq. The grounds comprise about 1000 acres.

WEST PECKHAM, 4 miles N.E. from Tunbridge, contains 81 houses, and 498 inhabitants, including Oxenheath. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. Here was a preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, valued at its dissolution at 63*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and the manor was granted in 1541 to Sir Robert Southwell. Oxenheath, the seat of Sir William Geary, Bart., is finely surrounded by woods interspersed with hop-plantations and cherry-orchards, and at no great distance from the banks of the Medway.

MAIDSTONE HUNDRED.

BARMING, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from Maidstone, contains 76 houses, and 406 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

BOXLEY, 3 miles N.E. from Maidstone, contains 201 houses, and 1166 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. William De Ippe Earl of Kent in 1146 founded here an abbey of Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, where was kept the celebrated crucifix or Rood of Grace. At the Dissolution the revenues of the abbey were 218*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* per annum, and in 1540 it was granted to Sir Thomas Wyatt. Boxley Hills command one of the finest views in the kingdom: upon one of these eminences is Kits Coty House, about a mile N.E. from Aylesford; it is composed of four huge unwrought stones, and placed so as to form a recess, which is covered by a fifth stone of an irregular form, and is generally supposed to mark the spot where Catigern, brother to Vortimer, a British king, was slain in battle.

DEPTLING, 3 miles N.E. from Maidstone, contains 58 houses, and 321 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 30*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

EAST FARLEIGH, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from Maidstone, contains 200 houses, and 1143 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

LINTON, 4 miles S. from Maidstone, contains 107 houses, and 686 inhabitants, including Crockhurst. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl Cornwallis. Linton Park, the seat of Earl Cornwallis, is an eminence commanding an extensive prospect over the Weald of Kent. The mansion is of the Corinthian order, and was built by *Cubitt*.

LOOSE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from Maidstone, contains 166 houses, and 882 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

MAIDSTONE, on the river Medway, in the very heart of the county, 35 miles from London, contains 2131 houses, and 12,508 inhabitants. It consists of four principal streets, uniting at the market-place. The market, held on Thursday for provisions, hops and grain, toll free, is accounted the largest and best in the county. The fairs are first Tuesday in every month, 13th February, 12th May, 20th June, and second Tuesday in October. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, 12 jurats, 40 common-councilmen, and other officers. The petty sessions for the eastern division of the Lathe of Aylesford are held here, and the assizes are held in the court-hall here and at Rochester alternately. The borough of Maidstone returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred by King Edward VI., and further confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, the right of election being vested in the freemen; the present members are Abraham Wildey Roberts, Esq., and Charles James Barnett, Esq. Some degree of celebrity was given to this town in the reign of Edward III., when John Ufford, then Archbishop of Canterbury, began to build a palace here for the prelates of that see: he died during the progress of its erection, but the edifice was completed by Archbishop Islip within a year or two after his consecration in 1349. Archbishop Courtenay, son of the Earl of Devonshire, in the reign of Richard II. founded here a college of secular priests, to which was added an hospital previously founded by Boniface Archbishop of Canterbury in 1260: it was valued in the whole at 212*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, and was granted in 1549 to Lord Cobham. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The interior of this edifice is exceedingly imposing in its architectural character, and contains many objects of great interest. In the chancel are stalls of the brethren of the college, twenty-eight in number, all of carved oak; beneath the seats are heads, foliage, &c., with the arms of Archbishop Courtenay, which mark the date of their construction. There are also several ancient monuments: the principal are those of the family descended from the Lords of Astley Castle in Warwickshire; John Astley, master of the jewel-house to Queen Elizabeth, ob. 1596; Sir John Astley, master of the revels to King James and King Charles, ob. 1639; and Jacob Lord Astley of Reading, ob. 1652. In the High-street of the town is an ancient mansion called by tradition Astley House; it has bay-windows and carved cornices, but it

is doubtful if it was the actual residence of the family. On the road leading to Chatham, at the distance of half a mile from the town, are very large and commodious barracks, which together with those of Ashford and Hythe form the grand military depôt of this part of the kingdom. The river Medway is navigable as high up as Tonbridge, whence great quantities of fine timber, which grow in the Wealds, find an easy carriage. At Maidstone the trade becomes more considerable, the tide flowing as high as the bridge; vessels are hence freighted to London with corn, paper and hops; the last a great source of wealth to the inhabitants of the town, being the principal commodity of the county. Near this town is also the most extensive manufacture of paper perhaps in Europe. The Mote, the seat of the Earl of Romney, is situated about a mile south-eastward from the town, and was in early times the estate of the potent family of Leybourne, whose castellated mansion moated round gave rise to its present denomination. At the foot of the knoll, on which the modern mansion stands, winds a branch of the Medway, which is here crossed by a light and elegant bridge. In this park His Majesty George III. reviewed the Kentish volunteers on the 1st August, 1799; and upon the spot where the royal tent was placed is now a circular Doric temple, erected to commemorate the event.

SHAMWELL HUNDRED.

CHALK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Gravesend, contains 82 houses, and 424 inhabitants, including the parish of Denton, in which there is no church, as well as East and West Chalk. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

CLIFFE, on the banks of the Thames, 5 miles N. from Rochester, contains 146 houses, and 673 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 50*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

COBHAM, 5 miles W. from Rochester, contains 116 houses, and 646 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage; in it are monuments of the Brook family. Cobham Hall, the seat of the Earl of Daruley, was chiefly built by Brook Lord Cobham, in the reign of Elizabeth, as appears by the dates from 1582 to 1599 cut in several places. A gallery in the north wing, 136 feet by 24, contains a valuable collection of pictures; at the end of which is an apartment in which Queen Elizabeth is reported to have slept in one of her progresses through this county. In the great hall, 50 feet by 36, the ceiling bears the arms of Charles Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G., and the motto, "Avant D'Arnley." The park and woods are very extensive, and many of the trees are very picturesque; of these the most remarkable is a chestnut-tree, known by the name of the Four Sisters, which measure more than 30 feet in circumference: eastward of the house is an eminence commanding a most striking and interesting view of Rochester Castle, cathedral, dock-yards, and various other objects comprehended in the course of the Medway, to Sheerness and the Nore. John Lord Cobham made the parish-church collegiate, and founded a college, which was rebuilt by William Lord Cobham, for twenty poor people.

COOLING, or *Cowling*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Rochester, contains 15 houses, and 124 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 14*l.* The gate-house of Cooling Castle, an ancient seat of the Cobhams, is still standing; the castle was originally square in plan; it was flanked by towers and surrounded by a moat, which is partly filled up.

CUXTON, 3 miles W. from Rochester, contains 31 houses, and 384 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester.

FRINDSBURY, 2 miles N. from Rochester, contains 279 houses, and 1562 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester. In this parish is Upnor Castle on the banks of the Medway, where there is a magazine of powder for the use of the royal navy.

HALLING, on the Medway, 4 miles S. from Rochester, contains 50 houses, and 346 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

HIGHAM, or *Lillechurch*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Rochester, contains 87 houses, and 568 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the

Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge. A Benedictine priory was founded here about 1151 by King Stephen, whose daughter Mary became one of the nuns; it was suppressed in 1521 by Fisher Bishop of Rochester, and the next year granted by the King to St. John's College.

SHORNE, 4 miles S.E. from Gravesend, contains 115 houses, and 776 inhabitants, including Merston. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

STROOD adjoins the city of Rochester, and contains 454 houses, and 2764 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

TOLTINGTROUGH HUNDRED.

GRAVESEND, the first port in the river Thames, 22 miles from London, and 16 N.W. from Maidstone, contains 646 houses, and 3814 inhabitants. This town, conjointly with Milton, is governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, and 24 common-councilmen. The town-hall, built in 1764, has an open space beneath, in which the poultry market is kept. The weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, and there are annual fairs on 23d April for toys, and 24th October for horses, &c. The East and West India trade, and outward bound ships in general, are here supplied with live and dead stock and vegetables; a considerable portion of the adjacent land being under garden culture for that purpose, and also for the supply of the London market: the asparagus here is remarkably fine. This town is also well supplied with fish; a number of smacks are engaged in the cod and haddock fishery, and most of the Dutch turbot vessels lie off Gravesend and send their cargoes to Billingsgate in small boats. The Corporation of London claims the right of conservancy on the river Thames and Medway within certain limits; and two courts of conservancy for the county are generally held every year at Gravesend, which is usually called the extremity of the port of London, although its rights extend to the North Foreland. Its immediate jurisdiction extends to about a mile below this town, beyond which coals pay no duty to the city. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it was rebuilt in 1733. Milton adjoins the east side of the town, and is within the liberty of the Corporation of Gravesend: it contains 462 houses, and 2769 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Rochester. Here was formerly a chapel, which at the Dissolution was granted to Sir Henry Wyatt: from a garden near its site is a fine view of that part of the Thames called the Hope, with a distant prospect of the Essex hills on the opposite coast.

IFIELD, 3 miles S.E. from Gravesend, contains 12 houses, and 55 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Shinglewell. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 7*s.*

LUDESDOWN, 5 miles S.W. from Rochester, contains 35 houses, and 235 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

MEOPHAM, 6 miles S. from Gravesend, contains 111 houses, and 833 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury: it was built by Archbishop Courtenay, who died in 1396.

NORTHFLEET, on the river Thames, 1½ mile W. from Gravesend, contains 351 houses, and 1964 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a vicarage, value 21*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it is situated on a hill of chalk, commanding extensive views over the county of Essex on the opposite side of the river. It is now much frequented in the bathing-season.

NURSTED, or *Nutsted*, 4½ miles S.W. from Gravesend, contains 6 houses, and 33 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mildred, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 15*s.*

THE LOWEY OF TONBRIDGE.

HADLOW, 3 miles N.E. from Tonbridge, contains 277 houses, and 1757 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* Near Hadlow are the seats of Walter May, Esq., and the Rev. P. Money Penny.

TONBRIDGE, or *Tunbridge*, on the Medway, 13 miles S.W. from Maidstone, and 30 miles from London, contains 1155 houses, and 7406 inhabitants. At the entrance of this town from London is a causeway consisting of several bridges over various streams, which here join the river Medway; and near the principal bridge, built in 1776, is a wharf for the reception of the timber brought hither from the Weald, and afterwards sent down the Medway. Here is a market on Friday, and the first Tuesday in every month for cattle and sheep. The annual fairs are on Ash Wednesday and 5th July. The petty sessions for the lower south division of the Lathe of Aylesford are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*: it is a large edifice, and contains some good monuments of different families. A priory of Black Canons, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was founded here by Richard de Clare Earl of Hertford about the latter end of the reign of Henry I.: its revenue was valued at 169*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* per annum, and it was dissolved at the instigation of Cardinal Wolsey in 1525, who then had a grant of the estates. The free grammar-school, founded by Sir Andrew Judd, lord mayor of London in 1551, is situated at the north end of the town, and is under the patronage of the Skinners' Company of London. The Rev. Vicesimus Knox was master from about 1779 to 1812, when he resigned in favour of his son the Rev. Thomas Knox. There are still remains of the once extensive castle, the seat of the Earls of Gloucester, lords of Tonbridge. The gate-house or entrance tower is one of the most interesting structures of that description, and appears from the style of its architecture to have been erected early in the reign of Henry III. The north front is remarkable for the high arches over the portal, containing the earliest example of machicolations and grove for the portcullis. The state chamber on the third story of this entrance tower appears to have been very magnificent and of great dimensions, including the whole area of the tower. From the upper part of this tower may yet be traced the remains of a covered way leading to the keep, a round tower on the summit of an artificial mount, the walls of which are in part left. From the ancient Earls of Gloucester this castle descended to the Stafford family, and upon the attainder of Edward Duke of Buckingham in 1521 it fell to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth granted it to her kinsman and lord chamberlain Henry Lord Hunsdon K.G., but it does not appear to have been inhabited since the fall of the Duke of Buckingham. The hamlets of Hilden and Southborough are in this parish.

Tonbridge Wells is situated partly in Tonbridge and Speldhurst parishes in this county, and partly in that of Frant in the county of Sussex, and consists of Mount Ephraim, Mount Pleasant, Mount Sion, and the Wells, which altogether form a considerable place; but the last is the centre of business and pleasure, where are situated the assembly-rooms, public parade and chapel, dedicated to King Charles the Martyr, which was originally built about 1685, but was enlarged in 1703. The springs, seven in number, were first enclosed by Lord Abergavenny; and the goods manufactured here, called Tonbridge ware, are well known in every part of the kingdom. The rides in the neighbourhood include a variety of picturesque scenes, amongst which the high rocks on the Sussex side are much admired. Bounds is the seat of the Earl of Caledon. Somer Hill, the seat of James Alexander, Esq., M.P., is an eminence rising amidst the most abundant fertility and extensive woodlands, upon which formerly stood a lodge, the residence of the bailiff of the chase in the forest of Tonbridge, a retainer of the lords of the castle. Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Francis Walsingham, K.G., from whom it descended to the Earl of Clanricard, advanced by King James I. to the English titles of Viscount Tonbridge and Lord Somerhill, 3rd April 1624; and by King Charles created Earl of St. Albans, &c. 23rd August 1628: he built the present mansion, and died here in 1635. It is large, and retains a fine old character: the western front overlooks the town of Tonbridge and a beautiful tract of country.

TWYFORD HUNDRED.

WEST FARLEIGH, 3 miles S.W. from Maidstone, contains 58 houses, and 364 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

HUNTON, 4½ miles S.W. from Maidstone, contains 116 houses, and 683 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop

of Canterbury: this was the rectory of Dr. Beilby Porteus, afterwards Bishop of London. Hunton Court is the seat of Thomas Turner, Esq.

NETTLESTEAD, 5 miles S.W. from Maidstone, contains 34 houses, and 255 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

EAST PECKHAM, 5½ miles N.E. from Tonbridge, contains 278 houses, and 1724 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

TESTON, 4 miles S.W. from Maidstone, contains 48 houses, and 259 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* Sir William Boteler of Teston was created baronet July 3, 1641; and Sir Charles Middleton, September 4, 1781. Barham Court is the seat of Lady Barham. It is situated in the road from Tonbridge to Maidstone, one of the most picturesque in the county, and commands a rich prospect over the vale.

WATERINGBURY, 5 miles W. from Maidstone, contains 176 houses, and 915 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. In this parish are the hamlets of Lilly and Pizein Well. Sir Thomas Style of Wateringbury was created baronet April 21, 1627. Wateringbury Place is the seat of Colonel Jones.

YALDING, 5 miles S.W. from Maidstone, contains 354 houses, and 2414 inhabitants. It is situated at the confluence of the Bewley and Theyse rivulets with the Medway. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

WASHLINGSTONE HUNDRED.

ASHURST, 4½ miles W. from Tonbridge Wells, contains 31 houses, and 208 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

BIDBOROUGH, 2 miles S.W. from Tonbridge, contains 34 houses, and 192 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*

CAPLE, 3 miles S.E. from Tonbridge, contains 48 houses, and 330 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a curacy.

PEMBURY, 3½ miles S.E. from Tonbridge, contains 149 houses, and 891 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, in the presentation of the University of Oxford.

SPELDHURST, 2½ miles N.W. from Tonbridge Wells, contains 297 houses, and 2297 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 5*s.*

TUDELEY, 2¼ miles E. from Tonbridge, contains 57 houses, and 546 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*

WROTHAM HUNDRED.

IGHTHAM, 1½ mile S.W. from Wrotham, contains 158 houses, and 867 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* In this parish are the remains of a vast entrenchment, called Oldbury Camp; its form is very irregular, approaching nearest to that of an oval: but the boundaries are very imperfect. It occupies the entire summit of the hill, and is surrounded by a ditch encompassing an area of about 137 acres. Ightham Court is the seat of — James, Esq.

SHIPBOURNE, 3½ miles N. from Tonbridge, contains 67 houses, and 402 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy. Fair Lawn, the seat of John Simpson, Esq., is a large, substantial, and convenient edifice, adorned with very extensive shrubberies and pleasure-grounds, and most excellent gardens, and seated in a finely wooded park, the smooth verdure of which may account for its name. This estate belonged to Sir Henry Vane, treasurer of the household to King Charles I., and descended to the eccentric Lord Vane, who married the widow of Lord William Hamilton, and daughter of Francis Hawes of Purley in Berkshire: the singular charms of this lady placed her in the very first rank of admired and

fashionable beauties during twenty years. The story of "A Lady of Quality" in the novel of Peregrine Pickle was written by her. The father of the poet Smart was possessed of an estate in the neighbourhood of Fair Lawn, and acted as steward to Lord Barnard. His son Christopher, probably named after his Lordship, was born at Shipbourne in 1722, and was a poet of some celebrity: he was introduced to the literary and fashionable world by Lord Barnard, and testified his gratitude for the patronage he received, by "An Ode to Lord Barnard," printed with his works: he died May 18, 1770.

STANSTEAD, 2 miles N. from Wrotham, contains 51 houses, and 292 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

WROTHAM, 10½ miles N.W. from Maidstone, and 24 miles from London, contains 408 houses, and 2357 inhabitants, including the townships of Hale, Nepicar, Plaxtol, Winfield, and Roughway. It has an annual fair on the 4th of March. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory and vicarage; the rectory, with the chapel of Stanstead, is valued at 50*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*, and the vicarage at 22*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*: both are in the patronage of the Crown. It is a large and handsome building, consisting of three aisles, a cross aisle, and an elegant chancel containing several curious brasses. The parish is very large, including almost the whole hundred to which it gives name. Wrotham was formerly the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, till the time of Archbishop Islip, who pulled down the chief part of the buildings for the sake of the materials, to complete the palace begun at Maidstone by his predecessor John Ufford. On Wrotham Heath are druidical remains. Sir John Rayney of Wrotham was created baronet January 22, 1642. St. Clere is the seat of John Larking, Esq.

3. Lathe of Scray

Is bounded on the north by the mouth of the river Medway and the North Sea; on the east by the Lathe of St. Augustine; on the south-east by Shepway Lathe; on the south-west by Sussex; and on the west by the Lathe of Aylesford.

EAST BARNFIELD HUNDRED.

HAWKHURST, 5 miles S.W. from Cranbrooke, containing 382 houses, and 2250 inhabitants, is situated on a pleasing eminence on the river Rother, commanding a fine prospect of the country about it, reaching to the coast. It is a large parish, extending into the county of Sussex. Here were formerly five crosses, or watch-houses, and a beacon, all of which but two are destroyed. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 10*s.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church Oxford. Here was interred Richard Kilburne, author of the "Topographie of Kent." Elford is the seat of R. Winch, Esq.; Lillesden, the seat of Captain Burrige; and Hall House, the seat of Mrs. Jennings.

BARCLAY HUNDRED.

BIDDENDEN, 5 miles N.E. from Cranbrooke, contains 218 houses, and 1544 inhabitants. The clothing manufacture first gave occasion to the population of this part of the country in the reign of Edward III., then introduced by the Flemings; but it has failed for many years past. Here is a free grammar-school. Two maiden sisters left some land adjoining to the glebe, of the rent of 20*l.* a year, which is held by the churchwardens, and the produce distributed in bread to the poor on Easter-day, each loaf being impressed with a representation of the donors. The fairs are on April 5th and November 8th, for cattle and horses. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 35*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The hamlets of Standen and Wachenden are in this parish.

BLACKBOURNE HUNDRED.

APPLEDORE, on the river Rother, 6 miles S.E. from Tenterden, contains 90 houses, and 559 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 21*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is built on the foundation of a fort or castle, which had been erected by the Danes, who sailed up to this town in the year 893, which it is supposed was destroyed by

The French in 1380. It was formerly a maritime town, but is now a small village, inhabited by graziers and others employed in the marshes. The fairs are on January 11 and June 22.

HIGH HALDEN, 3 miles N. from Tenterden, contains 83 houses, and 724 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

KENARDINGTON, 6 miles E. from Tenterden, contains 36 houses, and 196 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*

SHADOXHURST, 4½ miles S. from Ashford, contains 39 houses, and 244 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 13*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WOODCHURCH, 5 miles N.E. from Tenterden, contains 171 houses, and 1095 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Sir Edward Hales, of Woodchurch, was created baronet June 29, 1611.

BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN HUNDRED.

BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN, 3 miles E. from Feversham, contains 215 houses, and 1237 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1384 here was an hospital and chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, founded by Thomas at Hurst.

GRAVENEY, 3 miles N.E. from Feversham, contains 34 houses, and 194 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

HERNHILL, 4 miles E. from Feversham, contains 83 houses, and 477 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

SELLING, 3½ miles S.E. from Feversham, contains 68 houses, and 573 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

CALEHILL HUNDRED.

CHARING, 14 miles E. from Maidstone, contains 192 houses, and 1103 inhabitants. Here is a free-school, and fairs on April 29 and October 29. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 13*l.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Parsonage is the seat of Captain Johnson; and Pett Place, the seat of George Sayers, Esq.

LITTLE CHART, 7 miles N.W. from Ashford, contains 29 houses, and 303 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Here are many monuments of the Darells. Cale Hill is the seat of H. Darell, Esq.

EGERTON, 9 miles N.W. from Ashford, contains 122 houses, and 890 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy.

PLUCKLEY, 8½ miles N.W. from Ashford, contains 86 houses, and 663 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Pevington. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Surrenden, erected by Sir Edward Dering, who was created baronet February 1, 1627, is described by Philipot, in his History of Kent, to be "as eminent for its magnificence and beauty as for its contrivance and curiosity." The mansion stands on the brow of a hill, forming part of a range extending westward into the county of Surrey, in the midst of rich pasture and noble woods, and commanding a beautiful and varied prospect of a large extent of country: it is the seat of Sir Edward Dering, Bart.

SMARDEN, 8 miles N.E. from Cranbrooke, contains 184 houses, and 1038 inhabitants. Here is a free-school: the market is on Friday, and the fairs on 29th September and 10th October. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

WESTWELL, 5½ miles N. from Ashford, contains 107 houses, and 867 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is

a vicarage, value 13*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The east window of this church is full of singularly beautiful stained glass, very ancient, which has lately been carefully restored by Willement.

CHART AND LONGBRIDGE HUNDRED.

ASHFORD, on the river Stour, 20 miles S.E. from Maidstone, and 54 from London, contains 469 houses, and 2773 inhabitants. The town is situated on rising ground, overlooking the Weald: it is governed by a mayor, and has a court held every three weeks for the recovery of small debts. The petty sessions for Ashford division of Scray Lathe are held here. The market is on Saturday, and there are annual fairs on the first Tuesday in every month for cattle, on 17th May, 2nd August for wool, &c., 9th September and 23rd October for horses and cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The edifice was entirely rebuilt about the latter end of the reign of Edward IV., chiefly at the expense of Sir John Fogge, of Repton, comptroller of the household, who also founded a college in the town. The church contains a great many monuments deserving attention, the principal of which are in the south transept, chiefly in memory of the Snyths of Westenhanger, which are in excellent preservation, having been restored by the late Chief Baron Smyth.

BETHERSDEN, 5½ miles S.W. from Ashford, contains 142 houses, and 1001 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Beatrix, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

BROOK, 4 miles E. from Ashford, contains 24 houses, and 162 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

GREAT CHART, 2 miles W. from Ashford, contains 117 houses, and 659 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury: in it are several monuments of the Toke family, and also painted glass in the windows of the north and south aisles. Godinton, the seat of Nicholas Roundell Toke, Esq. is an Elizabethan mansion, on the banks of the Stour: the grounds are adorned by groves of remarkably fine chesnut-trees, and an eminence in the park is particularly distinguished as *The Godinton Toll*. The hall and staircase of the mansion are particularly interesting. In the hall-windows are four armorial compartments by Willement, beautifully executed in stained glass.

HINXHILL, 2½ miles E. from Ashford, contains 22 houses, and 146 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Sir J. Honeywood, Bart.

HOTHFIELD, 3 miles N.W. from Ashford, contains 74 houses, and 438 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Thanet. Hothfield Park, the seat of the Earl of Thanet, is on an eminence commanding an extensive view of a fine country, watered by the Stour, and several streams which rise about Charing and Westwell. The mansion was rebuilt about 1770.

KENNINGTON, 2 miles N.E. from Ashford, contains 65 houses, and 447 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

KINGSNORTH, or *Kingsnoth*, 3 miles S. from Ashford, contains 48 houses, and 372 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

MERSHAM, 3½ miles S.E. from Ashford, contains 89 houses, and 776 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mersham Hatch, the seat of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., has been in possession of the family ever since the year 1486. The present mansion is a large brick edifice, situated in a park, about 3½ miles in circuit, in a finely diversified part of the county, producing great quantities of hops and fruit: corn-fields and meadow-lands extend over hill and dale, and if viewed from the chalk-hills northward of the village, present a scene of picturesque fertility. Sir Norton Knatchbull of Mersham was created baronet 4th August 1641.

SEVINGTON, 3 miles S.E. from Ashford, contains 13 houses, and 86 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 14*s.*

WILLESBOROUGH, 2 miles S.E. from Ashford, contains 73 houses, and 483 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: it contains some fine ancient painted glass. It has been said that Otway founded the tragedy of the Orphan on a fact that happened in this parish.

CRANBROOKE HUNDRED.

CRANBROOKE, on a branch of the Medway, 14 miles S. from Maidstone, and 48 from London, contains 473 houses, and 3683 inhabitants. This town is governed by a constable, whose liberty extends into Benenden, Beddenden, Frittenden, Headcorn, Staplehurst, and Hawkhurst, neighbouring parishes. The petty sessions for the lower division of Scray Lathe are held here. The earliest woollen manufactory in the kingdom was established here by Flemings, in the reign of Edward III., but the trade has been long removed to the northern and western parts of England, where labour is cheaper; and the chief dependence of this town is upon its market, one of the largest in the county, held on Saturday; there are also fairs on 30th May and 19th September for horses and cattle. A free grammar-school was erected here by charter in the reign of Elizabeth, and a writing-school, founded in 1573. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. At Sissinghurst, about 3 miles northward from the village, was a noble mansion, built by Sir John Baker, who died in 1558. Sir Henry Baker, of this family, was created baronet 29th June 1611. The gate-house only of the ancient seat is now left.

FRITTENDEN, 4½ miles N.E. from Cranbrooke, contains 116 houses, and 799 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., M.P. for the county. The parishes of Goudhurst and Staplehurst are chiefly in Marden hundred.

FEVERSHAM HUNDRED.

BADLESMERE, 3½ miles S. from Feversham, contains 16 houses, and 113 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 2*s.*, in the patronage of Lord Sondes. Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere, steward of the household to Edward II., obtained license in 1319 to found a house of regular canons on his demesne here.

BUCKLAND, 3 miles N.W. from Feversham, contains 3 houses, and 22 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

DAVINGTON, 2 miles N.W. from Feversham, contains 31 houses, and 151 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a curacy. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here in 1153 by Fulk de Newenham. Their revenues were 21*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* per annum. It was deserted in 1535, and granted by the Crown in 1546 to Sir Thomas Cheney.

EASTLING, 5 miles S.W. from Feversham, contains 58 houses, and 406 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Winchilsea.

FEVERSHAM, or *Faversham*, on a branch of the Swale, 19 miles N. from Maidstone, and 47 from London, contains 683 houses, and 4208 inhabitants, including the out-liberty. The corporation of this town consists of a mayor, recorder or steward, town-clerk, two chamberlains, eleven jurats, and twenty-four common-councilmen. The petty sessions for the upper division of Scray Lathe are held here. London is supplied hence with corn, hops, apples, cherries, and oysters, and some of these commodities are also exported to Holland and the Baltic. The manufacture of gunpowder is also carried on in the neighbourhood. The markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, and there are annual fairs on February 25th and August 12th for linen and woollen drapery. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The spire of this edifice being raised upon flying buttresses like that of St. Nicholas at Newcastle, is a very pleasing object when viewed from the sea or the

road to Canterbury, distant about half a mile. The outline is beautiful, but its detail will not bear examination: it was erected by *G. Dance* about 1755. Stephen and Maud his Queen founded here a Benedictine abbey, dedicated to our Holy Saviour in 1147, and in which they were both buried,—the King in 1154, and the Queen in 1151; but their monuments were destroyed at the Reformation. The revenue of the abbey was valued at 286*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and the site was granted in 1539 to Sir Thomas Cheney. At Feversham King James II. was captured as he was attempting an escape from the kingdom after the arrival of the Prince of Orange in 1688.

GOODNESTON, 2 miles E. from Feversham, contains 13 houses, and 66 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

ISLE OF HARTY, 4½ miles N. from Feversham, contains 7 houses, and 45 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 6*s.* The grounds here are entirely pasture, on which are constantly feeding about four thousand sheep. The island is about 2 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth.

LEAVELAND, or *Leveland*, 4 miles S.W. from Feversham, contains 11 houses, and 69 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Sondes. It was built in the year 1222.

LUDDENHAM, 3 miles N.W. from Feversham, contains 32 houses, and 178 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

NEWNHAM, 4½ miles S.W. from Feversham, contains 67 houses, and 356 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

NORTON, 3½ miles W. from Feversham, contains 15 houses, and 98 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester. Norton Court, is the seat of Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Esq.

OARE, or *Ore*, on a branch of the Swale, 2 miles N. from Feversham, contains 34 houses, and 197 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

OSPRING, one mile S.W. from Feversham, contains 148 houses, and 912 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge, to which college the Maison Dieu, founded here by King Henry III. about the year 1235, was granted by Henry VIII. at the instigation of Bishop Fisher in 1515.

PRESTON, one mile S.E. from Feversham, contains 66 houses, and 351 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

SHELDWICK, 2½ miles S. from Feversham, contains 95 houses, and 545 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Lees Court is the seat of Lord Sondes: it was erected by Sir George Sondes, K.B., from a design by *Inigo Jones*, of the Ionic order. Having been instrumental in enforcing the claim of ship-money for King Charles I., after the Restoration he was created Earl of Feversham, Viscount Sondes of Lees Court, and Lord Throwley. He died at this seat in 1677.

STALISFIELD, 2 miles N.E. from Charing, contains 48 houses, and 340 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

STONE, one mile S.W. from Feversham, contains 10 houses, and 75 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

THROWLEY, 4 miles S.W. from Feversham, contains 94 houses, and 607 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Rugmere in St. Paul's Cathedral: it formerly belonged to a priory, a cell to the abbey of St. Bertin at St. Omer's in Artois, and after-

wards to the abbey of Sion, and was granted in exchange for lands in Marybone. In the chancel are many ancient monuments for the family of Sondes of Lees Court.

FELBOROUGH HUNDRED.

CHALLOCK, 4 miles N. from Ashford, contains 48 houses, and 381 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cosmus and St. Damian, is a curacy.

CHARTHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from Canterbury, contains 137 houses, and 855 inhabitants, including the chapelry of Horton. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 41*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

CHILHAM, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from Canterbury, contains 185 houses, and 1025 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the chancel is a monument by *Chantrey* of James Wildman, Esq. Chilham Castle, the seat of James Beckford Wildman, Esq., was erected in the reign of Charles I., by Sir Dudley Digges, Knt., Master of the Rolls, whose monument is in the church, as appears by an inscription on the entablature over the principal entrance: THE LORD IS MY HOUSE OF DEFENCE, AND MY CASTLE DUDLEY DIGGES—MARY KEMPE. It stands in a beautiful and commanding situation, upon an eminence, rising with a gentle ascent on the north side of the river Stour. Upon the extreme verge of the hill, which rises very abruptly on the side next the river, stands the keep, the only remains of the ancient castle of Chilham: it is apparently of Anglo-Norman construction, the principal feature of which is an octagonal tower, about 40 feet in diameter in the outward extent, and about 25 feet within the walls, being about eight feet in thickness. The ground-floor of this tower is now used as a brew-house, and is about 30 feet high, having over it what is supposed to have formerly been the principal state-chamber, panelled with oak. There were originally narrow loop-holes in four sides of this octagonal tower, but three of them have been enlarged and modernized. The great stairs of communication with the state-chamber, &c. occupy an area of about twelve feet diameter; they are continued up to the roof of the castle, which is covered with lead, affording a most pleasing and extensive view of the circumjacent country. The external walls of the keep are about five feet thick, enclosing an area nearly quadrangular, of about ninety feet diameter, having four turrets, now ruined, one at each angle, with a very narrow rampart, and a slight parapet round the walls. Sir Maurice Digges of Chilham Castle was created a baronet March 6, 1666.

GODMERSHAM, on the banks of the Stour, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. from Ashford, contains 68 houses, and 414 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. On the south side is some very curious painted glass, forming a wide border to the window. On the north side of the church are the remains of Godmersham Priory, built by Thomas Goldstone, Prior of Christchurch, who died in 1517. Godmersham Park, the seat of Edward Knight, Esq., is most beautifully situated in a part of the county delightfully varied in its surface, being surrounded by eminences chiefly covered with wood, while the intermediate plains are rich, and productive in a high degree. The house was built about the year 1732 by Thomas Knight, Esq. on the site of an old mansion, which had been the residence of his ancestors for many generations. Thomas Knight, Esq., of Godmersham, who died in 1794, bequeathed his fine collection of medals, and a series of English coins, to the University of Oxford.

MOLDASH, or *Molash*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. from Charing, contains 47 houses, and 378 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy.

MARDEN HUNDRED.

GOUDHURST, 4 miles N.W. from Cranbrooke, contains 385 ouses, and 2579 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester: it was rebuilt about 1640. Here are two free grammar-schools, and an annual fair is on 26th August. This parish comprehends the whole of the hundred of West or Little Barnfield. Bedgebury is the seat of Mrs. Cartier.

MARDEN, 5 miles N. from Goudhurst, contains 354 houses, and 2051 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicar-

age, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

STAPLEHURST, 5 miles N. from Cranbrooke, contains 236 houses, and 1513 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the presentation of St. John's College Cambridge.

MILTON HUNDRED.

BAPCHILD, one mile E. from Sittingbourne, contains 60 houses, and 307 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

BOBBING, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. from Milton, contains 41 houses, and 325 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 30*l.* 16*s.*

BORDEN, 2 miles S.W. from Sittingbourne, contains 79 houses, and 650 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.*

BREDGAR, or *Bradgare*, 3 miles S.W. from Sittingbourne, contains 58 houses, and 508 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* A small college was here founded in 1392 to the honour of the Holy Trinity, and was granted in 1537 to the Archbishop of Canterbury in exchange.

LOWER HALSTOW, 4 miles N.W. from Milton, contains 35 houses, and 220 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 2*s.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Standgate Creek is the place appointed for vessels performing quarantine.

HARTLIP, 6 miles S.W. from Chatham, contains 51 houses, and 300 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

IWADE, 3 miles N.W. from Milton, contains 22 houses, and 145 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. Chetney Hill is in this parish.

KINGSDOWN, 4 miles S. from Sittingbourne, contains 11 houses, and 75 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

MILSTEAD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles S. from Sittingbourne, contains 29 houses, and 191 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Cross, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 15*s.*

MILTON, next Sittingbourne, 13 miles N.E. from Maidstone, and $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, contains 317 houses, and 2012 inhabitants. It is situated on a creek running into the Swale, and is governed by a portreeve. The market is on Saturday, and the fair on the 24th July. The famous Milton oysters are found here. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. In ancient times the kings of Kent had a palace here, which was burnt down by Earl Goodwin.

MURSTON, one mile N.E. from Milton, contains 20 houses, and 141 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

NEWINGTON, 3 miles W. from Milton, contains 103 houses, and 629 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of Eton College. In it are many ancient monuments.

RAINHAM, 3 miles E. from Chatham, contains 164 houses, and 1030 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is a handsome building, consisting of two broad aisles and two chancels, with a high beacon tower at the west end. The high chancel belongs to the parsonage of Rainham, and the north chancel to the Earl of Thanet: they both contain several old monuments.

RODMERSHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Sittingbourne, contains 41 houses, and 307 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

SITTINGBOURNE, 12 miles N.E. from Maidstone, and 40 from London, is situated on the high road to Canterbury, and contains

294 houses, and 1537 inhabitants. In the year 1598 this town was incorporated, by the name of a mayor and jurats, with the addition of various privileges, empowering it to send two members to Parliament, and granting it a weekly market; but this charter does not appear ever to have been used. The fairs are on Whit Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 10th October and four succeeding days. Several of our monarchs have been entertained here, particularly Henry V. on his triumphant return from France; and George I. and II. during their progress to, and return from, their German dominions. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Sittingbourne is the seat of — Bradley, Esq.

TONG, 1½ mile N.E. from Sittingbourne, contains 29 houses, and 216 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

TUNSTALL, 2½ miles S. from Sittingbourne, contains 26 houses, and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The old manor-house of the Cromers at Tunstall was taken down by Sir Robert Vyner, and the materials used in the erection of his house in London, which was afterwards the General Post-office in Lombard-street.

UPCHURCH, 6 miles E. from Chatham, contains 67 houses, and 414 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the presentation of All Soul's College Oxford. The spire is used as a good sea-mark. The hamlets of Halliwell, Ham and Otterham are in this parish.

ROLVENDEN HUNDRED.

BENENDEN, 2 miles S.E. from Cranbrooke, contains 274 houses, and 1746 inhabitants. Here is a free-school, and fairs on May 15 and August 4. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Hemstead Park is the seat of Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., M.P. for the county.

ROLVENDEN, 2½ miles S.W. from Tenterden, contains 157 houses, and 1403 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

SELBRITTENDEN HUNDRED.

NEWENDEN, 4½ miles S.W. from Tenterden, contains 17 houses, and 151 inhabitants. It has a bridge over the Rother, which divides it from Sussex, and is governed by a bailiff and under-bailiff. Here is a strong chalybeate spring. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

SANDHURST, 6 miles S.W. from Tenterden, contains 134 houses, and 1182 inhabitants. It has an annual fair May 25. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 20*l.* in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE ISLE OF SHEPPEY

Is separated from the rest of the county by the Swale, an arm of the sea, and is in length about 11 miles, and in breadth about 6, being in circumference about 22 miles: it consists chiefly of marsh and pasture land, and is famous for its fine mutton. The sea undermines and gains ground on the cliffs, celebrated for fossils and pyrites, upon the north and north-eastern sides. The King's ferry is the entrance to the island most frequented.

EAST CHURCH, 5½ miles E. from Queenborough, contains 97 houses, and 705 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory and vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Here is a fair on 31st May. The parish extends partly into the Isle of Elmley, which is separated by a narrow water called The Dray: this island is about three miles in length and two miles in breadth, and contains 4 houses, and 23 inhabitants. The church of Elmley, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of All Soul's College Oxford. Sir Michael Livesey of East Church was created baronet 11th July 1627.

LEYSDOWN, 8 miles E. from Queenborough, contains 20 houses, and 132 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

MINSTER, 3½ miles E. from Queenborough, contains 1228 houses, and 7597 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair the Mouday before Easter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Sexburgh, is a curacy. Sexburgh, widow of Ercombert, King of Kent and mother of King Egbert, obtained land in this island of her son, whereon she founded and endowed a monastery about the year 675: it was rebuilt by William Archbishop of Canterbury in 1130. At the Dissolution the annual revenue was 129*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, and the site was granted in 1537 to Sir Thomas Cheney.

QUEENBOROUGH, 16 miles N.E. from Maidstone, and 45 from London, contains 160 houses, and 881 inhabitants. The town is situated on a creek of the river Medway, and is governed by a mayor, 4 jurats, 2 bailiffs, a constable, town-serjeant, and a water-bailiff. It is a distinct liberty, under the jurisdiction of its own magistrates. The guildhall, in which the general sessions and quarterly courts are held, has under it a commodious market-place. The market is on Monday, and there is a fair on 5th August, at which the price of wool for the county is usually fixed. Queenborough returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred by Queen Elizabeth, and the right of election is vested in the corporation only, who amount to about 70. The mayor is the returning officer. The present members are John Capel, Esq., and Sir Colquhoun Grant. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy, in the presentation of the corporation. Here is a very lucrative oyster fishery for the supply of the metropolis; and many persons are here employed in the manufacture of copperas.

SHEERNESS is a chapelry to Minster, containing 58 houses, and 817 inhabitants, but has derived consequence from its royal fort and docks. It is situated at the north-western extremity of the Isle of Sheppey at the entrance of the river Medway. The fort, erected by King Charles II., has been since that period greatly augmented and strengthened. The garrison is commanded by a governor, &c., and the ordnance branch is under the direction of a storekeeper, &c. The dock adjoins the fort, and was originally intended for repairing ships partially damaged, and for building frigates, &c. from 40 guns downwards. These establishments have been much reduced since the peace. On the shore a number of old ships of war have been stationed as breakwaters, which present a singular appearance. The chapel is a modern edifice, erected by Government for the use of the garrison, and is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the church of Minster. Here is a market on Saturday.

WARDEN, 6½ miles E. from Queenborough, contains 3 houses, and 21 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

TENTERDEN HUNDRED.

TENTERDEN, 18 miles S.E. from Maidstone, and 56 from London, contains 527 houses, and 3259 inhabitants. The town is situated on elevated ground near a branch of the river Rother, and consists of three principal streets forming the roads to Cranbrook, Rye, and Appledore. It has derived considerable affluence from the extensive grazing business which is carried on in the neighbouring marshes. There is a weekly market on Friday, and an annual fair on the first Monday in May for cattle, wool, &c. It is an ancient borough, incorporated first as the barons of the town and hundred, and lastly by Queen Elizabeth. The corporation consists of a mayor, 12 jurats, 12 common-councilmen, a chamberlain, and town-clerk. The town hall was rebuilt in 1792. The parish is in the cinque port liberty of Hastings. The church, dedicated to St. Mildred, is a vicarage, value 33*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. It is a large and handsome fabric, with a lofty tower, which from its elevated situation is seen for many miles round. The popular saying that Tenterden steeple was the cause of Goodwin Sands, was occasioned by its having been erected with the money collected by the Bishop of Rochester for fencing out the sea in East Kent.

TEYNHAM HUNDRED.

DODDINGTON, 4 miles S. from Sittingbourne, contains 68 houses, and 451 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LINSTEAD, 3 miles S.E. from Sittingbourne, contains 139

houses, and 890 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Linstead Lodge is the seat of Lord Teynham.

TEYNHAM, 4 miles E. from Sittingbourne, contains 100 houses, and 600 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The first cherries introduced into England are said to have been planted in this village about 1520 by Richard Haynes, gardener to the King. The high grounds in the neighbourhood command a view of the junction of the Thames and Medway with the sea, the ships at the Nore, &c.

WYE HUNDRED.

BOUGHTON ALUPH, 4 miles N.E. from Ashford, contains 75 houses, and 453 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Dane, Goatlands, Hebbinge, and Wilmington. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 5*s.* In the chancel window is some ancient painted glass.

CRUNDALE, 7 miles S.W. from Canterbury, contains 29 houses, and 250 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. Sir John Filmer, Bart.

EASTWELL, 3½ miles N. from Ashford, contains 16 houses, and 134 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Winchilsea. In the east window of the chancel are the arms and badges of Cardinal Kemp Archbishop of Canterbury, and Kemp Bishop of London, the arms and badges of Henry Prince of Wales, and a large quartered shield of the arms of Sir Moyle Finch in 1615. In the church is also a monument of Sir Heneage Finch, Speaker of the House of Commons, ob. 1631, and of Sir Moyle Finch, and his wife Elizabeth Countess of Winchilsea, who died in 1633. An ancient altar-tomb in the church is traditionally assigned to Richard Plantagenet, the son of King Richard III., who was employed as a bricklayer in the erection of the noble mansion of Sir Thomas Moyle, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations in the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. Eastwell Place, the seat of the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, is a large and elegant mansion, in one of the most picturesque situations in the county. The park presents a bold irregular surface, having the more lofty eminences clothed with wood, and commanding views over a vast extent of country: it is well stocked with deer, and the grounds abound with game of every species. A high hill in the north-western part of the park is covered with fine timber, forming eight avenues, called the Star Walks, which diverge from an octangular plain on the top of the hill.

WYE, on the banks of the Stour, 4 miles N.E. from Ashford, contains 269 houses, and 1508 inhabitants. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and annual fairs 24th March, 29th May, 30th September, and 9th November. A college was founded here by John Kemp, a native of this town, and then Archbishop of York; in 1431 it was valued at 93*l.* 2*s.* per annum, and after the surrender the site was granted in 1544 to Walter Buckler: it is now a school. The church, dedicated to St. Martin and St. Gregory, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Winchilsea, &c. It is supposed to have been built by Cardinal Kemp, who founded the college, and contains many ancient monuments: some also were destroyed by the fall of the steeple in 1686.

4. Lathe of Shepway

Is bounded on the north by the Lathe of St. Augustine; on the east and south by the sea; and on the west by the Lathe of Scray.

ALOESBRIDGE HUNDRED.

BRENZETT, 4½ miles W. from Romney, containing 44 houses, and 238 inhabitants, is partly situated in the liberty of Romney Marsh. The church, dedicated to St. Eanswith, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.* In the north chancel is a monument of John Fagge, Esq. ob. 1639.

Vol. I.

BROOKLAND, 5 miles W. from Romney, contains 79 houses, and 487 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

FAIRFIELD, 6 miles W. from Romney, contains 9 houses, and 86 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a curacy, value 50*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Guildford.

BIRCHOLT FRANCHISE AND BARONY.

ALDINGTON, 5½ miles W. from Hythe, containing 88 houses, and 735 inhabitants, is situated partly in Romney Marsh. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 38*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

BIRCHOLT, 4 miles E. from Ashford, contains 5 houses, and 33 inhabitants. The church is in ruins.

BRABOURNE, 5½ miles E. from Ashford, contains 117 houses, and 599 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

HASTINGLEIGH, 6½ miles N.E. from Ashford, contains 26 houses, and 194 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

SMEETH, 5 miles S.E. from Ashford, contains 54 houses, and 393 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

FOLKESTONE HUNDRED.

ALKHAM, 4 miles W. from Dover, contains 83 houses, and 509 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Anthony, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

CAPEL LE FERNE, 2½ miles N. from Folkestone, contains 27 houses, and 195 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

CHERITON, 2½ miles N.E. from Hythe, contains 205 houses, and 1121 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The pleasant bathing village of Sandgate is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Folkestone.

FOLKESTONE, 35½ miles E. from Maidstone, and 70 miles from London, contains 894 houses, and 4541 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on irregular ground near the sea. The church, which occupies the most elevated spot, stands directly on the cliff, while the other parts of the town are principally built on the acclivity of the hill, the summit of which commands an extensive view over a fine country, with the coast of France, from Blanchness to Boulogne. Steam-boats are seen crossing the Straits. The openness of the adjacent country, the salubrity of the air, and the commodiousness of the sea-shore, cause this town to be much frequented as a bathing-place. The corporation consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, twenty-four common-councilmen, a recorder, chamberlain, and town-clerk. Folkestone is noted for the multitude of fishing-boats belonging to its harbour. It has a good coasting trade, and a considerable business in ship-building, the cutters in particular being esteemed some of the fastest sailers in the kingdom. Here are a free-school, a custom-house, and a strong battery, mounting six heavy guns. The market is on Thursday, and the fairs are on June 28 and September 25. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Eanswith, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The sea has made great encroachments on this coast. Here were formerly a castle, four churches, and a monastery.

HAWKINGE, 2 miles N. from Folkestone, contains 16 houses, and 132 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

NEWINGTON next Hythe, 2½ miles N. from Hythe, contains 76 houses, and 498 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

SWINGFIELD, 5 miles N. from Folkestone, contains 47 houses,

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and 304 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, value 20*l*. Here was a preceptory of Knight's Templars, founded previously to the year 1190, and valued at 87*l*. 3*s*. 3*d*.; it was at the Dissolution granted to Sir Anthony Aucher. It is said that at this place King John resigned his crown to the legate Pandulph.

HAM HUNDRED.

ORLESTONE, 5½ miles S. from Ashford, contains 83 houses, and 453 inhabitants. It is partly in the liberty of Romney Marsh. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l*. 15*s*. 9*d*.

WAREHORN, 7 miles S. from Ashford, contains 72 houses, and 493 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a rectory, value 19*l*., in the presentation of the Crown.

HAYNE HUNDRED.

POSTLING, 3 miles N. from Hythe, contains 23 houses, and 175 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l*. 8*s*. 1½*d*., in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

SALTWOOD, one mile N. from Hythe, contains 72 houses, and 570 inhabitants. Here is a free-school. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 34*l*., in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Saltwood Castle, the gate-house of which still remains, was rebuilt by Archbishop Courtney, in the reign of Richard II.

HYTHE HUNDRED.

WEST HYTHE, 3 miles S.W. from Hythe, contains 16 houses, and 119 inhabitants. It is situated partly in Worth hundred, in this Lathe, and partly in Romney Marsh. The church is in ruins.

HYTHE, 31 miles S.E. from Maidstone, and 65 miles from London, contains 382 houses, and 2181 inhabitants. This town, at present without a harbour, is still ranked as one of the principal cinque ports; it returned barons to Parliament as early as the reign of Edward III., and furnished its quota of five ships towards the naval armament. Besides a progressive decay, Hythe has been reduced by conflagration and pestilence, and now chiefly consists of one long street running parallel with the sea, with lesser ones touching off: some of the older houses exhibit curious specimens of domestic architecture, having overhanging floors, grotesque corbels, and ornamented gables. The market is on Thursday, and there are annual fairs July 10 and December 1 for horses, cattle, shoes, clothing, and pedlery. The civil government consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and twenty-four common-councilmen. This town returns two members to Parliament, a privilege obtained in 1368, the right of election being vested in the mayor, jurats, common-council, and free-men, who amount to about 70. The present members are John Loch, Esq. and Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq.

The military canal, formed during the revolutionary war with France, in order to impede the progress of an enemy, in the event of a landing being effected upon this shore, extends from Shorne Cliff in nearly a straight direction along the coast to Hythe, after which it crosses the Romney road, and finally terminates at Cliff End in Sussex, a distance of about twenty-three miles. In addition to this, a range of Martello towers was built on the beach, at irregular distances; they present a singular appearance, being built upon one uniform plan and of similar height and dimensions; the roof is vaulted and bomb-proof. In the centre of the platform, on the summit of the tower, is a twenty-four pounder, mounted on a traversing carriage, and of course capable of being pointed in any direction which may be required, as well as elevated, so as to rake and command the coast. The building is always placed as near as possible to the water, unless some eminence within the range of the guns presents a more commodious situation. There are few of these forts exposed to any but very distant, or random shot, from ships or gun-boats, even if such should presume to approach. This description of fortification, of which the idea may perhaps have been borrowed from the castles which King Henry VIII. caused to be erected, was deemed of so much importance in the late war, for defence against the landing of an enemy, that very large sums were expended upon the construction of Martello towers along the whole line of coast. At this point they are all built of brick, of a circular

form, with the walls of great thickness; they extend from the vicinity of East Were Bay to near Dymchurch; the largest is at Burmarsh, near the commencement of Dymchurch wall.

The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy; it stands upon a considerable elevation on the acclivity of a hill above the town; the chancel, the oldest part, appears to have been erected as early as the time of Henry III. Beneath the church is a curious crypt, containing an immense quantity of bones, forming a very regular pile, between seven and eight feet high, and twenty-eight feet long, traditionally, but very improbably, said to be the remains of an invading army of Danes, that was discomfited upon this shore; a circumstance not corroborated by any historical testimony. The churchyard commands a fine view of the sea and the coast of France. Hythe has lately been much frequented as a bathing resort during the summer season, and also as a place of embarkation to France, the distance hence to Boulogne being supposed less than from Dover to Calais.

LONINGBOROUGH HUNDRED.

ACRISE, 4½ miles N.W. from Folkestone, contains 28 houses, and 186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 7*l*., in the patronage of the Crown. This parish extends into Folkestone hundred. Acrise Place is the seat of Thomas Papillon, Esq.

ELHAM, or *Eleham*, 6 miles N.W. from Folkestone, contains 187 houses, and 1168 inhabitants. It is situated on the Little Stour, and has annual fairs on Palm Monday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, and 20th October. The petty sessions for the upper division of the Lathe of Shepway are held here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 20*l*., in the presentation of Merton College Oxford, but the incumbent is nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Sir Thomas Williams of Eleham was created baronet November 2, 1674.

LYMINGE, 4½ miles N. from Hythe, contains 108 houses, and 718 inhabitants, including the part which is extra-parochial. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Eadburgh, is a rectory, value 21*l*. 10*s*., and a vicarage, value 10*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*.

PADDLESWORTH, 3½ miles N.W. from Folkestone, contains 9 houses, and 44 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a curacy.

NEWCHURCH HUNDRED.

BILSINGTON, 6 miles S. from Ashford, contains 38 houses, and 299 inhabitants. It is partly situated in Romney Marsh. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a curacy, value 30*l*. A priory of Black canons was here founded by John Mansell, Provost of Beverley in 1253, to the honour of the Virgin Mary; it was valued at 81*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*., and was granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1538. Bilsington Priory is the seat of Thomas Can Rider, Esq.

RUCKINGE, 6½ miles S. from Ashford, contains 46 houses, and 331 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 14*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

OXNEY HUNDRED.

EBONY, 4 miles S.E. from Tenterden, contains 19 houses, and 151 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

STONE, 5½ miles S.E. from Tenterden, contains 53 houses, and 425 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l*. 14*s*. 4½*d*., in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

WITTERSHAM, 4½ miles S. from Tenterden, contains 141 houses, and 911 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 15*l*. 8*s*. 6½*d*., in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

STOUTING HUNDRED.

ELMSTED, 8 miles N.E. from Ashford, contains 67 houses, and 454 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

MONKS HORTON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Hythe, contains 35 houses, and 186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mount Morris was the seat of the eccentric Lord Rokeby, who died in 1800.

STANDFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Hythe, contains 31 houses, and 229 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy.

STELLING, 6 miles S. from Canterbury, contains 53 houses, and 295 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. This parish is partly in Loningborough hundred.

STOUTING, 8 miles E. from Ashford, contains 37 houses, and 236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

STREET HUNDRED.

BONNINGTON, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Ashford, contains 20 houses, and 152 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Rumwald, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.* This parish is partly in Romney Marsh.

HURST, or *Falconer's Hurst*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Hythe, contains 5 houses, and 30 inhabitants. It is partly in the liberty of Romney Marsh. The church is in ruins.

LYMPNE, or *Linne*, 4 miles W. from Hythe, contains 60 houses, and 467 inhabitants. It is partly in Romney Marsh. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. Close to the church are the ruins of an ancient castle; and below it is Studfall Castle, a remarkable Roman remain.

SELLINGE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Hythe, contains 57 houses, and 469 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, in the presentation of the Crown. Sellinge is the seat of — Blake, Esq.

ROMNEY MARSH LIBERTY,

Including the whole of Langport, Martin Pountney, and Worth Hundreds.

BROOMHILL, or *Promhill*, 3 miles N. from Rye, contains 7 houses, and 56 inhabitants. It is situated partly in Langport hundred, and partly in the county of Sussex. There is no church.

BURMARSH, 4 miles S.W. from Hythe, containing 17 houses, and 94 inhabitants, is locally situated in the hundred of Worth. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

DYMCHURCH, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Romney, contains 82 houses, and 551 inhabitants, including the parish of Blackmanstone. It is situated in Worth hundred, on the sea-shore, being preserved from the ravages of the sea by groins constructed of earth and timber. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

EAST BRIDGE, 5 miles N. from Romney, containing 4 houses, and 18 inhabitants, is in Worth hundred. The church is demolished.

HOPE, All Saints, one mile W. from Romney, containing 5 houses, and 48 inhabitants, is in Langport hundred. The church is in ruins.

IVY CHURCH, or *Ivechurch*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Romney, containing 28 houses, and 252 inhabitants, is in Martin Pountney hundred. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 44*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LYDD, 36 miles S.E. from Maidstone, and $70\frac{1}{2}$ from London, contains 290 houses, and 1437 inhabitants. It is a corporation by prescription, and is governed by a bailiff, jurats, commons, and a chamberlain. The bailiff, who is coroner by virtue of his office, and the jurats, who are justices within this liberty, exclusive of all others, hold a court of general sessions of the peace and gaol delivery, together with a court of record. The market is held on Thursday, and a fair on the first Monday in September. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing and other maritime employments. On the point of land called Dungeness are a lighthouse, 110 feet high, on the model of the Edystone; a fort, and several ranges of barracks

for soldiers. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 55*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lydd is situated in Langport hundred.

ST. MARY'S, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. from Romney, containing 14 houses, and 103 inhabitants, is in Newchurch hundred. It is a rectory, value 23*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Sir Peter Dennis, of St. Mary's, was created baronet October 28, 1767.

MIDLEY, 3 miles S.W. from Romney, containing 5 houses, and 33 inhabitants, is in Martin Pountney hundred. The church is demolished.

NEW CHURCH, 4 miles N.W. from Romney, containing 32 houses, and 281 inhabitants, is locally situated in New Church hundred. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, and a vicarage, value 19*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

ORGARSWICK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Romney, containing one house, and 10 inhabitants, is in Worth hundred. The church is demolished.

ROMNEY, 36 miles S.E. from Maidstone, and 70 miles from London, contains 157 houses, and 962 inhabitants. This town, a borough, and formerly a sea-port, is situated on a hill, in the middle of Romney Marsh: it is yet considered as one of the cinque ports, though the haven has for many ages been filled up, and become dry land. The houses, chiefly of brick, are ranged in a principal street, with another crossing it, in which stands the Hall, or Brotherhood House, rebuilt some years ago. This town first arose on the decrease of Old Romney, the privileges of which were most probably transferred hither when the port began to decay. The chief trade of the inhabitants is grazing cattle on Romney Marsh, which is a remarkably fertile tract of land, embracing upwards of 50,000 acres, defended from the encroachments of the sea by Dymchurch Wall, an immense embankment, on which there is a good road for carriages. The corporation consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, a chamberlain, recorder, town-clerk, and twenty-six common-councilmen. The market is held on Saturday, and the fair August 22. This town returns two barons to Parliament, a privilege conferred in 1368: the mayor is the returning officer. The present members are William Miles, Esq. and Sir Edward C. Dering, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the presentation of All Souls College Oxford. It has a large and curious tower at the west end, and the whole building is exceedingly interesting. Amongst the aquatic birds that resort to this part of the coast are the great sea-swallow, the Shrewsbury tern, the black tern, the pie, godwit, and sanderling.

OLD ROMNEY, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. from Romney, contains 21 houses, and 153 inhabitants. It consists only of a few houses, surrounding the church, which is dedicated to St. Clement, value 15*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The ruin of this ancient town was occasioned by the devastation of the sea in the reign of Edward I., when the waves, driven in by a violent tempest, overflowed a vast tract of country.

SNARGATE, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Romney, containing 15 houses, and 93 inhabitants, is in Aloesbridge hundred. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

SNAVE, 4 miles N.W. from Romney, containing 13 houses, and 108 inhabitants, is locally situated in Aloesbridge hundred. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

5. Lathe of Sutton at Hone

Is bounded on the north by the river Thames and the county of Essex; on the east by the Lathe of Aylesford; on the south by Sussex; and on the west by Surrey. It is subdivided into hundreds.

AXTON, DARTFORD, AND WILMINGTON HUNDRED.

ASH, or *North Ash*, 4 miles N. from Wrotham, contains 92 houses, and 505 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter

and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* South Ash is a hamlet of this parish.

DARENT, 2½ miles S.E. from Dartford, contains 94 houses, and 574 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. South Darent is a hamlet of this parish.

DARTFORD, on the river Darent, 20 miles N.W. from Maidstone, and 15 from London, contains 609 houses, and 3593 inhabitants. Here is a market on Saturday, which is considerable for corn, and an annual fair on 2nd August for horses, cattle, &c. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester. There are two burial-grounds, one contiguous to the church, and the other on the top of the hill northward of the road to Rochester, and situated higher than the tower of the church. King Edward III., about the year 1355, founded a priory here, which was endowed with 380*l.* 9*s.* per annum. It was made a residence by King Henry VIII. after the Suppression.

EYNESFORD, 5 miles S. from Dartford, contains 196 houses, and 1077 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Crockenhill is a hamlet of this parish. There are still considerable remains of a castle at Eynesford.

FARNINGHAM, 4 miles S. from Dartford, contains 97 houses, and 586 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

FAWKHAM, 5 miles S.E. from Dartford, contains 31 houses, and 168 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

HARTLEY, 6 miles S.E. from Dartford, contains 31 houses, and 161 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.*

HORTON KIRBY, 4 miles S. from Dartford, contains 88 houses, and 537 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

KINGSDOWN, 3 miles N.W. from Wrotham, contains 70 houses, and 438 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

LONGFIELD, 5 miles S.E. from Dartford, contains 14 houses, and 113 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester.

LULLINGSTONE, on the Darent, 5½ miles S. from Dartford, contains 5 houses, and 41 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Perceval Hart Dyke, Bart.: in it are several very curious ancient monuments of the Hart and Dyke families, and a sumptuous monument of Sir John Peche, Lord Deputy of Calais, founder of Lullingstone Castle, and sheriff of this county in the 10th year of the reign of Henry VII., which is enriched with a running device of peaches, in allusion to his name. The gate-house of the castle yet remains, with his arms and motto, "Prest à faire," over the arch of the entrance. The present mansion, the seat of Sir Perceval Hart Dyke, Bart., to whom the estate has descended, was erected in the reign of Queen Anne.

RIDLEY, 3 miles N. from Wrotham, contains 10 houses, and 74 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

SOUTH FLEET, 4 miles S.W. from Gravesend, contains 125 houses, and 577 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 31*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester.

STONE, 2 miles E. from Dartford, contains 95 houses, and 514 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester.

SUTTON-AT-HONE, 2½ miles S. from Dartford, contains 157

houses, and 863 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem had a commandery here, founded by Robert Basinge.

SWANSCOMBE, 4 miles E. from Dartford, contains 163 houses, and 908 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sidney College Cambridge. This village has derived celebrity from being assigned as the spot where the march of William the Conqueror was impeded by the men of Kent, till he had consented to grant them a full confirmation of all their ancient laws and privileges.

WILMINGTON, one mile S. from Dartford, contains 124 houses, and 653 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

BLACKHEATH HUNDRED.

CHARLTON, 8 miles E. from London, contains 294 houses, and 1626 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester, by lapse. Here is an annual fair on St. Luke's day, called Horn fair. Charlton Place, the seat of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., was built about 1612 by Sir Adam Newton, secretary to Henry Prince of Wales, created baronet by King James I. 2nd April 1620. It is a large brick edifice, surmounted by an open-worked parapet. The saloon has its original ceiling ornamented with the arms and feathers of the Prince of Wales. The gallery in the north wing is about 76 feet by 16: in it are the badges of the families of Newton and Puckering, and in the window the arms and matches of the Ducie family. The stables are of the same period as the mansion, and have the letters A.N. repeated on the walls. The park and pleasure-grounds, commanding beautiful views of the Thames, consist of about 70 acres. Cherry Garden House, in its vicinity, is said to have been built by *Inigo Jones* for his own residence. Morden College, founded by Sir John Morden, Bart. in 1608, is in this parish, and the liberty of Kidbrook, formerly a parish, adjoins it. Sir William Hervey was created by Charles I. Lord Hervey of Kidbrooke.

DEPTFORD, on the banks of the Thames, 4 miles from London, contains 3642 houses, and 19,862 inhabitants. Deptford is divided into upper and lower towns, the last formerly called West Greenwich and Deptford Strond, and consists of two parishes, St. Nicholas and St. Paul. St. Nicholas is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, and St. Paul is a rectory: the last church was built in 1730. This town derived its chief importance from a royal dock and store-houses, the large private docks for ship-building, and from the establishment of the corporation of the Trinity House. The royal dock, or King's-yard, was established in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., and is under the immediate inspection of the Navy Board. The extent of the yard includes about thirty-one acres, which are occupied by two wet docks, three slips for men-of-war, a barn, two mast-ponds, a model-loft, mast-house, &c. &c. Near the King's-yard is the Victualling-office, containing a mill for grinding corn, granaries, bakehouses, &c. The Trinity House of Deptford Strond was incorporated by Henry VIII.; and Trinity Hospital is also for decayed pilots, masters of ships and their widows. North-west of Deptford is the Red House, a collection of store-houses.

The bridge over the Ravensbourne, which here falls into the Thames, was built by King Charles I. in 1628. Sayes Court was the seat of Sir Richard Brown, created baronet 1st Sept. 1649, and afterwards of John Evelyn, Esq., one of the founders of the Royal Society.

ELTHAM, 8½ miles S.E. from London, contains 313 houses, and 1883 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Here are remains of a palace, originally built by Antony Bec Bishop of Durham, who gave it to Eleanor Queen of Edward I. Edward II. resided here, whence his son, born in the palace, was called John of Eltham. The great hall, built by Edward IV., is now used as a barn. King Henry VII. erected a handsome front to this palace, of which there now remains a portion, consisting of three gables. There is also part of Well Hall, built about 1555, now standing. Sir Thomas Fytche, of Eltham, was created baronet 7th Sept. 1688; and Sir William James of Eltham was created baronet 2nd July 1778. Mottingham is a hamlet of this parish.

GREENWICH, on the banks of the Thames, 5 miles from London, contains 3007 houses, and 20,712 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Alphage, is a vicarage, value 21*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Here is a magnificent hospital, founded by King William III. in 1694, on the site of a royal palace, for aged and disabled seamen, which consists of four distinct piles of building, and having a grand front towards the river, 865 feet in length. The ground plan of the whole edifice forms nearly a square, of which King Charles's building (erected by that monarch for a residence) occupies the north-western angle, Queen Anne's the north-eastern, King William's the south-western, and Queen Mary's the south-eastern: in the two last are the great hall and chapel. In the hall is a valuable collection of pictures of naval subjects, presented to the Hospital by His Majesty George IV. Greenwich Park was disjoined from the palace when the last was converted into a hospital, and still continues vested in the Crown: it consists of 188 acres, walled round by King James I. The tower in this park, erected by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and repaired by King Henry VIII., was pulled down in 1675, by order of King Charles II., who founded the present Royal Observatory on its site. The prospects hence, as well as from One Tree-hill, are uncommonly fine, particularly of the metropolis, the county of Essex, and the windings of the Thames.

LEE, on the south side of Blackheath, 7 miles from London, contains 119 houses, and 737 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. It was rebuilt in 1815. Near the entrance of the churchyard is the monument of Lord Dacre, who died in 1794, remarkable for the frequent visits paid to it by his affectionate widow during her lifetime. She died in 1808.

LEWISHAM, on the Ravensbourne, 6½ miles from London, contains 1409 houses, and 8185 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Sydenham. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 23*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Dartmouth, who is also Viscount Lewisham: it was rebuilt in 1777. In the churchyard is a monument of Dermody the poet, who died in 1802. In this parish is Oak of Honour Hill, upon which Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined.

WOOLWICH, on the river Thames, 8 miles E. from London, contains 2520 houses, and 17,008 inhabitants. Here is an extensive dock-yard, near which is the Royal Arsenal, the grand dépôt of naval ordnance. The Military Academy, about one mile from the town, was erected from designs by *Wyatt*; there are also artillery barracks on the northern brow of the common. Here is a market on Friday. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester. Sir William Green, of Woolwich, was created baronet June 10, 1786.

BROMLEY AND BECKENHAM HUNDRED.

BECKENHAM, 10 miles from London, contains 196 houses, and 1180 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Beckenham Place is the seat of John Cator, Esq. The park, watered by the Ravensbourne, is well wooded.

BROMLEY, 10 miles from London, and 28 miles N.W. from Maidstone, contains 486 houses, and 3147 inhabitants. It has a market on Thursday, and annual fairs on 14th Feb. and 5th Aug. for horses, cattle, and sheep. The petty sessions for Bromley division are held here. The Bishop of Rochester has a palace near the town, the only one now belonging to the see: it was almost entirely rebuilt by Bishop Thomas in 1774. St. Blaise's Well in the grounds is chalybeate. A college was founded in the town by Bishop Warner, about 1666, for elergymen's widows, and the support of a chaplain. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Rochester. The edifice underwent an efficient and thorough repair in 1830, when much attention was paid to its architectural character. Bromley Hill is the seat of Lord Farnborough; Bickley, of John Wells, Esq.; and Sunderidge Park, of Samuel Scott, Esq.

CODSHEATH HUNDRED.

BRASTED, 4½ miles W. from Seven Oaks, contains 159 houses, and 970 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

CHEVENING, 3½ miles N.W. from Seven Oaks, contains 143 houses, and 812 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Chevening Place is the seat of the Countess Stanhope. The grounds were much improved by the late Earl; who was celebrated also for his improvement of the printing-press. Near it is Combe Bank, the seat of William Manning, Esq. From the summit of Morants Court Hill is a prospect including some of the richest scenery in the county.

HALSTEAD, 4½ miles N.W. from Seven Oaks, contains 42 houses, and 243 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

KEMSING, 4 miles N.E. from Seven Oaks, contains 70 houses, and 359 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Plymouth.

LEIGH, 3 miles W. from Tonbridge, contains 115 houses, and 876 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

OTFORD, on a branch of the Darent, 3 miles N. from Seven Oaks, contains 115 houses, and 630 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Here was anciently a palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, which was rebuilt by Archbishop Warham in the reign of Henry VIII., some of the decorations of which are preserved at the village inn.

SEAL, 2½ miles N.E. from Seven Oaks, contains 241 houses, and 1320 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy.

SEVEN OAKS, 16 miles W. from Maidstone, and 23 from London, contains 362 houses, and 2114 inhabitants. The town is situated on an eminence in the road from Bromley to Tonbridge, and has a market on Saturday, and annual fairs 10th July and 22nd October for hogs, and third Tuesday in every month for cattle. It is governed by a warden and assistants, and the petty sessions for the lower division of the Lathe of Sutton at Hone, are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory and vicarage; the first, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the last, value 15*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Kippington, the seat of Thomas Austen, Esq., was built about 1750. Knole, the seat of the Earl of Plymouth, was built about 1485, and considerably altered about 1603. It was originally a seat of the Archbishops of Canterbury, but fell to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth granted it to the Sackville family, from whom it descended to the present noble proprietor. Here is preserved a very extensive and highly interesting collection of portraits. Riverhead and Weald are populous liberties of this parish. At Riverhead, is Montreal, the seat of the Earl Amherst, who is also Lord Holmsdale, the name of the valley in which it is situated. The house derives its name from the success of the first peer of this family; and over the entrance is a basso-relievo of the town of Montreal, in Canada.

SHOREHAM, 4½ miles N. from Seven Oaks, contains 162 houses, and 891 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

SUNDRIDGE, 3½ miles W. from Seven Oaks, contains 194 houses, and 1129 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 22*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The parish is divided into the Upland and the Weald.

LESSNESS HUNDRED.

CRAYFORD, 22 miles N.W. from Maidstone, and 13 miles from London, contains 315 houses, and 1866 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Cray, which produces excellent trout, and falls into the Darent a little below the town. Here are some considerable calico-printing grounds, and a manufactory for slitting iron and rolling it into hoops. In this and the adjoining parishes are a number of deep caverns, artificially cut out of the chalk-pits. Crayford has a fair on September 12. The church, dedicated to St. Paulinus, is a rectory, value 35*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Holby Hill is the seat of Captain Ash; May Place, the seat of His Excellency the Spanish Ambassador; Baldwins, the seat of — Minett, Esq.; and Mount Pleasant is the seat of Lady Anne Dashwood.

ERITH, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Crayford, contains 223 houses, and 1363 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the Thames, and in the summer sends a great quantity of fruit to London, particularly cherries. Here is an establishment of the customs, of a surveyor and two watermen, who have charge of the haven, which the river Thames forms here. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

PLUMSTEAD, 2 miles E. from Woolwich, contains 461 houses, and 2386 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

EAST WICKHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Crayford, contains 52 houses, and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy.

BEXLEY HUNDRED.

BEXLEY, 3 miles W. from Dartford, contains 403 houses, and 2311 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The hamlets of Blendon, Bridgen, Halfway-street, Hurst, Upton, and Welling, are in this parish. Blendon Hall is the seat of J. Smith, Esq.; Lamienby, of Neil Malcolm, Esq.; Danson, of John Johnson, Esq.; and Mount Mascal, of M. Atkinson, Esq.

CHELSEFIELD, 7 miles S.E. from Bromley, contains 128 houses, and 756 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of All Souls' College.

CHISELHURST, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, contains 264 houses, and 1586 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester. Camden Place, the seat of Thomson Bonar, Esq., derived its name from its former possessor, Camden, the author of "*Britannia*," and hence the Marquess of Camden takes his title. Frognaal is the seat of Viscount Sidney.

FOOT'S CRAY, on the river Cray, 12 miles from London, contains 40 houses, and 221 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Foot's Cray Place, the seat of Lord Bexley, was built in 1752, after a design, founded upon that of the villa Capra, of Palladio: it stands in a commanding situation, on a gentle rise from the river.

ST. MARY'S CRAY, 2 miles S. from the above, contains 144 houses, and 874 inhabitants. Here is a market on Wednesday, and a fair on 2nd February. It is a curacy.

NORTH CRAY, one mile E. from Foot's Cray, on the same river, contains 42 houses, and 245 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. North Cray Place is the seat of — Coventry, Esq.

ST. PAUL'S CRAY, 2 miles S.W. from Foot's Cray, contains 72 houses, and 364 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Paulinus, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

CUDHAM, or *Cowdham*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Bromley, contains 124 houses, and 683 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

DOWN, 6 miles S.E. from Bromley, contains 69 houses, and 340 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

FARNBOROUGH, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Bromley, contains 91 houses, and 553 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles the abbot, is a curacy. Sir Charles Long, of Bromley Hill, was created Lord Farnborough 13th June 1826. High Elms is the seat of Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart.

HAYES, 2 miles S. from Bromley, contains 80 houses, and 429 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 18*s.*, in the patronage of the Rector of Orpington. Hayes Place is the seat of Mrs. Salter Dehaney.

KESTON, 5 miles S. from Bromley, contains 50 houses, and 252 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of

the Archbishop of Canterbury. Holwood Hill, the seat of John Ward, Esq., is built on the site of the residence of the Right Hon. William Pitt, on a beautiful eminence, commanding one of the most agreeable prospects in this county. The high and distant woodlands of Knole, Seven Oaks, Tonbridge, and the hills of Sussex, form an extensive amphitheatre of forest scenery and downs, as far as the eye can reach. Julius Cæsar's camp is partly within the grounds, and at its base is the source of the Ravensbourne.

NOCKHOLT, 5 miles N.W. from Seven Oaks, contains 83 houses, and 407 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

ORPINGTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from Foot's Cray, contains 129 houses, and 754 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Sir Percival Hart entertained Queen Elizabeth at his seat at Orpington on 22nd July 1573, when the Queen named it "*Bank Hart*." At Newell, a little westward of this village, the river Cray takes its rise.

WEST WICKHAM, 3 miles S.W. from Bromley, contains 86 houses, and 555 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Wickham Court, the seat of Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart., was built in the reign of Henry VII., and is a very curious specimen of the architecture of that early period. In it are some portraits of the Lennard family.

SOMERDEN HUNDRED.

CHIDDINGSTONE, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Tonbridge, contains 164 houses, and 1096 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

COWDEN, 8 miles W. from Tonbridge Wells, contains 80 houses, and 683 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

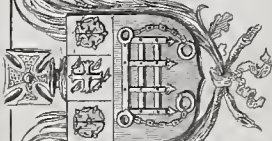
HEVER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Tonbridge, contains 68 houses, and 606 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Hever Castle was originally built by William Hever, in the reign of Edward III.; and in 1458 was sold to Sir Godfrey Boleyn, on the death of Thomas Boleyn Earl of Wiltshire, K.G. in 1538. King Henry VIII. took possession of this castle in right of his wife Anne Boleyn, daughter of the Earl of Wiltshire. The King enlarged the estate by purchase, and granted it to his divorced queen, Anne of Cleves, who lived and died here in 1557. The estate and castle was granted by Queen Mary to Sir Edward Waldegrave, Lord Chamberlain. In the hall is a curious picture of Anne Boleyn.

PENSHURST, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from Tonbridge, contains 165 houses, and 1392 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 30*l.* 6*s.*: in it are many memorials of the Sidney family. Penshurst Place, the seat of Sir John Shelley Sidney, Bart., was originally erected by Sir John Devereux, in the reign of Richard II.; and coming into the possession of the Crown, was granted by Edward VI. to Sir William Sidney: it is situated on the banks of the Medway, in a beautiful park, finely wooded; and is entered by a gate-house, bearing the arms of Edward VI.; and the hall has an open-worked timber roof. A tree in the park, called Bear's Oak, is said to have been planted at the birth of Sir Philip Sidney, and has been celebrated both by Waller and Ben Jonson.

WESTERHAM HUNDRED.

EDENBRIDGE, 9 miles S.W. from Seven Oaks, contains 230 houses, and 1454 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, with Westerham.

WESTERHAM, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Seven Oaks, contains 301 houses, and 1742 inhabitants. The town is situated near the source of the Darent, and the principal street is formed by the high road from Godstone to Seven Oaks. It has a market on Wednesday, and annual fairs 3rd May and 19th September. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, with Edenbridge, value 19*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*



REFERENCE to the HUNDREDS	
1.	Edmonton He
2.	Elthorne
3.	Core
4.	Isleworth
5.	Deasstone
6.	Spelthorne



MIDDLESEX.—*Home Circuit.*

THIS county is bounded on the north by Hertfordshire; on the east by Essex; on the south by Surrey; and on the west by Buckinghamshire. Previously to the Roman invasion, Middlesex was included in the district inhabited by the Trinobantes, or Trinovantwys; and after the subjugation of the island, was included in the division named Flavia Cæsariensis, when Londinium became a principal station, and Sullonicæ, on Brockley, was also a Roman station. The Roman roads in this county appear to have concentrated in London, whence they branched off as from a centre, nearly in the direction of the principal points of the compass. The Watling-street from Dover is presumed to have continued along Stone-street in Southwark to Dowgate and the present Watling-street; quitting the city at Aldersgate, it skirted the station of Sullonicæ towards Verulam. Another road, by some called Ikenild-street, is supposed to have led eastward down Old-street, and crossed the river Lea at Old Ford to Duroleiton, or Leyton in Essex. The Hermen-street passed under Cripplegate, and led northwards through Islington and Highbury to Enfield and Hertfordshire. Another Roman road from London went through Brentford, Hounslow, and Staines, in the same course as the present turnpike road to Bath. The county derives its present name from its relative situation to the three ancient surrounding kingdoms of East, West, and South Saxons. Its greatest length is twenty-three miles, and its greatest breadth about seventeen miles; in circumference it is about one hundred and fifteen miles. It contains two cities, London and Westminster, eleven market towns, two hundred and thirty-four parishes, 152,969 houses, and 1,144,531 inhabitants. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of London. Besides the monasteries in London, there were priories at Kilburn, Hounslow, and Sion. Hampton Court, and Holland House at Kensington, are ancient residences. Middlesex returns eight members to Parliament, four for the city of London, two for the city of Westminster, and two for the county, who at present are George Byng, Esq. of Wrotham Park, and Joseph Hume, Esq. Middlesex is a well cultivated county: the least productive parts, as Hounslow Heath, Finchley Common, and Enfield Chase, are now inclosed; and the quantity of manure procured from the metropolis is of great service in improving the land, from which cause the produce is always earlier within a few miles of London than at a more considerable distance. In the art of hay-making, the Middlesex farmers are superior to those of any other part of the kingdom: the districts near London usually afford two crops of hay every year; those in the more remote parts yield but one. The corn grown in this county is nearly confined to wheat and barley; rye and oats are cultivated only in small quantities. The fruit-gardens of this county, exclusive of those attached to private houses, are supposed to occupy about three thousand acres, and are principally situated in the parishes of Hammersmith, Brentford, Isleworth, and Twickenham. Besides the quantity of fruit raised from these gardens, the London markets receive additional supplies from gardens on the Surrey side of the Thames; and much is also brought from Kent, Essex, Berkshire, and other counties. The nursery-grounds lie in the neighbourhood of Chelsea, Brompton, Kensington, Hackney, Dalston, Bow, and Mile End. The taste for elegant and rare plants has become so prevalent, that the rearing them for sale forms a considerable object of commerce; and the English gardeners have attained such celebrity for the cultivation of exotics, that a great exportation is made to France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Russia, and other countries. The kitchen-gardens in the vicinity of the metropolis are estimated to comprise above ten thousand acres. The rivers of this county are the Brent, the Colne, the Crane, the Lea, the Exe, or *Echel*, the Moselle, and the Thames, besides the artificial stream called the New River. The Thames enters Middlesex at the point where it receives the waters of the Colne, a short distance above Staines, and forms the southern boundary of the county in a devious course of about forty-three miles; and being navigable the whole way adds to the convenience and wealth of the numerous towns and villages situated on its banks. At Hampton, the Thames makes a bold reach round the park and gardens of Hampton Court; hence passing Teddington, (said to be a corruption of Tide End Town,) the majestic stream flows onward to Twickenham, Isleworth, and Brentford. At Isleworth it receives the Crane; and at Brentford, the river, contracted by a line of islands, is also enlarged by the Brent and the Grand Junction canal. Chiswick, Hammersmith, and Fulham, and the populous village of Chelsea, border the river in its course to Westminster and the port of London, whence the Thames rolls onward to the sea, between the shores of Kent and Essex. The tides flow up the river to the distance of between seventy and eighty miles from its mouth, and occur twice in every twenty-four hours nearly. The fall of water from Oxford to Maidenhead is about twenty-five feet every ten miles; from Maidenhead to Chertsey twenty-two feet every ten miles; from Chertsey to Chiswick sixteen feet every ten miles; and from Chiswick to London, about one foot per mile: afterwards the fall diminishes gradually till the river unites with the sea. The Colne river enters this county in several channels at its north-western extremity, and flowing along the western border, passes Harefield, Uxbridge, and Cowley, towards Colnbrook and Longford, being divided into six or seven branches, the principal of which flow into the Thames at Staines. The river Brent enters Middlesex near Finchley, takes a circuitous direction by Hendon, Kingsbury, Twyford, Greenford, and Hanwell, to the town of Brentford, where it unites with the Thames. The Crane rises near Pinner, and assuming a winding course, flows under Cranford Bridge, and crossing Hounslow Heath falls into the Thames at Isleworth. The Lea river bounds the whole eastern side of Middlesex, and falls into the Thames at Bow. The Serpentine River in Hyde Park is chiefly supplied by a stream which rises near West End, Hampstead, and passing Kilburn and Bayswater, through Kensington Gardens to Hyde Park, flows by Knightsbridge into the Thames at Chelsea. This county is intersected by the Grand Junction, Paddington, and Regent's canals. The first

joins the Thames at Brentford, and passing Sion Hill and Osterley Park, is carried through a rich corn district to West Drayton, Cowley, Uxbridge, and Harefield, beyond which it quits the county. By means of collateral cuts, this canal has become the most important inland navigation in the kingdom, affording a direct communication between London and the manufacturing towns of Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, and other counties. The Paddington canal branches off from the Grand Junction near Cranford, and is of very great importance from its connection with the trade of London. The sides of the basin at Paddington are occupied with warehouses, a quay, and market-places for hay, straw, and cattle. The Regent's canal also connects the Grand Junction with the Thames. After passing through the Regent's Park, where it supplies the ornamental lakes, it crosses the Hampstead and Kentish-town roads to a tunnel under the hill at Pentonville; after which it passes near the Rosemary Branch, where a branch is carried across the City Road, and the canal crosses the Kingsland and Haggerstone roads to the Cambridge Heath road, crossing Mile End and Commercial roads to Limehouse. The Duke of Portland is Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Edmonton Hundred

Is bounded on the north and west by Hertfordshire; on the east by Essex; and on the south by Ossulston hundred.

EDMONTON, 7 miles N. from London, contains 1334 houses, and 7900 inhabitants. The parish is divided into four wards, distinguished by the names of Bury-street, Church-street, Fore-street, and South-street, and includes a part of Enfield Chase. It is beautifully situated, and surrounded by the residences of opulent merchants. Here is a fair on 14th September, which lasts three days. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. Bush Hill is the seat of Isaac Currie, Esq.; and Bush Hill Park of William Mellish, Esq. The New River runs through the grounds, and near the house is a fine clump of firs, called "The Bishops." Grove Hall is the seat of Robert Ray, Esq.; and near it Milford House, the seat of the late Robert Mushett, Esq. of the Royal Mint. Upper Edmonton is separated from Edmonton by Duck-lane. Southgate is a hamlet of Edmonton: in the chapel is the monument of its founder Sir John Weld, who died in 1622. Culland's Grove is the seat of Sir W. Curtis, Bart.

ENFIELD, 10 miles N. from London, contains 1309 houses, and 8227 inhabitants. This parish is very large, and is divided into three districts, viz.: the town quarter, containing Enfield village, Baker-street, Forty Hill, Clay Hill, the Chase Side, &c.; Green-street quarter, containing Green-street, Ponder's End, South-street, Enfield Highway, Enfield Wash, and Tuckey-street; Bull's Cross quarter, containing Bull's Cross, Bullsmore-lane, and White Webbs. Here is a market on Saturday, and annual fairs on 23rd September and St. Andrew's day; also a grammar-school. In the town, opposite the church, are some remains of a mansion, built by Sir Thomas Lovel, K.G., in the reign of Henry VII.: he died here in 1524. Henry VIII. is said to have purchased it. Edward VI. went hence to the Tower on his accession to the throne; and in April 1557 the Princess Elizabeth was escorted from Hatfield to Enfield, "that her grace might hunt the hart." Enfield Park was part of the royal demesne. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 26*l.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. In the church is a fine monument, with inlaid brass, of Joyce Lady Tiptoft, who died in 1446. Another brass, in memory of William Smith, and Jane his wife, who served King Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and last, Queen Elizabeth: he died 29th September 1592. There are also many interesting monuments of more modern date. Enfield Chase is said to have extended from Housditch, nearly twelve miles northwards. When this chase was disafforested by Act of Parliament in 1779, it was found to contain 8349 acres, a part of it being allotted to different neighbouring parishes, and another part reserved for the use of the Crown, which last was afterwards sold. Forty Hall, the seat of James Meyer, Esq., is on the site of a mansion, built by John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, steward of the household to King Edward IV., and patron of Caxton the printer; and was re-built by Sir Nicholas Raynton, from a design by *Inigo Jones*: it stands on the north side of Four Tree Hill. Upon the Chase are three lodges, East Lodge, West Lodge, and South Lodge. Trent Place was built by Sir Richard Jebb, Bart., physician to the King, who died in 1787. The park contains about 261 acres: within it, amongst oaks and beeches of great size and age, is Camalet Moat, the reputed site of the mansion of the Mandevilles, Earls of Essex.

SOUTH MIMS, 4 miles N.W. from Barnet, contains 357 houses, and 1906 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. This church was formerly rich in painted glass: four windows still remain in different degrees of preservation; they were painted in 1526: it also contains several ancient curious monuments. A part of Enfield Chase is in this parish. Bridgefoot is the seat of E. Vincent, Esq.; and Durham Park is the seat of John Trotter, Esq. The road hence to Ridge Hill was altered, under the direction of *Telford*, by authority of Parliament.

HADLEY, or *Monken Hadley*, one mile N.E. from Barnet, contains 156 houses, and 926 inhabitants. This village is situated much higher than any other in the vicinity of London; and the views hence over Enfield Chase (part of which is included in the parish), the river Thames and the county of Kent, are uncommonly beautiful. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a donative, in the patronage of the lords of the manor. Over the western entrance is a tablet bearing the date 1494: it contains a monument of Sir Roger Wilbraham, Master of Requests, ob. 1616, designed by *Nicholas Stone*. Here also were buried Sir William Stamford, ob. 1558; Dr. Monro, ob. 1792; and Mrs. Hester Chapone, ob. 1801. On the tower are the remains of an ancient beacon. The ancient prefix to the name of the village probably arose from the manor belonging to the Abbey of Walden, to which it was granted by Mandeville Earl of Essex.

TOTTENHAM, 4 miles from London, contains 976 houses, and 5812 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Hallows, is a vicarage, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral; it is situated on an eminence almost surrounded by the Mose, a rivulet which rises on Muswell Hill: here was buried William Bedwell, vicar of the parish, and author of "A Brief Description of the Towne," in 1631; he died in 1632. The vestry attached to the east end of the north aisle was erected by Lord Coleraine in 1697, and beneath is the burial-place of the Hare family. Bruce Castle, now a school upon a much approved plan, was the manor-house, and derived its name from Bruce, the Scottish king, once lord of this manor. Near the house is a curious old brick tower. The parish of Tottenham is divided into four districts, distinguished by the names of the High Cross, Middle, Lower, and Wood Green Wards. There is an overseer and a constable for each ward, and two church-wardens for the whole parish. At the end of Page Green is "The Seven Sisters," a remarkable clump of elms. The ancient Cross, it appears from Bedwell's description, was originally of wood, and was rebuilt of brick about 1600. In 1812 it was covered with cement, under the direction of *Shaw*. Tottenham Park is the seat of — Wright, Esq.: and Mount Pleasant is the seat of William Heathcote, Esq.

2. Elthorne Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Hertfordshire; on the east by Gore hundred and Ossulston hundred; on the south-east by Isleworth hundred; on the south by Spelthorne hundred; and on the west by Buckinghamshire.

BRENTFORD, 7 miles W. from London, contains 360 houses, and 2036 inhabitants, exclusive of Old Brentford, which is in Ealing parish. It is situated on the northern bank of the river

Thames, and principally consists of one street, about a mile long. This being the county town, members of Parliament are here elected for the county: the petty sessions for Brentford division and the hundred of Isleworth are held here. The principal trade is in malt: there is also a very extensive distillery, and manufactures of bricks, tiles, and earthenware. The market is on Tuesday, and the fairs on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of May; 12th, 13th, and 14th of September. At this town the river Brent falls into the Thames, after uniting with the Grand Junction canal. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy, value 150*l.*, in the presentation of the rector of Hanwell. Here were buried William Noy, Attorney-General 1634; John Horne, whose son John Horne Tooke was curate here for eleven years, 1766; and Dr. William Howell Ewin, his monument by *Flaxman*, 1804. The church of Old Brentford, dedicated to St. George, is a curacy. In a chapel at the western end of this town was founded in the year 1446, by John Somerset, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the King's chaplain, a friary, consisting of a master and several brethren. It was granted in 1547 to Edward Duke of Somerset. Boston House is the seat of J. Clitherow, Esq.

COWLEY, 1½ mile S. from Uxbridge, contains 59 houses, and 349 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 11*l.*

CRANFORD, 2½ miles N.W. from Hounslow, contains 42 houses, and 288 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Berkeley. Thomas Fuller, historian of the Worthies of England, and rector of Cranford, was here buried in 1661; on the north wall of the chancel is his monument. Sir Charles Scarborough, physician, was also interred here 1693. The philosophical John Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester, was rector of Cranford. Cranford Park is the seat of the Countess of Berkeley.

WEST DRAYTON, 6 miles N.W. from Hounslow, contains 120 houses, and 608 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In it are three monuments of the De Burghs, by *Bacon*. Here was buried William first Lord Paget, 1563.

GREENFORD, 6 miles N. from Hounslow, contains 78 houses, and 415 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of King's College Cambridge. Here is a charity-school, founded by its rector the Rev. Edward Beetham in 1776. This was the rectory of John de Feckenham, last abbot of Westminster.

HANWELL, 11½ miles W. from St. Paul's Cathedral, contains 164 houses, and 977 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Hanwell Park is the seat of Sir John Copley; Hanwell Cottage, the seat of Miss Caswall; and Lawn House, the seat of — Lawson, Esq.

HAREFIELD, 4 miles N. from Uxbridge, containing 229 houses, and 1228 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on a rising ground. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. Here was buried John Pritchett Bishop of Gloucester, 1680. Harefield Place was the residence of Lord Chief Justice Sir Edward Anderson, who in 1601 was here visited by Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards the seat of Lord Keeper Egerton, and his wife the Countess Dowager of Derby. Here she was honoured with a visit from Queen Elizabeth, whom she received with all the pageantry of those days. Milton's "Arcades" was first performed at Harefield Place, in 1633, by the Countess of Derby's grandchildren. She was buried in the church under a splendid monument in 1637. This seat afterwards became the property of the Newdigates, who have monuments in the church; amongst which are those of Sir Richard, Lord Chief Justice, 1678, and Sir Roger, the last baronet, founder of the Newdigate prize, Oxford, 1806. Harefield Place is now the seat of Sir Christopher Baynes, Bart. Harefield Lodge is the seat of the Hon. Charles Manners Tollemache; it commands a beautiful and extensive prospect. Harefield Park is the seat of Major Stuart; and Harefield Grove, the seat of W. Flower, Esq.

HARLINGTON, 4 miles N.W. from Hounslow, contains 73 houses, and 472 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 24*l.*; it is an ancient structure, consisting of a chancel and a nave: on the steps leading to the chancel, on the

north side, is a monument to the memory of Gregory Lovell, Esq. lord of the manor, and patron of the church; he died in 1545. Dawley House, now demolished, was a seat of the celebrated Viscount Bolingbroke.

HARMONDSWORTH, or *Hermondesworth*, 6 miles N.W. from Hounslow, contains 132 houses, and 1076 inhabitants. Here is one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* Here was an alien priory of Benedictine monks subject to the abbey of the Holy Trinity at Rouen. The King in 1391 gave the abbot there leave to alienate and sell this manor to William Wickham Bishop of Winchester, who made it part of the endowment of his college near Winchester; whence, by way of exchange, it came to the Crown in 1543, and in 1547 was granted to Sir William Paget.

HAYES, 3½ miles S.E. from Uxbridge, contains 267 houses, and 1530 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* The rectory of Hayes is valued at 40*l.* In the church is a monument of Sir Edw. Fenner, ob. 1611. The principal hamlets in this parish are Botwell, Hayes End, Wood End, and Yeading. Hayes was an ancient occasional residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. Hayes Park is the seat of — Wood, Esq.; and Hayes End Park the seat of Robert Willis Blencowe, Esq.

HILLINGDON, one mile S.E. from Uxbridge, contains 537 houses, and 2886 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. In the churchyard is a yew-tree, which, by the parish books, appears to be above two hundred years old. Hillingdon Grove is the seat of — Crickett, Esq.; Hillingdon Lodge, the seat of F. Bent, Esq.; and Hillingdon House, the seat of R. H. Cox, Esq.; it was erected in 1717, and is placed on a gentle ascent: the grounds, of considerable extent, are romantic and picturesque, and are embellished by a fine piece of water. Uxbridge is a hamlet of this parish.

ICKENHAM, 2 miles N.E. from Uxbridge, contains 48 houses, and 281 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The manor of Ickenham has been in the possession of the family of Shordiche since the year 1348: they have several monuments in the church. Swakeleys, the seat of Thomas T. Clarke, Esq., was built in the reign of Charles I., and is a curious architectural composition of brick, with decorations of stone, carved in a fantastic character. In the church is a monument, by *Banks*, to the memory of John George Clarke, barrister-at-law, who died at Swakeleys, 28th of June 1800. In 1665 the mansion was the property of Sir Robert Vyner, Bart., Lord Mayor of London.

NORTHOLT, 2½ miles S. from Harrow, contains 56 houses, and 455 inhabitants.

NORWOOD, 2 miles N. from Hounslow, containing 195 houses, and 1124 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the Grand Junction canal. It is a curacy.

PERRIVALE, 3 miles S. from Harrow, contains 5 houses, and 25 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

RUISLIP, or *Riselip*, 3½ miles N.E. from Uxbridge, contains 239 houses, and 1343 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor: it has many curious old monuments; among others, one to the memory of Mary Lady Bankes, wife of the Hon. Sir John Bankes, Lord Chief Justice; she is celebrated in history for her courageous defence of Corfe Castle against the Parliamentary army, and died 11th April 1661. The rectory of Riselip having been given with the manor by Ernulph de Hesding to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, was afterwards appropriated to the priory of Okeburn. After the suppression of alien priories, the rectory came to Windsor College, but the manor was granted to the University of Cambridge in 1437, and in 1547 to King's College there.

SOUTHALL, on the road to Oxford, 9 miles W. from Lon-

don, contains 117 houses, and 697 inhabitants. It has a market on Thursday for the sale of cattle.

UXBRIDGE, 15 miles from London, containing 506 houses, and 2750 inhabitants, is a hamlet to the parish of Hillingdon. It is situated on the river Colne and the Grand Junction canal, over each of which it has a bridge. The houses are chiefly disposed in one long street, near the centre of which is the market-house. This town is noted for its great corn-market, and a considerable number of waggon loads of meal are carried hence every week to London; on the river are many flour-mills, and a quantity of malt is made in the town and neighbourhood. Uxbridge is governed by two bailiffs, two constables, and four head boroughs. The petty sessions for the hundred of Elthorne are held here. The market is on Thursday, and the fairs are on July 31st and October 10th. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy; it was built in the reign of Henry VI. The Treaty House was so called from having been the place where the commissioners of Charles I. and the Parliament met in 1644. In the vicinity are the remains of a camp and Belmont House.

3. Gore Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Hertfordshire; on the east and south-east by Ossulston hundred: and on the south-west and west by Elthorne hundred.

EDGWARE, on the road to St. Albans, 8 miles N.W. from London, contains 109 houses, and 551 inhabitants. The petty sessions for the hundred of Gore are held here. The market is on Thursday, and an annual fair on Holy Thursday for horses and cattle. All the western side of the street is in the parish of Little Stanmore or Whitchurch. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Coventry.

HARROW, 10 miles N.W. from London, contains 596 houses, and 3017 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Harrow Weald, and Greenhill. This village is situated on one of the highest hills in the county, which, rising out of a rich vale, is in a manner insulated: the views from it are extremely beautiful, and hardly equalled by any other spot in the kingdom. The free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth by John Lyon of Preston, in this parish, is amongst the first public seminaries in the kingdom. The founder required parents to furnish the scholars with bow-strings, shafts, &c., and a silver arrow is still annually shot for on the 4th of August by a certain number of the scholars, habited as archers. The school was rebuilt about 1812. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 33*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* It is an ancient and very curious edifice. In it are buried John Lyon, yeoman, founder of the school, ob. 1592; Sir Arthur Ayte, secretary to the Earl of Essex, ob. 1604; Sir Samuel Garth, M.D. poet, ob. 1719; also Thomas Brian, ob. 1730; Thomas Thackeray, ob. 1760; and Robert Sumner, ob. 1771,—three head masters of the school. Apperton, Kenton, Preston, Roxey, and Wembley are hamlets of this parish.

HENDON, on the river Brent, 7 miles from London, contains 450 houses, and 3100 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated, and is dispersed over a considerable tract of ground, comprising Church End, Brent-street, Lawrence-street, Page-street, Dole-street, Burrows, Dallis, the Hyde, Mill Hill, Highwood Hill, Child's Hill, Hocomb Hill, Golders, or *Goldhurst* Green, and Golder's Hill. The inhabitants are exempt from all tolls at fairs, markets, &c., by ancient charters, confirmed by William and Mary in 1692. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of the lord of the manor. Here were buried Sir William Rawlinson, ob. 1703; Edward Fowler Bishop of Gloucester, ob. 1714; and Sir Joseph Ayloffe, the antiquary, ob. 1781. Hendon Hall is the seat of J. Deffell, Esq.; Hendon House is the seat of Matthew Price, Esq.; and Hendon Place is the seat of Lord Tenterden: the last is a handsome edifice, consisting of a centre and two wings. The grounds are finely undulated, watered by the Brent, and contain some noble timber. Mill Hill commands a variety of most delightful views, in which the churches of Harrow and Hendon are conspicuous objects, and in the distance may be discerned the towers of Windsor Castle. Hendon is the largest parish within ten miles of London.

KINGSBURY, 8 miles N.W. from London, contains 66 houses, and 360 inhabitants. It was the residence of Anglo-Saxon princes, whence the name. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. Here Dr. Goldsmith is said to have lodged whilst composing his *History of Animated Nature*.

PINNER, 2½ miles N.W. from Harrow, contains 181 houses, and 1076 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy. Here was buried Sir Bartholomew Shower, author of "*Cases and Reports*," ob. 1701. Pinner Hill is the seat of Mr. Serjeant Pell; Pinner Wood, of Mr. Serjeant Sellon; Pinner Park, of J. D. Hume, Esq.; Pinner Green, of W. Boyd, Esq.; Pinner Lodge, of J. Tannier, Esq.; and Pinner Grove, of Lady Milman.

STANMORE, 10 miles N.W. from London, contains 180 houses, and 990 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 10*l.*; it is a brick structure, having been rebuilt in 1632: in the chancel is a fine monument, by *Nicholas Stone*, of its founder Sir John Wolstonholme, Bart., ob. 1639. Charles Hart, the tragedian, was also buried here: he died in 1683. The views from the more elevated parts of this parish are very extensive and highly interesting; a group of remarkable trees on the common are actually said to be a land-mark from the German Ocean. Stanmore Hill was the residence of James Forbes, Esq., F.R.S., author of *Oriental Memoirs*, &c., published in 1813. The house was built by the Duke of Chandos as a dowry-house for his Duchess, and enlarged by Mr. Forbes, who erected in the gardens an octagonal temple to contain various groups of Oriental sculpture. Bentley, or *Benethley*, Priory, the residence of the Earl of Aberdeen, President of the Society of Antiquaries, is partly in the parish of Harrow. It was built or enlarged by the late Marquess of Abercorne, after designs by *Soane*, and is said to occupy the site of a religious house suppressed in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., and granted to the monks of St. Gregory's Priory at Canterbury. It contains a fine collection of works of art, comprising antique busts, portraits, and pictures by the old masters. The elevated situation of the mansion commands rich and extensive prospects, and the grounds abound with ornamental scenery.

WHITCHURCH, or *Little Stanmore*, adjoining Edgware on the west, contains 112 houses, and 712 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy: it is an elegant little structure, and contains almost all that now remains of the magnificence of Canons. The body of the church was built by the Duke of Chandos, but the tower is ancient: the interior is highly decorated; the organ is placed in a recess behind the altar, and is viewed through a Corinthian colonnade, which produces a fine effect. The sides of the church are painted with scriptural subjects, and at the west end is a gallery, erected for the use of the Duke and his family. At the east end of the church is a sepulchral chapel, containing several costly monuments of the Brydges family. Canons, the princely seat of the Grand Duke, as he is here still called, which he built in 1712, was after his decease pulled down, and the materials sold by auction in 1747;—remarkably verifying the prophetic lines in Pope's Epistle to Lord Burlington. The house built on its site was afterwards the residence of Dennis O'Kelly, Esq., owner of the famous horse Eclipse, whose bones lie in Canons Park. Canons Park is now the seat of Lady Plumer: it had descended to the Duke of Chandos from Sir Thomas Lake, Secretary of State to James I., who died in 1630, and is buried in the church.

4. Isleworth Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Elthorne hundred; on the south and east by the county of Surrey; and on the west by Spelthorne hundred.

HESTON, 1½ mile N. from Hounslow, contains 447 houses, and 2810 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The custom of Borough English is retained in this parish. It is noted for fine wheat, and in the reign of Elizabeth the bread for the Royal table was required to be furnished hence. Osterley Park, the seat of the Earl of Jersey, anciently belonged to the convent at Sion. Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Thomas Gresham, who built a

noble mansion here in 1577, in which he entertained the Queen. In the reign of Charles I. it was the seat of Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary General, and so continued until his death in 1668: it was rebuilt in 1760 by Francis Child, Esq., from whom the estate descended to the present noble proprietor. It is a magnificent structure, extending 140 feet from east to west, and 117 feet from north to south: on the east front is an Ionic portico. The picture-gallery, 136 feet by 27, contains a collection of valuable pictures: there is also an excellent library. The park, finely wooded, is six miles in circumference, and is enlivened by two fine sheets of water: on the northern bank of the lower lake is a menagerie.

HOUNSLOW, on a branch of the river Colne, 10 miles W. from London, is partly in the parish of Heston, and partly in that of Isleworth, in which the population is included. Here are a market on Thursday, and annual fairs on Trinity Monday and on Monday after 29th September, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy: in it is buried Henry Elsynge, writer on Parliament, ob. 1654. Here was a priory of friars of the order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives, founded as early as the reign of Edward I.: the revenue at the Dissolution was 80*l.* 15*s.* per annum, and the site was granted in 1558 to William Lord Windsor. Hounslow Heath, now inclosed, bore vestiges of several ancient camps, particularly that of the Earl of Gloucester, when at the head of the Londoners in 1267, and that of Charles I. in 1642. Here in 1647 was a general rendezvous of the Parliamentary forces under General Fairfax. In 1686 King James II. encamped here, after the suppression of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. In 1793 barracks were erected on the north side of the heath: about the middle are powder-mills and copper flatting mills.

ISLEWORTH, on the banks of the Thames, 8½ miles W. from London, contains 899 houses, and 5269 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Brazill, Mill Lane, Brentford End, Rails Head, Sion Hill, Smallbury Green, Whitton, Whitton Dean, Worton, and Wyke Green. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor: in it are monuments for Anne Dash, founder of alms-houses, ob. 1750, executed by *Halfpenny*; and George Keate, the poet, ob. 1797, by *Nollekens*. At Sion King Henry V. in 1414 founded a monastery of the order of St. Augustine, consisting of eighty-five persons, answering to our Blessed Saviour's thirteen Apostles, including St. Paul and seventy-two disciples; it was dedicated to Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, and St. Bridget: it was well endowed, and at the suppression the revenues were valued at 1944*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The site was granted in 1547 to Edward Duke of Somerset, and in 1553 to John Dudley Duke of Northumberland. Sion House, built on its site by the Protector, became the residence of Lord Guildford Dudley, and Lady Jane Grey, who was here when the Duke her father prevailed on her to accept the crown; and hence she was conducted to the Tower. The estate reverted to the Crown, and was granted to Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, whose son Algernon, who succeeded to the estate in 1632, employed *Inigo Jones* to complete the edifice. It is now the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., and great alterations were made in the house in 1762 by *Robert Adam*. The entrance from the great western road is by an arched gateway in the centre of an open colonnade, displaying a fine lawn in the approach to the house. An exact counterpart of this gate of entrance was presented by the late Duke of Northumberland to John I., King of Portugal, and sent to Rio Janeiro, His Grace being at the whole expense of the freight, and of a person sent out to superintend the erection: it is fixed at "the Chacre," the country residence of the King, about three miles from Rio Janeiro. The grounds of Sion House form a fine lawn, extending from Isleworth to Brentford. Two of the fronts of the mansion command very beautiful scenery, the Thames appearing to unite with the gardens: on a Doric column is a statue of Flora. Sion Hill was built by the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough, and the grounds were laid out by Brown: they contain an observatory. At Whitton Park Sir Godfrey Kneller resided, and died there in 1717: it is now the seat of Sir John Cam Hobhouse. Whitton Place was built by Archibald Duke of Argyll, and was altered by Sir William Chambers, Architect to George III.: it is now the seat of Mrs. Gostling.

TWICKENHAM, on the banks of the Thames, 10 miles W.

from London, contains 738 houses, and 4206 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. It is a modern structure of the Doric order. Pope was buried here, and a monument was erected to his memory by Warburton Bishop of Gloucester. Below Twickenham Park, the seat of Joseph Todd, Esq., the river Crane falls into the Thames. Marble Hill was built from a design of the Earl of Pembroke for the Countess of Suffolk; and Lord Bathurst and Mr. Pope are said to have laid out the gardens: it is situated on a beautiful lawn open to the Thames, and adorned on each side by a fine grove of horse-chestnut trees. Ragman's Castle is the seat of Mrs. Hinrich, and Marble Hill Cottage the seat of Timothy Brent, Esq. Pope's Villa has been much enlarged and altered since it was the residence of the poet. Strawberry Hill, erected by the Hon. Horace Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, is situated on an eminence commanding views of Richmond Hill, Ham, and Kingston: it contains a very good collection of pictures, a curious library, and many pieces of sculpture. In a wood adjoining the garden is a building erected to contain a mosaic monument, said to have been the work of Petro Cavalini. The vicinity of Twickenham is remarkable for the fertility of its well-cultivated garden-grounds, and supplies the London markets with large quantities of vegetables and fruit, particularly strawberries.

5. Ossulston Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Edmonton hundred and Hertfordshire; on the east by the county of Essex; on the south by the river Thames and Surrey; and on the west by Gore and Elthorne hundreds. It is also separated into the four divisions of Finsbury, Holborn, Kensington, and the Tower; and contains the cities of London and Westminster.

FINSBURY DIVISION.

FINCHLEY, 7 miles N. from London, contains 359 houses, and 2349 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. In the chancel are many monuments of the Allen family, lords of the manor; a brass of — White, citizen and grocer of London, ob. 1610; and a monument of — Kinge, one of His Majesty's auditors, ob. 1618; a slab against the south wall, to the memory of William Seward, F.R. and S.A., ob. 1799. In the churchyard is a monument of — Shelley, miniature painter, and founder of the Society of Artists in Water-Colours, ob. 1808. Finchley-common, now inclosed, contained 1010 acres of land, partly in this parish and partly in the parishes of Fryern Barnet and Hornsey.

FRYERN BARNET, 8 miles N. from London, contains 102 houses, and 534 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, to whom the manor was granted at the dissolution of monasteries: it originally belonged to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem. Here is an alms-house, founded by Lawrence Campe, citizen and draper of London, in 1612.

HIGHGATE, 4 miles N. from London, is partly in the parish of Hornsey, and partly in St. Pancras parish, where the population is entered. It is situated on one of the highest hills in the county. The summit of the hill commands an extensive prospect over Essex, Surrey, and Kent on one side, and Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, and Buckinghamshire on the other; the metropolis and the Thames are also seen to great advantage. The chapel here is dedicated to St. Michael: in it was buried Sir Francis Pemberton, ob. 1699. Highgate derives its name from the following circumstance: at an early period a road eastward of the Old Watling Street, long the main communication between the metropolis and the North of England, was carried by permission through the Bishop of London's estate; at the extremity of this property gates were erected, where a toll was required for the privilege of passing the road, when the most elevated of these gates gave name to the village. The gatehouse remained till 1769; and its site is now marked by a tavern, with the sign of the Gate-House. Norden, who published an Historical and Chorographical Description of Middlesex in 1593, men-

tions Highgate, and remarks, "Upon this hill is most pleasant dwelling, yet not so pleasant as healthful, for the expert inhabitants there report that divers that have been long visited with sickness not curable by physicke, have in a short time repayed their health by that sweet salutarie aire." "At this place," he continues, "Cornwallies, esquire; hath a verie faire house, from which he may with great delight behold the stately citie of London, Westminster, Greenwich, the famous river Tamyse, and the cuntrye towards the south very faire." At this house Sir William Cornwallis was, it is presumed, visited by Queen Elizabeth in June 1589; and on the 1st of May 1604 it was the scene of a royal festival, for which Ben Jonson wrote a dramatic interlude. Sir Roger Cholmondeley, Lord Chief Justice, built a free-grammar school in 1562, to which a chapel was added in 1565 by Edmund Grindal Bishop of London, whose arms, together with those of the founder, are in painted glass in one of the windows. The school was endowed with funds sufficient for the education of forty boys, to be chosen from Highgate, Holloway, Finchley, and Kentish Town; and the governors were incorporated by a charter from Queen Elizabeth. In order to avoid the steep acclivity of the hill, a new road, and Highgate archway, was commenced in 1812; the road passes the eastern side of the hill, and is about a mile and a half in extent, and the archway continues the road to Hornsey, affording a beautiful view. Holly Lodge is the seat of the Duchess of St. Alban's; and Fitz Roy Farm of A. Roberts, Esq.; the house was rebuilt by Lord Southampton.

HORNSEY, 6 miles N. from London, contains 640 houses, and 4122 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Crouch End, Muswell Hill, Stroud Green, and part of Highgate. Through this village, which is situated in a valley, the New River flows in a beautiful serpentine manner. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 22*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. In the church was buried Samuel Buckley, editor of *Thuanus*, ob. 1741. About a mile southward of the village is Hornsey-wood House, commanding an extensive prospect. Muswell Hill also is remarkable for the variety and extent of the views. The well whence it derives its name is the source of the river Mose; and near it stood formerly a chapel, dedicated to our Lady of Muswell, and belonging to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem in Clerkenwell.

ISLINGTON, 2 miles N. from London, contains 3495 houses, and 22,417 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 30*l.*: it was rebuilt in 1754. This parish is very extensive, including Upper and Lower Holloway, three sides of Newington Green, and part of Kingsland. The southern part of the village is within the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell. St. John's Church, Upper Holloway, was built by *Barry* in 1828. St. Paul's Church, Ball's Pond, was also built by *Barry* in 1828; and Trinity Church, Cloudesley-square, by the same architect in 1829. The commissioners built the churches on plans submitted by the parish. Sadler's Wells originated in a mineral spring discovered by Mr. Sadler about 1680. The theatre here was erected about 1766, by Mr. Roßoman, and was long celebrated for rope-dancing, tumbling, &c. Islington Wells, now called Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells, was in repute at the time of Sadler's discovery. In 1733 it was visited by the Princess Amelia, for the purpose of drinking the waters, and furnished a title to an interlude by Colman, called "The Spleen, or Islington Spa," acted at Drury-lane in 1776. Canonbury-House, at the northern extremity of the parish, was a residence of the priors of St. Bartholomew. White Conduit-house derived its name from a conduit belonging to London Charter-house.

STOKE NEWINGTON, 2½ miles N. from London, contains 398 houses, and 2670 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Newington-Green, which consists of a handsome square, surrounded with houses, one of which, on the south side, is said to have been a residence of Henry VIII.; and near it is King Harry's Walk. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Newington in St. Paul's Cathedral: it was rebuilt in 1562. Behind the church is a grove of tall trees, known by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Walk. Stamford Bridge, over Hackney Brook, a branch of the river Lea, is in this parish. The Palatine Houses, southward of the village, were built in 1709 for the reception of some distressed Palatines, who sought an asylum in this country.

HOLBORN DIVISION.

HAMPSTEAD, 4 miles N. from London, contains 1047 houses, and 7263 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a curacy, in the patronage of the lord of the manor: it is a brick edifice, rebuilt in 1747. In it is a monument of Frances, wife of Lord Erskine, ob. 1800, by *Bacon*; and of Dorothea, mother of Joanna Baillie, dramatist of the Passions, who resided in the village. Hampstead is situated on the acclivity of a gentle eminence; and on the summit of the hill is the heath, remarkable for the extent of view over the city of London and the adjoining counties, as well as for the salubrity of the air. Before the commencement of the last century, Hampstead became a popular resort for its wells, the water of which was sold in flasks. Concerts and balls, held weekly at the principal tavern, were then *the Ton*. At the Upper Flask Inn, about the same time, were kept the summer meetings of the celebrated Kit Cat Club. A cottage, on Haverstock-hill, which had been occupied by Sir Charles Sedley, who was a distinguished gallant in the court of Charles II., became celebrated as a temporary residence of the gay and lively Sir Richard Steele, in 1712, who had at this time completed the *Tatler*: he joined Addison, also a member of the Kit Cat, in the *Spectator*, which was projected on the idea of a club: Pope also, who had just commenced his translation of the *Iliad*, was a frequent visitor of Sir Richard Steele at this cottage. This assemblage of wit and talent conferred a degree of celebrity on the spot; and, in memory of its inmate, the house has ever since retained the name of Steele's Cottage. The situation of Hampstead, naturally very beautiful, has contributed to render it a large and populous village. Besides the views of the metropolis, and of the distant country, which are to be seen in every direction from most parts of the village, the home landscape, consisting of broken ground, divided by inclosure, and well planted, is extremely picturesque. Branch Hill Lodge was formerly the seat of Thomas Parker Earl of Macclesfield. Amongst numerous villas on this side of Hampstead is Rosslyn House, the seat of Lord Loughborough, afterwards Earl of Rosslyn. His Lordship made considerable additions to the old house, called Shelford Lodge; and from him it has derived its present appellation. Belsyze, a manor-house of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, has been the residence of many persons of consequence. Sir Armigal Wood, the first Englishman who made discoveries in America, died at this house in 1568, and was buried in the chancel of the old church at Hampstead. It was long afterwards the seat of Charles Henry Lord Wotton, who died in 1704, and of his half-brother Philip, second Earl of Chesterfield, who died in 1713. In 1720 it became a house of public entertainment, and obtained great notoriety in the publications of that period. Since the year 1745 the mansion was rebuilt, and was latterly the retirement of the Right Honourable Spencer Percival, the Prime Minister: it is now the seat of William Everett, Esq.

The election of members of Parliament for this county was usually held on Hampstead Heath, from the time of King Charles II. till 1701, when the first announcement appears of its taking place at Brentford; and while it was a place of fashionable resort, races were held here. Sir Thomas Wroth had a grant of the manor of Hampstead in 1550; John Wroth, his descendant, sold it to Sir Baptist Hickes in 1620; and it was purchased in 1707 by Sir William Langhorne, Bart., from whom the property has descended through the family of Maryon to Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, of Charlton, in Kent, who in 1829 introduced into Parliament a bill for the inclosure of the heath;—but it is to be hoped that a spot which so remarkably contributes to the health and ornament of the metropolis will be suffered to remain in its present state. The royal forest of Middlesex formerly covered this part of the county, in which the citizens of London had right of free chase, confirmed by several regal charters, and in which privilege originated the civic office of common hunt, now abolished. The remains of this forest are still to be seen in Ken Wood, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield. This estate was purchased in 1755 of the Earl of Bute; and the house was nearly rebuilt after designs by *Adam*: it has since been enlarged under the direction of *Saunders*. The pleasure-grounds, including the wood, whence it takes its name, are beautifully situated, and art has been successfully employed in making them still more picturesque: a shrubbery in the garden front, and a serpentine piece of water, enliven the scene.

PADDINGTON, one mile from London, on the road to Edgware,

contains 1139 houses, and 6476 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of London. The present church was built in 1791. The canal and basin have much increased the prosperity of this village: it communicates with the Grand Junction canal at Bull's Bridge. Westward of the church are Craven Hill and Westbourne Green, and north-eastward is Primrose Hill. On little Primrose Hill is a reservoir for the supply of water to the neighbourhood of the Regent's Park, elevated 175 feet above the level of the Thames, whence the water is brought above Hammersmith.

KENTISH TOWN, 3 miles from London, on the road to Highgate, is a hamlet of Pancras parish. Its name is said to be derived from the prebendal manor of Cantelows, or Kentish Town. The chapel here was erected in 1784, from a design by *Wyatt*. Camden Town, built on the estate of the Marquess of Camden, and Somers Town, on the estate of Earl Somers, are also hamlets of Pancras parish; and both are now completely united with London.

KENSINGTON DIVISION.

ACTON, 5 miles W. from London, contains 326 houses, and 1929 inhabitants, including the hamlets of East Acton and Friars Place. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Near East Acton are mineral wells, which were in considerable repute about the middle of the last century; and assemblies were held there during the season. At the entrance of the village of Acton is a conduit, erected by Thomas Thorne in 1612. Berrymead Priory was the seat of E. F. Akers, Esq.; Friars Place, of W. Learmouth, Esq.; and Fordbrook-house, of — Duval, Esq.

CHELSEA, on the banks of the river Thames, 3 miles from London, contains 3602 houses, and 26,860 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Cadogan, who is also Viscount Chelsea. In the church are monuments of Lord Chancellor Sir Thomas More's two wives, with an inscription by himself; Jane, wife of the ambitious John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, ob. 1555; Gregory Lord Dacre, ob. 1594; Lady Jane Cheyne, ob. 1669, by *Bernini*. In the churchyard were interred Sir Hans Sloane, President of the Royal Society and College of Physicians, ob. 1753; Philip Miller, author of the *Gardener's Dictionary*, ob. 1771; John Baptiste Cipriani, the painter, ob. 1785, &c. A new church was founded in 1820, and erected from designs by *Savage*. The principal object of attention in this village is the Royal Military Hospital, founded by King Charles II., continued by James II., and completed in the reign of William and Mary in 1692: it was erected from designs by *Sir Christopher Wren*. There is a tradition that this hospital is indebted for its establishment to Nell Gwynn, the mistress of the King, who might certainly have employed her influence towards the advancement of a measure so honourable to her royal protector. Its origin has also been ascribed to Sir Stephen Fox, one of its most liberal benefactors. The edifice consists of three courts, the principal of which is open to the south; in the centre of this court is the statue of the royal founder. The eastern and western wings of this court are each 365 feet in length, and 40 feet wide, and are chiefly occupied by the wards of the pensioners. At the extremity of the eastern wing is the house of the governor, which contains a state apartment, adorned with portraits of King Charles I., his queen, and two sons, Charles Prince of Wales, and James Duke of York; a portrait of King Charles II., of William III., and of George III. and Queen Charlotte. On the southern front is a Doric portico and colonnade, with the following inscription on the frieze: "In subsidium et levamen emeritorum senio belloque fractorum, condidit Carolus Secundus, auxit Jacobus Secundus, perfecere Gulielmus et Maria Rex et Regina mdcxc." This part of the building is divided into a chapel and hall, with a central vestibule, terminated by a eupola of considerable altitude. The chapel is 110 feet in length, and 30 in breadth. The altar-piece is the Resurrection, by *Sebastian Ricci*. The hall, of the same dimensions as the chapel, contains an equestrian portrait of King Charles II., by *Verrio*, inscribed "Carolo Secundo Regi optimo hujus Hospitii fundatori, Dominoque suo clementissimo Ricardus Jones comes de Ranelagh hanc tabulam posuit."

The eastern and western courts are principally occupied by the officers of the establishment. The north front is of great extent, and

from the judicious adjustment of its parts produces a very impressive effect: before it is an inclosure, planted with avenues of limes and horse-chestnuts. The ground southward of the building contains the gardens, which extend to the river, and finish with an elevated terrace. The hospital being considered as a military station, the pensioners accordingly mount guard, and perform other garrison duties.

The Botanical Garden, belonging to the Society of Apothecaries of London, was originally established in 1673. Near the middle of the garden is a marble statue of Sir Hans Sloane, by *Rysbrach*, erected in 1733, which, as it was erected during the lifetime of their great benefactor, may be presumed to be a good likeness. The garden is laid out in divisions, in which the plants, shrubs, and trees are arranged systematically. On its northern side is a library and greenhouse; with hothouses, &c.; and on the side of the garden next the Thames are two large cedars of Lebanon.

CHISWICK, on the Thames, 7 miles from St. Paul's, contains 654 houses, and 4236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Here were buried William Bordall its vicar, who built the church tower, 1435; Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, 1709; Mary Countess of Fauconberg, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, 1713; William Kent, architect, 1748; James Ralph, 1762; William Hogarth, painter, 1764; Philip James de Loutherbourg, painter, 1812; and Thomas Tomkins, 1816; monument by *Chantrey*. Near the village are the gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

Chiswick House was built in 1729 by Richard Earl of Burlington, the accuracy of whose taste for architecture is evinced in all the edifices which he designed, and which are deservedly reckoned amongst the most choice specimens, after the Italian model, in England; the wings were subsequently added by the late Duke of Devonshire. The ascent to the house is by a double flight of steps, under a portico composed of six fluted Corinthian columns, which here exhibit all the richness of which that graceful order is capable: on one side of the entrance is a statue of *Palladio*, and on the other one of *Inigo Jones*. From the centre of the roof rises an octagon, covered with a low dome of lead. A passage leads from the portico to the saloon, or octagonal room, whose roof is superbly panelled and enriched; the ceilings are particularly fine, and those of the rooms in the southern angles very remarkable for their brackets, which are large and numerous, and the space in which they are disposed so small, that they form clusters, and produce a singular effect. A valuable collection of pictures nearly covers the walls of the different apartments. An avenue of stately cedars of Lebanon extend from the principal front to the public road, and the gardens are ornamented with temples, statues, obelisks, &c.; some of the statues are antiques, but most of the sculpture is the performance of *Scheemaker*. In this mansion died the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, 1806, and the Right Hon. George Canning. In Chiswick parish are the hamlets of Stanford Brook, Strand on the Green, Little Sutton, and Turnham Green. Sutton Court House is the seat of Colonel Cavendish.

EALING, 7 miles W. from London, contains 1116 houses, and 6608 inhabitants, including Old Brentford. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. At Ealing is the seat of Spencer Percival, Esq. The manor-house is the seat of — Clifton, Esq.; Gunnersbury House, the seat of A. Copland, Esq.; Elm Grove is the seat of Lady Carr; Hanger Hill, the seat of George Wood, Esq.; Hanger Vale, J. R. Wood, Esq., and W. Agar, Esq.; Hanger-hill House, Mrs. Shum; Castle Bear Hill, General Wetherall; and Castle Bear Lodge once the seat of His late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

FULHAM, 4 miles S.W. from London, contains 987 houses, and 6492 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, over which it has a wooden bridge, connecting it with Putney on the Surrey side. Fulham may be denominated the great fruit and kitchen garden north of the Thames, for the supply of the London market. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*: the rectory, value 26*l.*, is in the patronage of the Bishop of London. This church has been the burial-place of all the prelates of the see of London since the Restoration, except Bishop Porteus, who was interred by his own desire at Sundridge in Kent. Here are monuments of Sir William Butts, Physician to King Henry VIII., 1545; Sir Thomas Smith, 1609; John Viscount Mordaunt, by *Bushnel* and *Bird*, 1675; Dorothy Lady Clarke, by *Gibbons*, 1695.

The palace of Fulham has, from a very early period, been the summer residence of the Bishops of London. The house is of brick, and was built by Bishop Fitzjames in the reign of Henry VII., as appears by that Bishop's arms on a stone over a door leading from the offices in the south wing. In the library is a collection of portraits of the Bishops of London. The gardens are very curious; they first became remarkable in the time of Bishop Grindall, who was one of the earliest encouragers of botany, and the first person who imported the tamarisk tree into this country, about the year 1560. Bishop Compton made them still more celebrated, by the introduction of many new plants, shrubs, and forest trees, from North America. Near the porter's lodge is a row of limes of great age, most probably planted by Bishop Compton about the time of the Revolution, when the fashion of planting avenues of limes was introduced into this country from Holland. The house, gardens, and a large field called the Warren, consisting in the whole of about thirty-seven acres, are surrounded by a moat, over which are two bridges. Sandford manor-house, in this neighbourhood, was formerly of some note, from having been the residence of the celebrated Nell Gwynn. Fulham Park is the seat of — Fisher, Esq.; Broom House, the seat of the Countess Dowager of Lonsdale; Munster House, the seat of J. W. Croker, Esq.; and Peterborough House, the seat of A. T. Sampayo, Esq. In Fulham parish are the hamlets of Parson's Green and Walham Green. A new church has been here erected, by *Taylor*, dedicated to St. John: it was consecrated in 1828.

HAMMERSMITH, 4 miles W. from London, containing 1406 houses, and 8809 inhabitants, is in Fulham parish. A very beautiful and elegant suspension-bridge has lately been erected over the Thames at this spot. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a curacy, value 100*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. In it is a bronze bust of Charles I., under which, in a marble urn, is the heart of the loyal donor Sir Nicholas Crispe. Here were buried Sir Samuel Morland, the celebrated mechanist, 1696; George Bubb Doddington Lord Melcombe, 1762; Thomas Worlidge, 1766; and Arthur Murphy, 1805. Brandenburg House, built by Bubb Doddington, and afterwards the residence of the celebrated Margravine of Anspach, was lately pulled down. In this parish are the hamlets of Brook Green, Pallenswick or Stanbrook Green, and Shepherd's Bush.

KENSINGTON, 2 miles W. from London, contains 1984 houses, and 14,428 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Abbots, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London: it was rebuilt about 1691. At the east end of the south aisle is a monument of Edward, eighth Earl of Warwick and Holland, ob. 1759, with his effigies, seated and reposing on an urn. Sir William Humble, of Kensington, was created baronet 17th March 1687; and Sir Thomas Colby of Kensington was created baronet 18th June 1720. The hamlets of Brompton, Earl's Court, the Gravel Pits, and part of Little Chelsea are in this parish; but the palace at Kensington, and about twenty houses on the north side of the road, are in the parish of St. Margaret Westminster; on the south side, the parish of Kensington extends beyond the Gore, which was anciently called Kyng's Gore. The principal houses between that and Knightsbridge are in the parish of St. Margaret Westminster. Kensington Palace was a seat of the Earl of Nottingham, of whom it was purchased by King William III. in 1691. Many additions were made to the edifice for His Majesty, and the south front was entirely rebuilt under the direction of *Sir Christopher Wren* and *Hawksmoor*; the north front is probably original. A road was then made to the palace through St. James's and Hyde Parks, and further additions were made in the reign of Queen Anne, and also by Queen Caroline in the reign of George II., when the west front was rebuilt by *Kent*. The palace was the frequent residence of King William and Queen Mary, of Queen Anne, and of Kings George I. and II.; and, excepting King George I., who died at Hanover, all expired within its walls; as did Prince George of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne, in 1708. The great staircase leading to the state apartments, in which a very extensive and curious collection of pictures is now deposited, is lighted by three windows on the west front: the opposite sides are painted, by *Kent*, to represent a magnificent gallery and colonnade of the Ionic order. The gallery is occupied by figures supposed to be spectators on a court day, all of whom are presumed to be portraits of persons well known in the reign of George II., consisting of ladies, pages, yeomen of the guard, &c., amongst whom are a highlander, a quaker, and Peter the wild boy, found in

the woods near Hamlen in Hanover in 1725; a youth standing outside the balustrade is called a page of the Countess of Suffolk; and another young man, Mr. Ulric, one of the pages of the King; two persons in Turkish habits are Mahomet and Mustapha, who were taken prisoners by the Imperialists in Hungary, and afterwards entered into the service of King George I. The gallery opens upon the presence-chamber, now filled with pictures. The ceiling of this room is painted by *Kent*, after the manner of fresco paintings at *Herculaneum*. The suite is continued through the privy-chamber, the Queen's drawing-room, the Queen's dining-room, the Queen's dressing-room, the Queen's gallery, the King's great drawing-room, and the King's gallery,—this noble room being 94 feet by 21, and lighted by nine windows; the cube-room, Queen Caroline's bed-room, Queen Caroline's dressing-room, the private closet, and the Denmark staircase, situated at the northern extremity of the palace. It was the opinion of the late Mr. West, that the Kensington collection was most curious and valuable, from the number of original portraits, and the antiquity and rarity of many of the specimens of the early masters here preserved. Besides the state apartments, are those of Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, of Her Royal Highness Victoria Maria Louisa Duchess of Kent, and her daughter the Princess Victoria, who was born here 24th May 1819. Here also are the apartments of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, whose library is not only the most curious, but the most extensive in the peculiar department to which it is chiefly devoted. Here are nearly 300 theological MSS. of the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, with some as early as the 10th century, and above 500 early-printed books relative to the Holy Scriptures. The principal ornament of Kensington Palace is the gardens, which are disposed with admirable taste. They originally consisted of only 26 acres: Queen Anne added 30 acres, which were laid out by *Wise*; but the principal addition was made by Queen Caroline, who inclosed nearly 300 acres of Hyde Park, which were planted by *Kent*, and were afterwards improved by *Brown*, distinguished landscape-gardeners. The gardens are three miles and a half in circumference, with a broad walk extending from the palace along the south side of the gardens, and across the Serpentine river by the new bridge, by *Rennie*, a promenade occasionally fashionable. The green-house, at the northern extremity of the west front of the palace, is a noble structure. Campden House, near Kensington, was built in 1612 by Baptist Hicke Viscount Campden. Here the Princess Anne of Denmark resided for five years with her son William Duke of Gloucester, presumptive heir to the Crown. Holland House, the manor-house of Abbots Kensington, was built in 1607 by Sir Walter Cope, and descended, through his daughter Isabel, to her husband Henry Rich Earl of Holland, in the reign of Charles I. It is built of brick, with stone dressings. Addison resided here after his marriage with Charlotte Countess Dowager of Warwick; and about 1746 it became the residence of Henry Fox, created Lord Holland in 1763. His Lordship afterwards purchased the estate, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, in 1766. A library occupies the whole length of the western wing, about 110 feet in length; and in the space between the cases and the ceiling are portraits of distinguished living and modern characters. In the house are portraits of the Lennox, Digby, and Fox families, and many well-executed busts by *Nollekens*. The actual model of the statue of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, executed by *Westmacott*, and erected in Bloomsbury-square, stands in the entrance-hall. There are about 200 acres of land attached to the house, of which about 7 or 8 are pleasure-grounds. Brompton chapel was built about 1769. This hamlet was the residence of Oliver Cromwell, and Brompton Park House is built on the spot where it stood. Gloucester Lodge was the residence of the Right Hon. George Canning. Near Queen's Elms is a Botanical Garden, founded by William Curtis, author of *Flora Londinensis* and the *Botanical Magazine*. A new church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been here erected, by *Donaldson*: its architecture is of the lowest order, and only should be mentioned as a warning to imitators of the ancient style, who attempt to build without comprehending the beauties that may be elicited from attention to its peculiarities. It was consecrated in 1829.

WILSDON, or *Willesden*, 5 miles N.W. from London, contains 234 houses, and 1413 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 14*l.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Here are seven prebends belonging to St. Paul's. Sir William Roberts of Wilsdon was created baronet

November 8, 1661. In this parish are the hamlets of Holsdon Green, Neasdon, East Twyford, and Church End.

TWYFORD, or *West Twyford*, contains 3 houses, and 33 inhabitants. The church is a curacy. Twyford Abbey is the seat of Thomas Willan, Esq.

TOWER DIVISION.

BROMLEY ST. LEONARD'S, 3 miles E. from London, contains 842 houses, and 4360 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a donative. William Bishop of London, in the reign of William the Conqueror, founded here a Benedictine priory, dedicated to St. Leonard, which was valued at 121*l.* 16*s.* at the Dissolution, and was granted in 1540 to Sir Ralph Sadler.

HACKNEY, 3 miles N.E. from London, contains 3715 houses, and 22,494 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Clapton, Homerton, Dalston, Shacklewell, Kingsland, &c. It is one of the Tower hamlets, and is within the bills of mortality. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*: it was rebuilt in 1796. Clapton chapel was built in 1777. This hamlet was the birth-place of Howard the philanthropist in 1726, whose paternal mansion was sold in 1785, and afterwards pulled down. Homerton chapel, built in 1729, by Stephen Ram, is used as a meeting-house for Dissenters. At Kingsland was an ancient hospital, called Le Lokes, belonging to the governors of St. Bartholomew's London. The hospital was destroyed in 1761; but the chapel is still used. Shacklewell manor-house belonged to the Herons, and was sold in 1700 to Francis Tyssen, Esq.

LIMEHOUSE, or *Limehurst*, 3 miles E. from London, contains 1683 houses, and 9805 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Anne, is a rectory, in the patronage of Brazenose College Oxford: the edifice was built in 1724. The north side of the churchyard is bounded by the Commercial-road from Whitechapel to the West India Docks, situated on Poplar Marsh, or the *Isle of Dogs*: round the docks is an extensive range of warehouses for storing goods. The northern or import dock, occupying 30 acres, is capable of containing 200 or 300 sail; the southern or export dock contains 24 acres. There is also a canal intended to facilitate the navigation.

SHADWELL, 2 miles E. from London, contains 1682 houses, and 9557 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a rectory, in the patronage of the Dean of St. Paul's: it was rebuilt in 1820, by *Walters*. The steeple is beautiful, and in correctness of design as well as in the simple harmony of its several parts, this church has been truly said not to yield to any of modern erection. The parish, formerly a hamlet of Stepney, was called Chadwelle, and is supposed to have derived its name from a spring, dedicated to St. Chad, within the churchyard.

STEPNEY, or *Stebenith*, 2 miles E. from London, contains 8386 houses, and 40,163 inhabitants, including the four hamlets into which the parish is divided, consisting of Mile End Old Town, Mile End New Town, Ratcliff, and Poplar and Blackwall. Each of these has distinct officers, and all are situated within the precinct of the Tower hamlets. In 1664 King Charles II., at the Earl of Cleveland's request, instituted a weekly court of record within the manor, and by the same patent granted a weekly market and an annual fair, with profits arising from tolls, &c., to Sir William Smith, Bart. The market is now held in Whitechapel; the hay-market and the fair are kept at Bow. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan and All Saints, is a rectory and vicarage. The rectory is valued at 10*l.*, and the vicarage at 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Brazenose College Oxford: in it is a monument, by *Westmacott*, to the memory of Benjamin Kenton, ob. 1800, and who left 63,550*l.* to charitable uses. Blackwall, at the eastern extremity of this parish, is the site of the East India Docks, for the reception of ships employed in the service of the East India Company; completed in 1806. Stepney chapel was built in 1820, and was the first edifice erected in the vicinity of the metropolis under the commissioners for building new churches. This building, though not faultless, does great credit to the taste of *Mr. Walters*, its architect, whose lamented death has deprived the profession of one who would have been an honour to it. Poplar chapel was built in 1654. Poplar canal or cut joins the river Lea near Bow, and is about 1½ mile in length. The new church

lately erected at Poplar is admirable for its style of architecture. At Mile End is a hospital belonging to the Corporation of the Trinity House at Deptford, founded in 1695. In the centre of the area is a statue of Capt. Robert Sandys, a liberal benefactor, who died in 1701: more eastward is Bancroft's alms-house, founded in 1735, with a liberal establishment. In this parish are also alms-houses belonging to the drapers', skimmers', and vintners' companies; and others founded by Judge Fuller in 1592. The London Hospital was founded in 1740, and great additions have subsequently been made to this excellent institution, which is considered to be one of the most extensive in the kingdom, supported by voluntary contribution alone. The Pavilion theatre has recently been opened.

STRATFORD LE BOW, or *Bow*, on a branch of the river Lea, 2 miles E. from London, contains 404 houses, and 2349 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, in the patronage of Brazenose College Oxford, and was made parochial in 1740.

7. Spelthorne Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Elthorne hundred and Isleworth hundred; on the east and south by Surrey; and on the north-west by Buckinghamshire.

ASHFORD, on the river Exe, or *Echel*, 2 miles E. from Staines, contains 67 houses, and 331 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy: it was rebuilt in 1796. Ashford Lodge is the seat of T. Denton, Esq.

BEDFONT, or *Belfound*, 3½ miles S.W. from Hounslow, contains 142 houses, and 771 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hatton. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In the churchyard are two yews cut in topiary work, amongst which are figures representing the date of 1704.

FELTHAM, 4 miles S.W. from Hounslow, contains 154 houses, and 962 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* Feltham Park is the seat of Sir W. Cooper.

HAMPTON, or *Hampton-upon-Thames*, 16 miles S.W. from London, contains 357 houses, and 2288 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* in the patronage of the Crown. In the chancel is a monument of Sibel Penn, nurse of King Edward VI., ob. 1562; and of Edmund Pigeon, yeoman of the jewel-house to Queen Elizabeth,—no date; and Nicholas Pigeon, his son, clerk of the robes, ob. 1619, &c. &c.: the monuments in the church are numerous. Cardinal Wolsey built the palace of Hampton-Court, and gave it to the King in 1526, who enlarged the building, and created the honour of Hampton-Court. King Edward VI. was born here 12th October 1537; and his mother Queen Jane Seymour died here on the 14th of the same month. King William pulled down a great part of the old palace, and employed *Sir Christopher Wren* in 1690 to build the Fountain Court, which contains the state apartments: on the south side of this quadrangle are the King's staircase, painted by *Verrio*, opening upon the guard-chamber; the King's first and second presence chambers, the audience-room, the King's drawing-room, the state bed-chamber and closet: on the north is the King's gallery, originally fitted up for the reception of *Raphael's* cartoons. The eastern side of this quadrangle contains the Queen's gallery, the state bed-chamber, the drawing-room, the audience-room, and the room in which George I. and George II. frequently dined in public. Towards the west are the King's private dining-room, his bed-room, &c. North-westward of the Fountain Court is the chapel, part of Henry VIIIth's building, but was filled up in its present state by Queen Anne, with carving by *Gibbons*, &c.: the original ceiling remains. Hampton Court Palace, in its present state, consists of three principal courts, and exceeds in extent of plan any of the royal palaces. The western, or entrance court, is divided into suites of apartments, occupied by persons having grants for life from the Crown. The middle, or clock court, has on the south side an Ionic

colonnade, designed by *Sir Christopher Wren*. On the north side is the great hall: this room is 105 feet 6 inches in length, and 39 feet 8 inches in breadth. The rich timber-framed roof is 59 feet in height; at the west end is part of the ancient screen, but the front of the gallery is gone. This hall was used as a theatre by King George I., but the fillings up are now entirely removed. Adjoining the hall at the east end is a curious room, part of the original building. The collection of pictures in the palace is numerous and interesting. The gardens, containing about 44 acres, were laid out by *London and Wise*, in King William's reign, and still retain the fashion of that period. At the entrance of the great walk, in front of the palace, are two marble vases, enriched with basso-relievos. The kitchen-garden contains twelve acres. In a grape-house is a vine of the black *Hamburgh* kind, which occupies the whole house, and is much celebrated for its size and produce. The original stock of this vine is now at Mr. *Welsted's* at *Valentines* in *Essex*. *Hampton Court* park extends hence to *Hampton Wick*, and is bounded on the south by the river *Thames*: the other parks go by the general name of *Bushey Park*. The *Queen's Lodge* was the residence of His present Majesty when Duke of *Clarence*: on the outside of the park wall, a little southward of the gate leading to *Teddington*, in a lane, is a tumulus of considerable size. *Hampton Court* bridge, a light wooden structure, was erected in 1753. A piece of pasture ground, near the river, which is called "the *Toying place*" in an old survey, is probably the site of the *Toy Inn*, near the bridge.

HANWORTH, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from *Hounslow*, contains 103 houses, and 552 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to *St. George*, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the east window are the royal arms, with the initials *J. R.* *Adam de Brome*, founder of *Oriel College Oxford*, was rector of this church in 1315.

Hanworth was a royal seat in the reign of *Henry VIII.*: towards the end of his reign it was settled in dower upon *Queen Katherine Parr*, who resided here after the King's death with her second husband *Sir Thomas Seymour*, Lord Admiral, and the *Princess Elizabeth*, whose education was entrusted to her care. *William Earl of Pembroke* was keeper of the wardrobe, and of the *Park* at *Hanworth*, in the first year of *Queen Mary*. In the month of September 1600, *Queen Elizabeth* paid a visit to the scene of her juvenile pastimes: she dined at *Hanworth*, and partook of the amusement of hunting in the park. About the year 1627 it became the property of *Sir Francis* afterwards *Lord Cottington*. In the month of August 1635 he entertained the *Queen* and her whole court at *Hanworth*; and in 1637 he had a grant of free-warren and license to inclose 100 acres within his park. On the death of *Lord Cottington* the manor was sold in 1670 to *Sir Thomas Chamber*: it afterwards came into the possession of *Lord Vere*, and descended to the *Dukes of St. Alban's*: the house was burnt down in 1797. *Hanworth Park* is now the seat of — *King, Esq.*; and *Hanworth Little Park* is the seat of *Mrs. Dalrymple*.

LALEHAM, 2 miles S. from *Staines*, contains 89 houses, and 499 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to *All Saints*, is a curacy: the altar-piece, by *Harlowe*, was presented by himself; the subject is *Peter walking on the sea*. *Laleham Park* is the seat of the *Earl of Lucan*.

LITTLETON, 3 miles S.E. from *Staines*, contains 23 houses, and 149 inhabitants. The *Middlesex* side of *Chertsey* bridge stands in this parish: the present bridge, which is toll free, was built at the expense of the counties of *Surrey* and *Middlesex*, and finished in 1785, after a design by *Payne*; it consists of five principal and two collateral arches. The church, dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*, is a rectory, value 14*l.*: on the chancel floor is a brass plate in memory of *Blanche* wife of *Sir Hugh Vaughan*, who died in 1553. *Littleton Hall* is the seat of *Thomas Wood, Esq.*

SHEPERTON, 4 miles S.E. from *Staines*, contains 158 houses, and 782 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the *Thames*, and is much resorted to by the lovers of angling. The church, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, is a rectory, value 26*l.* In the parsonage-house,

which is very ancient, the learned *Erasmus* spent much of his time with his preceptor *William Grocyn*, then rector here. A small part of this parish is on the *Surrey* side of the river *Thames*. Near *Walton* bridge are the celebrated *Coway Stakes*, placed to oppose *Cæsar's* passage of the river.

STAINES, on the banks of the *Thames*, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles from *London*, contains 396 houses, and 1957 inhabitants. The houses are principally disposed on each side of the street, whence a stone bridge has recently been erected to *Egham* on the *Surrey* side of the river. The town is governed by two constables and four headboroughs, appointed by the King's stewards, it being a lordship of the Crown. The market is on Friday; and the fairs are on May 11 and September 19. *Staines* is the boundary of the jurisdiction of the corporation of *London* on the river, which is marked by a stone, round the upper part of which is inscribed, "God preserve the city of *London*, A.D. 1280." The church, built in 1829 from a design by *John Burges Watson*, and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* in the patronage of the Crown. *Sir Henry Bard* of *Staines* was created baronet October 8, 1644.

STANWELL, 2 miles N.E. from *Staines*, contains 237 houses, and 1225 inhabitants. Here is a free-school. The church, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The manor of *Stanwell* was the residence of the family of *Fitz Other*, or *Windsor*, from the time of *Edward the Confessor* till the year 1543, when *King Henry VIII.* thought fit to make an exchange with *Andrews Lord Windsor*; for this purpose he sent a message that he would dine with him at *Stanwell*, where a magnificent entertainment was accordingly provided. The King then informed him that he liked his seat so well that he was resolved to have it, though not without a beneficial exchange. *Lord Windsor* made answer, that he hoped His Highness was not in earnest, since *Stanwell* had been the residence of his ancestors for so many ages: the King, with a stern countenance, replied, that it must be; commanding him on his allegiance to repair to his Attorney-general and settle the business without delay. The Attorney-general showed him a conveyance, ready prepared, of *Bordesley Abbey*, in the county of *Worcester*, with all its lands and appurtenances, in exchange for the manor of *Stanwell*. Being constrained through dread of the King's displeasure to accept of this exchange, he was commanded to quit *Stanwell* immediately, though he had laid in his Christmas provisions for the keeping of his wonted hospitality there, all which he left in the house, saying, they should not find it bare *Stanwell*. *King James* in 1603 granted the manor and demesne lands to *Sir Thomas*, afterwards *Lord Knyvet*. The *Lady Mary*, daughter of the King, was placed under his care, and died at *Stanwell* in 1607. *Lord Knyvet* died in 1622; and in the church is a handsome monument of veined marble to his memory, and that of *Elizabeth* his wife, whose effigies are represented as large as the life, in kneeling attitudes. The manor afterwards came into the possession of *John Gibbons, Esq.*, who was created baronet April 21, 1752. *Stanwell Place* is the seat of *Sir John Gibbons, Bart.*; and *Stanwell Cottage*, the seat of *Captain Drury*.

SUNBURY, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from *London*, contains 317 houses, and 1777 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the presentation of the *Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's*. *Sunbury Place* is the seat of — *Grooby, Esq.*; *Sunbury Villa*, the seat of *J. Collingridge, Esq.*; and *Sunbury Park*, the seat of *G. H. Giroux, Esq.*; *Kempton Park* is the seat of — *Manners, Esq.*; and *Charlton House*, the seat of *Carmichael Smith, Esq.*

TEDDINGTON, on the river *Thames*, 12 miles S.W. from *London*, contains 168 houses, and 863 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, is a donative. The manor-house is the seat of — *Hamilton, Esq.*; *Teddington Grove*, the seat of *Nugent Kirkland, Esq.*; and *Teddington Place*, the seat of *Calvert Clarke, Esq.*

IMPROVED MAP of LONDON for 1833, from ACTUAL SURVEY.



THE CITIES OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.—*Home Circuit.*

LONDON.

THE situation of London, defined by its cathedral, is in the latitude of $51^{\circ} 30' 49''$ north: its longitude is $5' 47''$ west from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. Its population, according to the Census of 1821, was found to be in the city of London, within the walls, 7,938 houses, and 56,174 inhabitants; without the walls 9,232 houses, and 69,260 inhabitants. The immediate site of London is about sixty miles westward from the sea, in a pleasant and spacious valley, stretching along the banks of the Thames, which river, as it flows through the city, forms a bold curve. On the northern side the ground rises with a quick ascent, and then more gradually, but unequally, heightens to the north-west and west, which are the most elevated parts. On the southern side the ground is nearly level, and was anciently a morass of several miles in extent, but was reclaimed by means of the artificial embankment of the river. The average breadth of the stream in this part of its course is from four to five hundred yards, its general depth, at low water, is about twelve feet, but at spring tides it rises sometimes to fourteen feet above that level. The tides commonly flow to the distance of fifteen miles above London-bridge.

From the neighbourhood of Tothill-fields on the south, to that of the Tower on the east, the buildings following the natural bend of the river, rise in a sort of amphitheatrical form, and are defended from the winds of the north by the rising grounds about Islington and Highbury, and the hills of Highgate and Hampstead. Below the Tower, and extending to the extremity of the county of Middlesex, along the river Lea, in the vicinity of Wapping, Limehouse, Poplar, &c., the ground is in general flat, and the houses are exposed to the easterly winds. The western and higher parts of the metropolis stand pleasantly open to the genial breezes of that quarter. The southern or Surrey side lies low and level, particularly in the neighbourhood of Lambeth and St. George's Fields.

The extent of what is generally called London from west to east, or from Knightsbridge to Poplar, is seven miles and a half; its breadth from north to south is very irregular, but may be described as varying from two to four miles. The outward line or circumference is at least thirty miles, and the area of the whole metropolis comprehends about nine square miles. The principal mercantile streets range from west to east, and in that direction London is intersected by two great thoroughfares; the one, which may be called the southern line, commences at Hyde Park Corner, and under the successive names of Piccadilly, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall East, Trafalgar-square, Duncannon-street, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, the southern side of St. Paul's churchyard, Watling-street, Cannon-street, Eastcheap, and Tower-street, and thence to East Smithfield, Ratcliff Highway, Upper and Lower Shadwell, &c., extends to Limehouse. The northern line begins with Oxford-street, and under the different appellations of High-street St. Giles's, Broad-street, Holborn, Skinner-street, Newgate-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, Aldgate, and Whitechapel, extends to the Mile-End-road into Essex. At Church-lane, Whitechapel, the Commercial-road branches off south-eastward, and continues to the West India Docks,—a distance of about two miles.

The principal thoroughfare which crosses London from north to south enters it at Kingsland, and continues along Shore-ditch, Norton Falgate, Bishopsgate-street, Gracechurch-street, King William-street, London-bridge, Wellington-street, the Borough High-street, Blackman-street, and Newington Causeway. There are other roads into Surrey and Kent over the several bridges, which meet at the Obelisk in St. George's Fields, and again diverge near the Elephant and Castle,—a well known site. Regent-street, leading from Portland-place on the north, to Waterloo-place on the south, is perhaps one of the finest streets in Europe. London, independently of its various local and judicial divisions, may be considered as comprehending three great districts, viz. the West end of the town, the City, and the East end of the town. The west end of the town, in its general acceptation, extends from the vicinity of the Strand to Brompton, Hyde Park, Paddington, and the Regent's Park: it is the most uniform part of the metropolis, and contains the town residences of the nobility and gentry, the seats of Legislature, the offices of Government, and the Court. The city, which includes some portion of its liberties, forms the centre of the metropolis and trading part of the town, excepting the silk manufacture, which is chiefly confined to the vicinity of Spitalfields. The east end of the town is a large district, comprising the warehouses and residences of the commercial and shipping interest; and the immediate banks of the river in this quarter are occupied by docks, wharfs, timber-yards, &c.

London is computed to contain more than sixty squares, many of which are extremely spacious; and the central areas of most are enclosed by palisades, and laid out in walks and shrubberies, for the recreation of the inhabitants. In short, London, according to Dr. Colquhoun, is not only the first commercial city that is known at present to exist, but is also one of the greatest and most extensive manufacturing towns perhaps in the universe, combining in one spot every attribute that can occasion an assemblage of moving property, unparalleled in point of extent, magnitude, and value, in the whole world.

BRITISH AND ROMAN LONDON.

As the metropolis of the kingdom, a brief account of its origin is necessarily inserted, and the following statement will explain its relative importance. Amongst the Britons were ninety-two cities, of which thirty-three were more celebrated and conspicuous. Two municipal, Verulamium, St. Alban's; and Eboracum, York: these municipia were towns whose inhabitants possessed in general all the rights of Roman citizens, excepting those which could not be enjoyed without an actual residence at Rome. Nine cities were colonial, namely, Londinium, London; Camalodunum, Colchester; Rutupis, Richborough in Kent; Thermæ, Bath; Isca, Caerleon; Deva, Chester; Glevum, Gloucester; Lindum, Lincoln; and Camboricum, Cambridge. These were different kinds of colonies, each entitled to different rights and privileges: but we have no criterion to ascertain the rank occupied by those of Britain. Ten cities were under the Latian law, which consisted of privileges granted to the ancient inhabitants of Latium. These are not distinctly known, but appear principally to have been the right of following their own laws, an exemption from the edicts of the Roman Prætor, and the option of adopting the laws and customs of Rome. Twelve were stipendiary, a class which paid their taxes in money in contradistinction from those of lesser consequence, which gave a certain portion of the produce of the soil, and were called Vectigales; these included the more celebrated cities of Britain. There is every reason to suppose that the Romans possessed themselves of London in the reign of Claudius, about a hundred and five years after the first invasion of our island by Cæsar; but there is no mention of the place till the reign of Nero, when Tacitus speaks of it as not having been distinguished as a colony, but famous for its great concourse of merchants and its commerce. There is known to have been a great trade carried on with the Gauls in the days of Cæsar; that celebrated invader assigning as his reason for attempting the conquest of this island, the vast supplies given to his Gaulish enemies, and which interrupted his conquests on the continent. When the Romans became masters of London, they enlarged the precincts and altered its form. The time in which the wall was built is very uncertain. Maitland, the historian of London, ascribes its foundation to Theodosius, who was governor of Britain A.D. 369: the ancient course of the wall began with a fort near the present site of the Tower, was continued along the Minories and the back of Houndsditch, across Bishopsgate-street, in a straight line by London Wall to Cripplegate, then returned southward by Crowder's-well-alley to Aldersgate, thence along the back of Bull-and-Mouth-street to Newgate, and again along the back of the houses in the Old Bailey to Ludgate; soon after which it probably finished with another fort near the former site of the King's printing-house in Blackfriars; hence another wall ran near the river side along Thames-street, quite to the fort on the eastern extremity. The walls were three miles and one hundred and sixty-five feet in circumference, guarded at certain distances on the land side with fifteen towers, some of which were remaining within these few years. The walls when perfect are supposed to have been about twenty-two feet high, and the towers forty. London-wall, near Moorfields, was the last entire part left of that ancient precinct. A barbican stood a little without the walls, north westward of Cripplegate. The gates which received the great military roads were four; the Anglo-Saxon Watling street passed under one on the site of Newgate: vestiges of the road above Holborn-bridge have been discovered in its course to Dowgate, *Durgate*, or the Watergate, where there was a ferry to connect the road on the Surrey side of the river, whence it was continued to Dover. The Hermen-street passed under Cripplegate, and a vicinal way led through Aldgate by Bethnal-green to Oldford, over the river Lea to Duroleiton, the modern Layton in Essex. A plan of Roman London is given by Dr. Stukeley, whence it has been frequently copied; there is also an improved plan in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1829. The Prætorium and its adjuncts are supposed to have occupied the whole space between the Poultry and the eastern end of Cornhill. The present diverging streets show that this part has been completely un-Romanized. The vicinity of the Prætorium is proved by the discovery of Roman tessellated pavements, and other remains at the Lothbury-gate of the Bank, at St. Mary Woolnoth's church, Lombard-street; in and near Birchin-lane; near Sherborne-lane; the site of the Old Post-office, and along Lombard-street. Concerning the ancient streets of London, the best mode of conjecture is by taking those for the oldest which are of the greatest continuity and advance into the adjacent country. Thames-street

from Blackfriars to the Tower is one; Lothbury seems to have been formed for the convenience of passing from the British part of the town by Ludgate, Cripplegate, or Aldersgate to Bishopsgate, without interfering with the Via Prætoria; and in nearly a parallel line it answers on the north side to Watling-street on the south, Finsbury-marshes interrupting any direct progress outside the walls; Holborn, Gray's-Inn-lane, and St. John-street, are other ancient ways. White-chapel, Mile-end, Bow, &c. are unquestionably primæval continuations from Aldgate. There were doubtless other communications unnoticed in any plans extant, for it is to be remembered that there were formerly two distinct sorts of roads, Viæ Patriæ, and Viæ Militares, and that this distinction originated with the frequent Roman practice of cutting the latter parallel with the former, when an old Via Patria was not converted into a Via Militaris,—a change which seems to have taken place with the Watling-street, the apparently principal thoroughfare of all Great Britain.

ANGLO-SAXON LONDON.

The history of London during the Anglo-Saxon æra is scanty: being a walled town it was of course a place of importance, our ancestors holding those which were open in less estimation. The very fact of its having been walled in at the decline of the empire by the Romans, shows that it was then a place of consequence, no doubt as an emporium of commerce. There are two desiderata attached to the history of London during the Anglo-Saxon æra; one is the historical silence as to the period when the possession of it was permanently vested in the Northern invaders; the other is connected with Canute's ditch. It is presumed that the first is not mentioned because it was simply evacuated by the Britons, when their communication with the circumjacent country was cut off. At the end of the sixth century it was a confirmed part of the Anglo-Saxon dominions, under Ethelbert King of Kent, who in the year 604 appointed Mellitus to the see of London.

During the wars between Edmund Ironside and Canute, the latter in the year 1016 having fitted out a considerable fleet to reduce London, the chief support of his competitor, found on his arrival that he could not pass the bridge, the citizens having strongly fortified it; he therefore set about cutting a canal through the marshes on the southern side of the river Thames, that he might invest the city on all sides, and by preventing supplies from entering to facilitate its reduction. This canal is presumed to have commenced at Deptford, proceeded to Newington Butts, and joined the Thames at Lambeth, or Vauxhall, or Chelsea. The Saxon Chronicle states, that the Danish ships advanced from Greenwich to London, and that the Danes dug then a great ditch on the south half of it, and dragged their ships to the west half of the bridge, and *after that* besieged the city; so that no one could go in or out, anno 1016. With this account other Chronicles agree, but the historians of London have omitted an important point. It was impossible that London could be invested by merely cutting a canal from Deptford to Vauxhall. This trench was only intended for the purpose of getting the ships up to Westminster; and having so done, Canute landed his army, and invested the city by digging a second foss on the land side, supposed by Leland to be in the suburb of St. Giles's; the ships were reserved for retreat under disaster.

In Castle Baynard ward was an ancient residence of the Anglo-Saxon Kings of England, situated on the southern side of St. Paul's Cathedral, and extending to the river. This palace was erected either by Alfred, Edward, or Athelstan; probably by the last, whose name of Adelstan, as it was called by an imperfect Norman utterance, is still preserved in the corrupted pronunciation of Adel-hill, near the spot where the palace stood. The windows of one of the southern apartments opened upon the river Thames, not then confined by quays and wharfs to its present narrowed stream. Northward the palace extended as far as the close of the cathedral. The north-eastern angle of the keep-tower is supposed to have occupied the spot now King's Head-court, and No. 26 on the southern side of St. Paul's Churchyard. The city wall running in a straight line from Ludgate to the Thames, served, it is probable, as the western boundary. An undoubted allusion to this palace as the abode of royalty occurred in the reign of Canute, in whose presence the perfidious Edric, after a very summary process, expiated his treason with his life, and his body was thrown out of the window into the river Thames. This Anglo-Saxon palace was forsaken by King Edward the Confessor, who removed his residence to the new foundation at Westminster

It was certainly destroyed by fire with the cathedral in the year 1087, and was not rebuilt. Subsequently to the Norman Conquest, the Tower Royal, situated at the northern end of the street, now so called, was a spacious, strong, and magnificent mansion, belonging to the Kings of England, but its origin cannot now be traced; although it is supposed to have been founded by King Henry I., and was certainly inhabited by King Stephen. In Richard the Second's reign it was called the Queen's Wardrobe; according to Stowe, who says, King Richard having in Smithfield overcome and dispersed the rebels, he, his lords and all his company, entered the city of London with great joy, and went to the Lady Princess his mother, who was then lodged in the Tower Royal, called the Queen's Wardrobe. King Richard III. granted this palace to the first Duke of Norfolk.

It is a remarkable fact, that Domesday Book, which is usually so minute in regard to our principal towns and cities, is deficient in respect to London. It only mentions a vineyard in Holborn, belonging to the Crown, and ten acres of land near Bishopsgate, viz. the manor of Norton Falgate, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's: yet certainly, observes Sir Henry Ellis, in his introduction to that valuable record, no mutilation of the manuscript has taken place; since the account of Middlesex is entire, and is exactly coincident with the abridged copy of the survey taken at the time, and now lodged in the office of the King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer.

The etymology of the name of London is involved in incertitude. Lundenburgh was its Anglo-Saxon appellation. Tacitus calls it Londinium, and Colonia Augusta. Ammianus Marcellinus mentions the city as an ancient place, once called Lundinium, but when he wrote, Augusta: the same author styles it Augusta Trinobantum. Bede calls it Londonia; and King Alfred, in his translation of the passage in Bede, Lunden-ceaster. According to W. Owen, the learned editor of the Welsh Archaeology, its primitive appellation was Llyn Din, or the Town on the Lake; and this appearance might have been exhibited when all the low grounds on the Surrey side of the river Thames were overflowed, as well as those extending from Wapping Marsh to the Isle of Dogs, and still further for many miles along the Essex shore. The transition from Llyn Din to London would be of easy growth. The name of Augusta is evidently Roman; and the opinion is, that it obtained the appellation Augusta when it became the capital of the British province, and in consequence only of its having become so. Tacitus states that London was so called from its situation, and Augusta from its magnificence.

London Stone is a remarkable fragment of antiquity, now standing against the southern wall of St. Swithin's church, in Cannon-street. The earliest record of it, according to Stow, is at the end of "a fayre written Gospell Booke given to Christes Church in Canterbury by Ethelstane King of the West Saxons," where a parcel of land belonging to that church is described "to ly neare unto London Stone." It is also noticed in a record of a fire, which, in the first year of the reign of Stephen, 1135, "began in the house of one Ailwarde, neare unto London Stone," and consumed a considerable part of the city.

When Jack Cade, who headed an insurrection, and assumed the name of Mortimer, in the year 1450, had forced his way into the city, he struck his sword upon London Stone, and exclaimed, "Now is Mortimer Lord of this city;" as if, says Mr. Pennant, that had been a customary way of taking possession. Antiquaries seem, with Camden, to consider this stone as a milliary, whence the Romans began the admeasurement of their roads as from a centre. This opinion is said to be confirmed by the coincidence which its distance bears with the neighbouring stations mentioned in Antoninus's Itinerary. But Sir Christopher Wren supposed that "by reason of its large foundation it was rather some more considerable monument in the forum; for in the adjoining ground to the south, upon digging for cellars after the great fire, were discovered some tessellated pavements, and other remains of Roman workmanship and buildings." It was removed from the edge of the kerb-stone, where it had been placed in 1742, to its present situation against the church-wall, in the year 1798.

LONDON PRIOR TO THE REFORMATION.

London, for some ages before the Reformation, contained an extraordinary number of religious edifices and churches, which occupied nearly two thirds of the entire area. Independently of St. Paul's Cathedral and the Abbey at Westminster, the following friaries and

abbeys existed immediately prior to that epoch: Black Friars, between Ludgate and the Thames; Gray Friars, near Old Newgate, now Christ's Hospital; Augustine Friars, now Austin Friars, near Broad-street; White Friars, near Salisbury-square; Crouched, or Crossed Friars, St. Olave's, Hart-street, near Tower-hill; Carthusian Friars, now the Charter House; Cistercian Friars, or New Abbey, East Smithfield; Brethren de Sacco, or *Bon Hommes*, Old Jewry.

Priorities: St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell; Holy Trinity, or Christ Church, on the site of Duke's-place, and near Aldgate; St. Bartholomew the Great, near Smithfield; St. Mary Overies, Southwark; St. Saviour's, Bermondsey.

Nunneries: Benedictines, or Black Nuns, Clerkenwell; St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street; St. Clare's, Minories; Holy Well, between Holywell-lane and Norton Falgate.

Colleges, &c.: St. Martin's le Grand; St. Thomas of Acres, Westcheap; Whittington's College and Hospital, Vintry Ward; St. Michael's College and Chapel, Crooked-lane; Jesus Commons, Dowgate.

Hospitals, having resident Brotherhoods: St. Giles's in the Fields, near St. Giles's church; St. James's, now St. James's Palace; Our Lady of Rounceval, near Charing Cross; Savoy, Strand; Elsing Spital, now Sion College; Corpus Christi, in St. Lawrence Pountney; St. Passey, near Bevis Marks; St. Mary Axe; Trinity, without Aldgate; St. Thomas, Mercer's Chapel; St. Bartholomew the Less, near Smithfield; St. Giles and Corpus Christi, without Cripplegate; St. Mary of Bethlehem, on the eastern side of Moorfields; St. Mary Spital, without Bishopsgate; St. Thomas, Southwark; Lok Spital, or Lazar, Kent-street, Southwark; St. Katherine's, below the Tower.

Fraternities: St. Nicholas, Bishopsgate-street; St. Fabian and St. Sebastian, or the Holy Trinity, Aldersgate-street; St. Giles, Whitecross-street; The Holy Trinity, Leadenhall; St. Ursula le Strand; Hermitage, Nightingale-lane, East Smithfield; Corpus Christi, St. Mary Spital; the same at St. Mary, Bethlehem, and St. Mary, Poultry.

The archiepiscopal and episcopal residences were, Lambeth Palace; York Place, or Whitehall; Durham House, Strand; Inns of the Bishops of Bath, Bangor, Chester, Llandaff, Worcester, Exeter, Lichfield, and Carlisle, all but one in and near the Strand; Bishop of Hereford's Inn, Old Fish-street; Ely House, Holborn; Bishop of Salisbury's, near Salisbury-square, Fleet-street; Bishop of St. David's Inn, near Bridewell Palace; Bishop of Winchester's House, Southwark, near St. Mary Overies; Bishop of Rochester's Inn, adjacent thereto, and the hostelry of the prior of Lewes, Southwark; besides the numerous residences of abbots and priors, mostly called Inns; not a vestige of any of the latter is however now known to remain.

The first Act of Parliament for the pavement and improvement of the city was passed in 1540, in the reign of Henry VIII., which described the streets to "be very foul, and full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and noyous, as well for all the king's subjects on horseback as on foot with carriages." The streets first paved under the statute were, Aldgate High-street, Shoe-lane, Fetter-lane, Gray's Inn-lane, Chancery-lane, and the way leading from Holborn-bar towards St. Giles's in the Fields, as far as any habitations on both sides of the same street.

The next Act for paving London referred particularly to Chiswell-street, Whitecross-street, Golden-lane, Grub-street, Long-lane, St. John's-street from Smithfield-bars up to the Pound; Cowcross, from the said bars; the way leading without Temple-bar westward by and to Clement's Inn gates, and New Inn gates to Drury-place, and that stretching to the sign of the Bell, at Drury-lane end; the bridge called Strand Bridge, and the way leading thither from Temple-bar; and the lane called Foscue-lane, leading from the garden and teneament of the Bishop of Lichfield, called the Bell and Proctors, down to Strand-bridge. It is evident from this Act, that the streets afterwards named Butcher-row, Holywell-street, and St. Clement's, were not then built. Holywell-street must have been so denominated from its proximity to St. Clement's Well, at which many miraculous cures were supposed to have been performed. Some writers consider this well to have been in St. Clement's-lane, which at least must have been one of the avenues to it. At this time Golden-lane was literally a green avenue, between cottages and gardens. Whitecross-street derived its name from a conduit which stood there, surmounted by a white cross. Chiswell-street was an open road, between detached wooden houses, shaded with trees, as was probably also the case with Beech-lane. Bishopsgate-street-without was also,

in a considerable degree, composed of detached wooden and brick houses, with trees intermingled, and standing at a distance from each other. About this era some fresh supplies of water were conveyed to the city from the springs near Perilous Pool, near the City-road, since called Peerless Pool, Hackney, Muswell-hill, Hampstead-heath, and St. Mary-le-Bone; and in 1546 new conduits were erected in Coleman-street and Lothbury.

LONDON IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

From Aggas's view and plan of London, in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, it appears that the most crowded part of the city extended from Newgate-street, Cheapside, and Cornhill, to the banks of the Thames. Beyond Lothbury, from Basinghall-lane to Bishopsgate, with the exception of Coleman-street, a great portion of the ground was uncovered, and apparently occupied by gardens. Similar void spaces, but separated by buildings, occurred between Bishopsgate-street and the Minories; at the extremity of which, next to Tower-hill, stood a cross. Goodman's Fields was only an extensive enclosure; and East Smithfield and St. Katherine's extended but very little beyond St. Katherine's church. The north side of Whitechapel, and behind Houndsditch, was occupied by gardens and fields, lying entirely open from the back of St. Mary Spital. Houndsditch was only a single row of houses, extending from St. Botolph's, Aldgate, to Bishopsgate-without; thence a regular street extended to Shoreditch church, which terminated the avenue. Westward from Bishopsgate, besides gardens and enclosures, were a few buildings; the principal was a long range called the Dog House, where the city hounds were kept; hence a part of the City-road has been distinguished as Dog House-bar. On the site of what is now Finsbury-square stood several windmills; hence the avenue called Windmill-hill, and afterwards Windmill-street. In Old-street, from St. Luke's church to Shoreditch, there were no houses, and only two or three stood in the fields beyond. Finsbury-court, or Manor-house, stood on the south side of Chiswell-street, nearest Mooffields: the houses were not connected with Whitecross-street. Goswell-street was merely indicated by a road leading to St. Alban's; and Islington could hardly be seen. Clerkenwell was mostly occupied by the precincts of the monastery and the church, with the exception of some large houses in St. John's-lane, St. John's-street, and Cow-cross; at the back of which, towards the Fleet river, running on one side of Saffron-hill, and towards Ely House, the ground was entirely vacant, or filled with gardens; a great part of which, including the site of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, remained in this state until the commencement of the reign of George I. The precincts of the monastery of St. John of Jerusalem occupied ten acres in this vicinity. At that time there were houses on both sides of the way, from Holborn-bridge to Red Lion-street; but further up, to about Hart-street, the road was entirely open. A garden wall commenced there, and ran almost as far as Broad St. Giles's, and the end of Drury-lane, where a small cluster of houses, mostly on the right, formed the principal part of the village of St. Giles, which, in process of time, was called "The Ruins of St. Giles," and were taken down upwards of sixty years since, to make room for Bedford chapel, and the new streets adjacent. The precincts of the old hospital at St. Giles's were spacious, and surrounded with trees.

Beyond this, both to the north and west, all was country. From Oxford-road southward to Piccadilly, and thence along the highways named the Haymarket and Hedge-lane, not a house was standing, excepting three or four near the site of Carlton House. St. Martin's-lane had only a few houses beyond the church, abutting on the Convent garden, which extended quite into Drury-lane. No houses then stood in Drury-lane from near Broad St. Giles's, to Drury house at the top of Wych-street. Nearly the whole of the Strand was a continued street, mostly formed of spacious mansions, the residence of noblemen and prelates, with their large grounds and gardens extending towards the Thames, which have since given names to the streets built upon their sites; as Howard-street, Norfolk-street, Essex-street, Durham-yard, York-street, &c. Spring Gardens were literally gardens, reaching as far as where the Admiralty Office now stands. Along King-street, to St. Margaret's church and the Abbey, the houses stood closely; and from Whitehall to Palace-yard they were also thickly clustered on the banks of the Thames. Adjacent to Abingdon-street were several buildings, and some others stood opposite to Lambeth Palace. On the Surrey side, the plan exhibits only a single house at a small distance from the Archbishop's

residence; but more northward, near a road that took the same direction from Westminster as the present Bridge-road, were six or seven buildings; nearly opposite to which was a stage landing-place. All beyond these, to the banks of the Thames opposite to Whitefriars, was entirely vacant; there a line of houses, with gardens and groves behind them, commenced, and was continued with little intermission beyond Bankside, to the vicinity of Winchester House, Christ church, and the next parish, then occupied by the theatre and gardens, called Paris Gardens. Further eastward, but behind the houses, and nearly opposite the Broken wharf and Queenhithe, were the circular buildings and enclosures appropriated to bull- and bear-baiting, amusements to which Queen Elizabeth seemed partial. Southwark, down the Borough High-street, was tolerably clustered with houses, and London-bridge was completely encumbered with them. Along Tooley-street to Battle-bridge, near King's Cross, they stood thickly; but were much thinner from Horsleydown to where the plan ends, nearly opposite to St. Katherine's, below the Tower of London. Such was London about the period of Queen Elizabeth's accession to the crown of England. In the time of King Edward III., the shops in London appear to have been detached and separate tenements, or at least separate properties unconnected with houses. The shops, or rather stalls or stands, in Cheapside, St. Lawrence Jewry, the Old Jewry, and those next to those of the goldsmiths', are reputed to have been the most splendid in London. The domestic conveniences, however, had but little correspondence with this outward appearance: the general use of woollen was unfavourable to cleanliness, and the want of chimneys both inconvenient and prejudicial. The fires were made in the halls, against a reredoss or screen; and the smoke generally found a passage through the openings of the roof. The windows, also, were principally latticed; the use of glass was generally confined to religious houses, churches, and palaces.

THE PLAGUE AND FIRE OF LONDON.

The year 1665 became memorable in London by the direful ravages of the great plague, the most dreadful that ever infested this kingdom, and which swept away sixty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-six persons. Its virulence was most rife between the months of May and October, yet its appearance was noticed as early as December 1664, and it had not entirely ceased till January or February 1666.

This was soon followed by the most important event, perhaps, that ever happened in the metropolis, whether it be considered in reference to its immediate effects, or to its remote consequences, the great fire of 1666, which broke out about one o'clock in the morning of the 2nd of September, and being impelled by strong winds, raged with irresistible fury nearly four days and nights, nor was it entirely mastered till the fifth morning after it began. This destructive conflagration commenced in Pudding-lane, near New Fish-street, and within ten houses of Thames-street, into which it spread within a few hours; nearly all the contiguous buildings being of timber, lath, and plaster, and the whole neighbourhood presenting little else than confined passages and narrow alleys. There not being either a sufficient aid of engines or of water, the flames soon reached Gracechurch-street, towards the north-west, and the Three Cranes in the Vintry towards the south-west, including Cannon-street and the lanes and courts in the way; and either by communication of the flakes from such a vast body of fire, or by any of the other means which have been suspected, the flames burst out in divers and distant places; and the conflagration became so general that there was not a building left standing from the west end of Tower Wharf, in the east, to the Temple church, in the west; nor from the north end of Mincing-lane, in Fenchurch-street, from the west end of Leadenhall-street, and from the south-west end of Bishopsgate-street, as far as the entrance into Threadneedle-street, to Holborn-bridge on the west in a direct line; besides the damage done in Throgmorton-street, Lothbury, Coleman-street, Basinghall-street, Cateaton-street, Aldermanbury, Addle-street, Love-lane, Wood-street, Staining-lane, Noble-street, and Silver-street; at length it stopped at Pye-corner, near West Smithfield. This dreadful fire, within the walls, consumed almost five sixths of the whole city; and without the walls, it cleared a space nearly as extensive as the one sixth part left unburnt within. Scarcely a single building that came within the range of the flames was left standing. Public buildings, churches, and dwelling-houses, were alike involved in one common fate; and

making an allowance for irregularities, it may be fairly stated, that the fire extended its ravages over a space of ground equal to an oblong square, measuring upwards of a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. The ruins of the city comprised four hundred and thirty-six acres in extent; of the twenty-six wards fifteen were utterly destroyed, and eight others left shattered and half burnt; four hundred streets were consumed, thirteen thousand two hundred dwelling-houses, the cathedral church of St. Paul, eighty-eight churches, besides chapels, four of the city gates, Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, Custom House, and Blackwell Hall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, and libraries, fifty-two of the Companies' halls, and a great number of other edifices; together with four bridges, and the prisons of Newgate and the Fleet, and the Poultry and Wood-street compters. Notwithstanding all this destruction, only six persons lost their lives. The loss occasioned by the fire of London, as this tremendous conflagration has been emphatically denominated, amounted to the vast sum of 10,730,500*l.* sterling. A great loss was sustained by the stationers and booksellers; the immediate vicinity of St. Paul's was then, more particularly than at present, the chief seat of the trade; and when the fire was making its approaches, all those who dwelt near flew with their stock of books, MSS., &c., and placed them in the vaults under the cathedral: the church was consumed, but the treasure in the crypts remained untouched, until the stationers, too eager to ascertain the state of their property, caused an aperture to be made into the glowing pit; a stream of wind consequently rushed in, and with explosive rapidity consumed the whole.

"Heavens, what a pile! whole ages perish'd there;
And one bright blaze turn'd learning into air."

The following is a list of those churches destroyed by the fire, which have not been rebuilt. Allhallows, Honey-lane; the church was situated where part of Honey-lane market now is.

Allhallows the Less was situated in Thames-street, near Cole harbour, now a burying-ground.

St. Andrew Hubbard was situated where the King's Weighhouse now is.

St. Anne, Blackfriars, was situated in Ireland-yard, now a burying-ground.

St. Benet Sherehog was situated in Pancras-lane, near Bucklersbury, now a burying-ground.

St. Botolph, Billingsgate, was situated in Thames-street, over against Botolph-lane, late a burying-ground, now built on.

St. Faith was under the late cathedral of St. Paul, where the parishioners have now a place to bury in.

St. Gabriel, Fenchurch, was situated in Fenchurch-street; the ground where it stood laid into the highway or street.

St. Gregory was situated in St. Paul's churchyard, near where Queen Anne's statue now stands.

St. John the Baptist was situated on Dowgate-hill, the corner of Cloak-lane, now a burying-ground.

St. John the Evangelist was situated in Watling-street, the corner of Friday-street, now a burying-ground.

St. John Zachary was situated at the corner of Noble-street, now a burying-ground.

St. Lawrence Pountney was situated on Lawrence Pountney-hill, now a burying-ground.

St. Leonard Eastcheap was situated near Eastcheap on Fish-street-hill, now a burying-ground.

St. Leonard, Forster-lane, was situated on the west side of Forster-lane, late a burying-ground, now part of the site of the present Post-office.

St. Margaret Moses was situated in Passing-alley, near Friday-street, late a burying-ground, now Little Friday-street.

St. Margaret, New Fish-street, was situated where the Monument now stands.

St. Martin Pomeroy was situated in Ironmonger-lane, on a part of the ground now the churchyard.

St. Martin Orgars was situated in Martin's-lane, where there is now a French church.

St. Martin Vintry was situated at the lower end of College-hill in Thames-street, now a burying-ground.

St. Mary Bothaw was situated in Turnwheel-lane, now a burying-ground.

St. Mary Colechurch was situated in the Old Jewry, where the Mercers' school was, and Frederic-place now is.

St. Mary Magdalene, Milk-street, was situated where part of Honey-lane-market now is.

St. Mary Mounthaw was situated on Labour-in-vain-hill, now a burying-ground.

St. Mary Staining was situated on the north side of Oat-lane, now a burying-ground.

St. Mary Woolchurch was situated where the Mansion-house now stands.

St. Michael le Quern was situated in Paternoster-row, in the High-street of Cheapside, where a conduit formerly stood.

St. Nicholas Acon was situated in Nicholas-lane, now a burying-ground.

St. Nicholas Olave was situated on Bread-street-hill, now a burying-ground.

St. Olave, Silver-street, was situated on the south side of Noble-street, now a burying-ground.

St. Pancras, Soper-lane, was situated in Pancras-lane, near Queen-street, now a burying-ground.

St. Peter Cheap was situated at the corner of Wood-street, Cheapside, now a burying-ground.

St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, was situated at the bottom of Peter's-hill, in Thames-street, now a burying-ground.

St. Thomas the Apostle was situated in the street or highway near the burying-ground the corner of Cloak-lane.

The Holy Trinity was situated where there is now a Lutheran church.

Whilst the city lay in ruins, various temporary edifices were raised for the public accommodation; and as soon as the general consternation had subsided, the rebuilding of the city became the first object of consideration. On the 13th of September the King held a court of Privy Council at Whitehall, in which many judicious regulations were determined on for the immediate re-edification of the city. The proclamation that was issued in consequence, provided for an increased breadth in the streets, for the erection of all new buildings either with brick or stone, for an open wharf by the river side, for the removal of noisome trades, and for various other circumstances that the nature of the business required. One of the first Acts that was passed was for erecting a Court of Judicature, consisting of the Justices of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Barons of Exchequer, for settling all differences that might arise between landlords and tenants in respect to any of the destroyed premises. Shortly afterwards the Parliament passed an Act for the expeditious rebuilding of the city; some of the principal clauses enacted that all the new buildings should have party-walls, and be erected within three years; that the Corporation should have full power to widen streets, passages, &c., and make new ones; and that the conflagration should be commemorated by a column. Various orders and regulations were afterwards made both by the Common Council and the Privy Council for making improvements in the city. Amongst the several plans that were proposed at this time for improving the capital, were two that acquired much celebrity: the first was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and the other by John Evelyn, Esq., neither of which however was adopted. The city was principally rebuilt within little more than four years after its destruction.

The Monument, erected from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, on the site of St. Margaret's church, New Fish-street, is a fluted column of the Doric order. It is built of Portland stone, and stands upon a pedestal forty-feet in height and twenty-one feet square; the altitude of the whole is two hundred and two feet, being the exact distance westward from the precise spot where the fire began. Over the capital is an iron balcony encompassing a cone thirty-two feet high, supporting a blazing urn of gilt brass. The diameter of the shaft or body of the column is fifteen feet, and the ground plinth or lowest part of the pedestal is twenty-eight feet square. Within is a staircase of black marble containing three hundred and forty-five steps. The west front of the pedestal is enriched with an allegorical alto relievo by *Gabriel Cibber*, denoting the destruction and restoration of the city under the superintendence of King Charles II. On the north front is a Latin inscription relating the extent of the conflagration; on the south front is one concerning the rebuilding of the city, and on the east front is the following:—

This pillar was begun, Sir Richard Ford, Knt., being Lord Mayor of London, in the year 1671;—carried on in the mayoralties of Sir George Waterman, Knt., Sir Robert Hanson, Knt., Sir William Hooker, Knt., Sir Robert Viner, Knt., Sir Joseph Sheldon, Knt.,

Lord Mayors;—and finished, Sir Thomas Davies being Lord Mayor, in the year 1677.

Round the pedestal was an inscription, which, upon James II.'s accession to the crown, was immediately erased, but soon after the Revolution it was again restored. However, on December 6, 1830, it was decreed by the Court of Common Council that the objectionable inscription should be expunged, which was accordingly done.

WARDS AND PARISHES.

The division of the city of London into wards or aldermanries is very ancient. According to the *Liber Albus* it was in the year 1285 divided into twenty-four wards, each of which was empowered to choose its own alderman and common-council.

1. Aldersgate Ward.

This ward takes its name from a gatehouse which formerly stood about thirty yards southward from St. Botolph's church, and is very extensive, being divided into Aldersgate ward within and Aldersgate ward without the walls. It is bounded on the north and east by Cripplegate ward, and on the south and west by Farringdon ward. It contains eight precincts, four in each division, and is governed by an alderman, two deputies, one within the gate, the other without, eight common-councilmen, fourteen inquest-men, &c.; the jurymen serve in the several courts in the month of August. The principal streets are Aldersgate-street and Goswell-street. Aldersgate-street is long, extending northerly from the situation of the gate to Barbican. On the western side of the street stood a residence of the Marquis of Dorchester, afterwards of Lord Petre, of whom it was purchased by the Bishop of London, and became known as London House: the ancient edifice was destroyed by fire, and the Albion Club-house now stands on its site. Southward of London House stood the mansion of the Earls of Westmorland, the site of which is now occupied by Westmorland-buildings. Northward of London House is an old building, formerly the Half-moon tavern, celebrated as the resort of the wits of the sixteenth century. The old front has suffered little alteration. On the eastern side of Aldersgate-street is Shaftesbury, or, as it is sometimes called, Thanet House, erected by *Inigo Jones*: the front is enriched with Ionic pilasters, but the entablature has been removed. Little Britain was formerly called Bretagne-street, from the mansion of the Duke of Bretagne, which stood near St. Botolph's church, but has been demolished. This street was also the residence of several of the nobility. The Earl of Peterborough's house stood near the southern part of Bartholomew's Hospital, and the whole eastern side of the street was occupied by a mansion belonging to Lord Montagu, the name of which is preserved in Montagu-court. Bull-and-mouth-street, part of which is in this ward, takes its name from an inn originally known by the sign of the Boulogne Mouth or Harbour, of which the present appellation is supposed to be a corruption. This inn was rebuilt in 1830 in a very handsome and creditable manner. At the corner of this street, in Aldersgate-street, was the mansion of the Earls of Northumberland: King Henry IV. granted this house in the seventh year of his reign to his queen Joane, and it then acquired the name of her Wardrobe. St. Martin's le Grand, which is considered as a part of this ward, is a distinct liberty, subject to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster: it was originally a college, founded in A.D. 700 by Withred, King of Kent, but was rebuilt and endowed about A.D. 1056 by Ingelricus, a noble Anglo-Saxon, and his brother Edwardus, for a dean and secular canons, and was dedicated to St. Martin, to which the epithet of Le Grand was afterwards added on account of the extraordinary privileges granted to the college by different monarchs. This place was occasionally the residence of the kings of England, as appears from a writ of Edward I., which is dated hence 20th October, in the first year of his reign. The same king's court appears to have been held here in 1293. William Mulse, dean of this college, in the reign of Edward III. was chief chamberlain of the Exchequer and keeper of the King's treasure and jewels. The college was surrendered to King Edward VI. in 1548; and in the same year the church of the college was demolished, and houses erected on its site, which were immediately occupied by non-freemen, notwithstanding the high rent, in consequence of their being exempt from the jurisdiction of the city. The street of St. Martin's le Grand, the eastern side of which is entirely occupied by the Post-office, one of the largest public edifices now existing in the city of London, erected in

1829, extends from Newgate-street to the spot where Alders Gate formerly stood; one of the original gates belonging to the city. It was rebuilt in the year 1616, William Parker, merchant-tailor, having bequeathed a thousand pounds towards the expense. In a large compartment over the archway, on the north side, was an equestrian figure of King James I. in bas-relief, above which were the royal arms. On the south side of the gatehouse was the figure of the same king in his robes seated in a chair of state, also in relief: this gatehouse was much damaged by the fire in 1666, but was repaired in 1670. In this ward are also Goldsmiths'-hall in Forster-lane, and Coachmakers'-hall in Noble-street. Aldersgate ward contains the following parishes:—St. Anne and St. Agnes, a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's alternately. The parish was formerly denominated St. Anne's in the Willows, from the number of trees of that species growing near the church, which was destroyed in the fire of 1666, when the present church was erected and the parish of St. John Zachary united to it, the church of which formerly stood at the north-west corner of Maiden-lane, the site of which is now a cemetery for the use of the parishioners. St. Botolph without, Aldersgate, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster: the church stands on the west side of Aldersgate-street, and escaped the fire of London, but has since that period been rebuilt. St. Leonard, Forster-lane, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: the church stood on the west side of Forster-lane, the site of the present Post-office, but being destroyed by the fire of London, the parish is united to that of Christ's Church in Newgate-street. St. Mary Staining, a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown and the parishioners alternately: the church, before the fire of London, stood on the north side of Oat-lane, and being destroyed was not rebuilt, but the parish was united to that of St. Michael in Wood-street, and the site of the church is now used as a burial-place for the parishioners. St. Olave, Silver-street, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and Eton College alternately: the church was situated on the south side of Noble-street, but not being rebuilt after the fire of London, the parish was united to St. Alban in Wood-street.

2. Aldgate Ward.

This ward, on the eastern side of the city, takes its name from the ancient gatehouse. It is bounded on the north and east by Portsoken ward; on the south by Tower-street ward; and on the west by Langbourne, Lime-street, and Bishopsgate wards. It is divided into seven precincts, and is governed by an alderman, a deputy, six common-councilmen, including the deputy, six constables, eighteen wardmote inquest-men, a beadle, &c. The jurymen, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve as jurors in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of January.

The principal streets in this ward are Aldgate High-street, Leadenhall-street as far as Lime-street; Fenchurch-street as far as Fishmongers'-alley inclusive; Jewry-street and Crutchedfriars as far as Seething-lane; Shoemaker-row; Bevis Marks to Camomile-street; St. Mary Axe and Lime-street to Cullum-street. Ald Gate, or *Eald Gate*, which gave name to the ward, was one of the four original gates of the city, and through which the Roman way led to Old Ford. It was rebuilt in 1609, when the statue of King James I. was placed on the east front, with the lion and unicorn couchant at his feet. On the western side of the gate was a statue of Fortune, under which were the royal arms. Over the arch of the gatehouse was inscribed "Senatus Populusque Londinensis. Fecit 1609. Humphry Wild, Maior." Aldgate High-street commences where the gatehouse formerly stood, and extends westward as far as the pump at the junction of Leadenhall-street and Fenchurch-street: it is a great thoroughfare. Northward of this street formerly stood the Augustine priory of the Holy Trinity, founded by Maud, Queen of Henry I. in 1108. This priory, said to have been the richest in England, was the first that was dissolved by Henry VIII. in 1531, who granted it to Sir Thomas Audley. He converted the priory into a mansion, where he resided when he was Lord Chancellor. His daughter and heiress married Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who, after the death of Sir Thomas Audley in 1544, inherited it, when it acquired the name of Duke's-place, which it still retains. No remains of the edifice are left, but a public-house bears the sign of the Howard Arms. The liberty of Duke's-place formerly enjoyed peculiar privileges, in which the inhabitants were protected by the power of the Howard family.

By one of their privileges retail shops are kept here by persons who are not freemen of the city. In Duke's-place is a Jews' synagogue, besides which are three other synagogues in this ward. Beneath a house at the south-eastern corner of Leadenhall-street are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, which was suppressed on the foundation of the priory of the Holy Trinity. The length of the crypt of this chapel is forty-eight feet, and its breadth is sixteen feet. At the north-eastern corner of Mark-lane is Blind-Chapel-court, formerly the manor of Blanch Apleton, in which foreigners were permitted to have shops, by the 3rd of Edward IV., and nowhere else within the city or suburbs. London-street was built on the site of the Old London Tavern, the first house of that description in the city. Eastward of Fenchurch-buildings is Northumberland-alley, so called from a mansion occupied by two successive Earls of Northumberland, one of whom lost his life in the battle of St. Alban's, the other in that of Towton. Being afterwards deserted by the Percy family, the gardens were made into bowling-alleys, &c. Crutched Friars is so called from a house of the Crossed or Crouched Friars here situated, which was founded in the year 1298, by Ralph Hosier and William Sabernes. After the Dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Wyatt, who built a mansion on its site. The Friars' hall was converted into a glass-house, the earliest manufacture of that article in England: it was destroyed by fire in 1575. On the site of this monastery now stands a warehouse for teas belonging to the East India Company, entered by an archway, and enclosing a court of 150 feet by 60 in dimensions. In this ward is Ironmongers'-hall, on the north side of Fenchurch-street; it consists of the following parishes:—St. Andrew Undershaft, a rectory, value 25*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church stands on the north side of Leadenhall-street, at the corner of St. Mary Axe: it obtained the appellation of Undershaft from a May-pole, which was annually set up on May-day, opposite the southern door of the church, and was higher than the church steeple. After the insurrection of the London apprentices on Evil May-day in 1517, the shaft was hung up under the penthouses of the neighbouring buildings, where it remained till 1549, when Sir Stephen, a popular preacher at Paul's Cross, declaimed against it as an idol, which so inflamed the fanatical congregation, that the same afternoon the pole was lowered from the hooks, and sawed in pieces, each man taking for his share the part which had lain over his door. The present church was rebuilt about the year 1502, chiefly at the expense of William Fitz Williams, sheriff of London in 1507, but the north aisle and the north side of the nave were erected by Stephen Jenyns, lord mayor in 1508. His arms are sculptured above all the pillars in that side of the church, which was not completed till 1532. The east window contains the portraits of King Edward VI., of Queen Elizabeth, King James I., and Kings Charles I. and II. In this church is the monument of John Stow, the historian of London, who died 5th April 1605, and that of Sir Thomas Offley, lord mayor in 1556. The name of the church of St. Mary Axe is still preserved in the street so called: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was designated "at the Axe" from a well known sign opposite to the east end of it. The parish was united to St. Andrew Undershaft about 1565.

St. Katherine Coleman is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church is situated in Fenchurch-street, and received the addition to its name from a garden called formerly Coleman Haw: it was rebuilt in 1734.

St. Katherine Cree, or Christchurch, in Leadenhall-street, is a vicarage, not in charge, in the patronage of Magdalen College Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, received the name of Cree or Christ from its contiguity to the priory of the Holy Trinity, originally called Christchurch. The present structure was erected in 1630. In the eastern window are the arms of King George I., with this inscription; "The Gift of the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Stauier, Knight, Alderman, and native of this Ward, Lord Mayor of this City in the First Year of the Reign of King George."

St. James's, in Duke's-place, is a curacy, in the presentation of the lord mayor and aldermen. The church was erected in 1622.

3. Bassishaw, or Basinghall Ward.

This is a very small ward, and is bounded on the east and south by Coleman-street ward, on the west by Cripplegate and Cheap wards, and on the north by Cripplegate ward. It is divided into two precincts, and is governed by an alderman, his deputy, four common-

councilmen, seventeen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jurymen, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve as jurors in the several courts in the month of March.

Basinghall-street derives its name from a mansion of the family of Basing, several of whom served the chief offices of the city in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Its original name was Basings Haw, but descending to Thomas Bakewell, it was afterwards called Bakewell-hall, and corruptly, Blackwell-hall, and being purchased by the corporation, it was used as a weekly market for woollen cloths, said to be the greatest in the world. When it was rebuilt, after the fire of London, the profits of the warehouses for cloth were applied towards the support of Christ's Hospital, the governors of which had at that time the sole management of the warehouses. It has been long disused, and the site is now occupied by the Court of Bankruptcy, Court of Requests, Comptrollers' and Land Tax Offices, and others connected with the city. Other public buildings in this ward are Masons'-hall, Weavers'-hall, Girdlers'-hall, and Coopers'-hall. There is only one parish in the ward, St. Michael the Archangel, a rectory, value 17*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The present church, usually called St. Michael Bassishaw, was rebuilt, after the fire of London, in the year 1679.

4. Billingsgate Ward.

Is situated on the river side, and is bounded on the south by the Thames; on the east by Tower-street ward; on the north by Langbourn ward; and on the west by the ward of Bridge Within. It is divided into twelve precincts, and is governed by an alderman, ten common-councilmen, fourteen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jurymen, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve as jurors in the several courts in the month of May. The principal streets in this ward are part of Thames-street, Botolph-lane, St. Mary-hill, Rood-lane, and Pudding-lane. The situation of this ward near the river, the Custom-house, &c. gives it great advantage in trade. Billingsgate, whence the ward derives its name, is of considerable note from being the only port for fish in the city of London, and the greatest market for that article perhaps in the world. In 1699 the Act of Parliament was passed which made it a free port for fish to be sold here every day in the week, Sunday excepted, and for permitting the resale of fish so bought in every part of the city. The King's Weigh-house was erected, after the fire of London, in Little Eastcheap; it before stood on Cornhill, but the custom of weighing has fallen into disuse. In this ward is Butchers'-hall, in Pudding-lane; and Waterman's-hall, which formerly stood in Cold Harbour, was removed to St. Mary's Hill in the year 1786. In Billingsgate ward are the following parishes:—St. Andrew Hubbard, a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the parishioners and the Duke of Northumberland alternately. The church, which stood in Little Eastcheap, was destroyed by the fire of London, and the parish was afterwards united to that of St. Mary at Hill.

St. Botolph's Billingsgate, a rectory, value 23*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's alternately. The church formerly stood in Thames-street, opposite to Botolph-lane, which was named from it; but being destroyed in the fire of London, was not rebuilt. The parish was afterwards annexed to that of St. George, Botolph-lane, a rectory, value 8*l.* The church stands on the west side of the lane, and was rebuilt after the fire.

St. Margaret Pattens, a rectory, united with St. Gabriel Fenchurch, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown and the lord mayor and aldermen alternately. The church, standing at the south-east corner of Rood-lane, was rebuilt after the fire of London. Rood-lane was so called from a rood or cross which formerly stood in the churchyard, but on the 22nd of May 1538, soon after the Reformation, the populace broke the rood to pieces, and demolished the tabernacle in which it was erected.

St. Mary at Hill, a rectory, value 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The church stands on the west side of the street so called, and although considerably injured by the fire of London, it was not rebuilt. After its repair the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard was annexed to it. Annually, on the Sunday after Midsummer-day, the fraternity of Fellowship Porters, according to ancient custom, attend this church in the morning, and during the reading of the Psalms they approach the altar two and two, on the rails of which are placed two basins to receive the offerings made by them for the benefit of the aged and infirm members of their fraternity, in which act they are generally followed by the whole congregation.

5. *Bishopsgate Ward.*

This ward was so named from the gate which formerly stood between Camomile-street and Wormwood-street, and divided it into two parts; a division which is yet continued under the appellations of *Within* and *Without*. Bishopsgate-ward *Within* contains five precincts, and *Without* four precincts. It is bounded on the east by Aldgate ward, Portsoken ward, and part of the Tower liberty; on the south by Langbourn ward; on the west by Broad-street ward; and on the north by Shoreditch. It extends from the bars at the northern end of Bishopsgate-street, near Spital-square, on both sides of the way, as far as the pump at the corner of St. Martin Outwich, and down Gracechurch-street, as far as Lombard-street. This ward has an alderman, two deputies, one within the gate, the other without, six common councilmen, thirteen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jurymen, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of December.

The principal streets and places in this ward are Bishopsgate-street, Gracechurch-street, Crosby-square, Great and Little St. Helen's, Old Bethlehem, Devonshire-square, and New Broad-street. Grace- or *Grass*-church-street, was so called from a grass market formerly held here: that part of the street which is in this ward begins at Eastcheap and ends at Bishopsgate-street. The principal entrance to Leadenhall herb market is in this ward. Bishopsgate-street was named from a gate of the city, the original erection of which is attributed to Erkenwald Bishop of London, about A.D. 675. The Hanseatic merchants, by a grant of Henry III. of privileges to that body, were bound to keep the gatehouse in repair, and it was rebuilt by them in 1479: the company was dissolved about 1551, and the gatehouse was again rebuilt, at the expense of the city, in 1731. The street is long and spacious; and as it all escaped the fire of London, there are still remaining a few specimens of ancient domestic architecture, particularly the house once Sir Paul Pindar's, and the White Hart tavern, upon the front of which is the date of 1480. On the eastern side of Bishopsgate-street is Crosby-square, so called from a mansion erected about the year 1465 by Sir John Crosbie, a member of the Grocers' Company, who lies buried in the adjacent church of St. Helen: the edifice was, some time after his decease, inhabited by the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III., and is alluded to by Shakspeare in the play of that name. The great hall, which constitutes the principal remains, has suffered from the division of its interior into several stories: the basement story of the mansion has long been occupied as wine-vaults by Mr. Thomas Moule; they extend under several houses in the square: the great hall is 87 feet by 28 feet in dimensions, on the plan, and 36 feet in height; the ceiling of this room exhibits a specimen of ancient carpentry of great excellence; it is constructed of chestnut, and is striking from its splendid richness in perspective: an oriel window at the western end is connected with the hall by a lofty arch, and its stone-groined ceiling is intersected by beautiful ribs, embellished with bosses of foliage, and armorial bearings of the Crosbie family. An adjoining room, called the council-chamber, is remarkable for its ceiling of the same vaulted form as that of the hall, but is more simple in its enrichments. The mansion is supposed to have originally consisted of two courts, divided by the hall, the outer one the smaller; the inner, about 90 feet by 60 feet in dimension, situated a little to the S.E. of the outer court. The original entrance to the inner court was, it is believed, under the southern end of the hall, as at present. The buildings subsequently erected in Crosby-square in all probability occupy the line of the original apartments and offices which surrounded the quadrangle.

Sir John Spencer, who purchased this mansion in the reign of Elizabeth, "made great reparations," and kept his mayoralty, in 1594, at Crosby Place.

The restoration of Crosby-hall is contemplated, under the superintendence of a committee of gentlemen interested in its preservation, for which subscriptions have been opened with a spirit that promises the utmost satisfaction. In Great St. Helen's are almshouses, founded by Sir Andrew Judd, 1619, for six poor freemen, of which the Skinners' Company are trustees: the houses have been rebuilt, since their original foundation, at the expense of the company. In Little St. Helen's, on the site of the ancient priory, was Leather-sellers'-hall, now destroyed, and St. Helen's-place has been erected on part of the ground. In Bishopsgate-street is the office of the Marine Society, instituted, in 1756, by Jonas Hanway, Esq. The society was incorporated in 1772, and it has a vessel lying between

Deptford and Greenwich, fitted for the reception of 100 boys, who are instructed in navigation. On the north side of Bishopsgate church is Alderman's Walk, near which are buildings called Old Bethlehem. On this spot formerly stood a priory, founded in 1246 by Simon Fitz Mary, sheriff of London, and dedicated to St. Mary of Bethlehem. On its suppression in 1546, it was converted to a hospital for the cure of lunatics, afterwards removed to Moorfields. Near Half Moon-alley was the London workhouse, established in 1649, and incorporated in 1662, the lord mayor being appointed president; the house was afterwards occupied by a paperhanger, and was pulled down about 1830: on its site are now a stonemason's premises. The London workhouse has been removed to the Surrey side of the river, near Blackfriars'-bridge. On the eastern side of Bishopsgate-street is Devonshire-square; on this spot was formerly a mansion erected by Jasper Fisher, one of the six clerks in Chancery, which afterwards belonged to the Earls of Oxford, and lastly to the Duchess of Devonshire, whose name is preserved, in the square built on its site. North-eastward from Devonshire-square was a place anciently called Tassel Close, used by the crossbow-makers for the practice of shooting at the poppinjay. It afterwards served as an artillery-ground for the exercise of great and small artillery, and was used by the gunners of the Tower. The Artillery Company received a charter from King Henry, which was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth; and in 1622 an armoury was erected here for five hundred stand of arms, but upon the removal of the company to their present ground, this spot was known as the Old Artillery Ground, and being afterwards built upon, the name is preserved in Artillery-street. Northward of this field, where Duke- and Steward-streets are now situated, stood the priory and hospital of St. Mary, founded in 1107 by Walter Brune. To this spital the lord mayor, aldermen and sheriffs repaired annually to hear sermons, which were always on the subject of the Resurrection of Christ, delivered by eminent divines from a pulpit cross in the churchyard of the hospital; opposite to which was a house, two stories high, for the reception of the lord mayor and his company. This custom was kept up till the year 1642, when the pulpit was broken down and the preaching discontinued: it was so far revived at the Restoration, that the Spital sermons have been since preached at St. Bride's in Fleet-street. New Broad-street, and Broad-street-buildings, are principally erected on the site of a street called Petty France, from having been first inhabited by people of that nation.

Bishopsgate ward contains the following parishes:—St. Ethelburg, a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church stands in Bishopsgate-street, near the corner of Little St. Helen's; it escaped the fire of London.

St. Helen, a vicarage, not in charge. The parish church formerly belonged to the priory of St. Helen, founded by William FitzWilliam in 1212: it escaped the fire of London, and contains several very curious ancient monuments; amongst which, are those of Sir Julius Cæsar, ob. 1635; Sir John Spencer, ob. 1594; Sir William Pickering, ob. 1542; Sir Thomas Gresham, ob. 1579; and Sir John Crosbie, ob. 1475. Here is also the monument of Francis Bancroft, who left large sums for charitable purposes in trust to the Drapers' Company.

6. *Bread Street Ward.*

This ward takes its name from one of the principal streets in it, where formerly was held the bread-market, in which bakers were obliged to sell bread openly, and not in shops. The ward is bounded on the north and north-west by the ward of Farringdon Within, on the east by Cordwainers' ward; on the south by Queenhithe ward; and on the west by Castle Baynard ward. It is divided into thirteen precincts, and has an alderman, a deputy, twelve common-councilmen, thirteen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jurymen, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of April.

The principal streets and places in the ward are Watling-street, Bread-street, Friday-street, Distaff-lane, Basing-lane, part of the eastern side of the Old 'Change, the northern side of Old Fish-street and Trinity-lane, and part of the southern side of Cheapside, extending from Friday-street to Bow churchyard. In this part of Cheapside formerly stood Goldsmiths'-row, built by Thomas Wood, sheriff of London in 1491; the houses, ten in number, timber-framed and uniformly constructed; they were ornamented on the front, with the Goldsmiths' arms, and with his badge of a woodman frequently

repeated, which were cast in lead, and painted and gilt. The whole front of this row was repainted and gilt in the year 1593.

Gerrard's-hall Inn, Basing-lane, is built upon the remains of a mansion formerly belonging to the family of Gysors, and it is reasonably supposed that the present name is no more than a corruption of Gysor's-hall: there are still some vaulted remains of the old mansion, which extend under the adjoining house to the inn. Cordwainers'-hall is on the north side of Distaff-lane. In Bread-street ward are the following parishes:—Allhallows, in Bread-street, a rectory united with St. John, value 37*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The present church was erected in 1684, when the parish was annexed to that of St. John the Evangelist; the church of the latter formerly stood at the corner of Friday-street and Watling-street, but was not rebuilt after the fire of London. St. Mildred, in Bread-street, a rectory united with St. Margaret Moses, value 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown and W. Storketh, Esq., alternately: the present church was erected in 1683. The church of St. Margaret Moses stood at the corner of Little Friday-street, opposite to Distaff-lane, but was not rebuilt after the fire of London.

7. Bridge Ward.

This ward derived its name from its situation and connection with Old London-bridge, which, when it was covered with houses, formed three of the precincts. The ward began at the southern end of the bridge, and its boundary was carried direct north up Fish-street-hill and Gracechurch-street as far as Lombard-street, including all the courts on the eastern side, and all the lanes and courts on the western side of Thames-street to Old Swan-lane, and part of Crooked-lane, which, together with the church of St. Michael, are now entirely cleared by the improved approaches to the new bridge.

Bridge ward is bounded on the south by Southwark and the river Thames; on the north by Langbourn ward; on the east by Billingsgate ward; and on the west by Candlewick and Dowgate wards. It is divided into fourteen precincts, and has an alderman, his deputy, fifteen common-councilmen, including the deputy, sixteen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jurymen, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of July.

The principal streets in the ward are, Fish-street-hill, part of Gracechurch-street, Upper and Lower Thames-street, Eastcheap, and King William-street.

Fishmongers'-hall, now rebuilding at the foot of London-bridge, and the Monument, erected to commemorate the Fire of London, are in this ward.

The following parishes are in Bridge ward:—St. Benet Grace, or Grass church, a rectory, value 18*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury alternately. The church stands at the south-western corner of Fenchurch-street: it was rebuilt after the fire of London, when the parish was united to that of St. Leonard Eastcheap, the church of which had also been destroyed; the latter was sometimes called St. Leonard Milk church, from the name of its original founder William Melker.

St. Magnus the Martyr, by London-bridge, is a rectory, value 69*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury by lapse. The body of the present church was erected in 1676; but the steeple, by *Sir Christopher Wren*, was not added till several years after. The church of St. Margaret in New Fish-street was destroyed by the fire of London, and the parish added afterwards to St. Magnus. On the site of the old church the Monument was erected by *Sir Christopher Wren*. The chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, built upon Old London-bridge, by Peter of Colechurch, founder of the bridge, before the year 1209, and in which he was buried, was in the parish of St. Magnus. Upon most of the ancient bridges of the kingdom a chapel was erected, for the purpose of obtaining donations from travellers for the purpose of repairing the bridges. Penant, in his very interesting account of London, says, "I well remember the street on London-bridge narrow and dangerous to passengers from the multitude of carriages: frequent arches of strong timber crossed the street from the tops of the houses, to keep them together and from falling into the river. Most of the houses were tenanted by pin- and needle-makers, and ladies were wont to drive from the St. James's end of the town to make cheap purchases. On the bridge were three openings on each side with balustrades, which gave passengers a sight of the water and shipping, and in one part

had been a draw-bridge useful either by way of defence or for the admission of ships into the upper part of the river." At the northern end of the old bridge, Peter Corbis, a Dutchman, in the year 1582 constructed an engine to force the water of the Thames into pipes for the supply of the adjacent parts of the city, which machine was afterwards improved; but the whole was removed some time before the taking down of the bridge. The most curious building upon London-bridge in the time of Queen Elizabeth was Nonesuch-house, it was entirely of wood, framed in Holland, and being brought over in pieces, was united here with wooden pegs only, no nails being used in the whole fabric: it stood between the seventh and eighth arches of the old bridge from the Southwark end, and its situation continued to be pointed out after its destruction by the names of the Draw-lock and the Nonesuch-lock being given to those arches. Like most of the other buildings, this celebrated edifice overhung the eastern and western sides of the old bridge, and presented from the river two fronts not inferior in pictorial beauty to those exhibited towards Southwark and the city; the carving and enrichments of its turrets and numerous windows were exceedingly curious and interesting. Nonesuch-house is represented in a well known picture painted by *J. Scott*, but in a very dilapidated state, as it appeared previously to its being taken down in 1758.

8. Broad-street Ward.

This ward obtained its appellation from a street of the same name, which, before the fire of London, was one of the widest within the walls of the city. It is bounded on the north and east by Bishopsgate ward; on the south by Cornhill and Wallbrook wards; and on the west by Coleman-street ward. It is divided into ten precincts, and extends from Helmet-court in Wormwood-street, along London-wall; thence to St. Margaret's church in Lothbury; then south-westward to St. Mildred's-court in the Poultry, where the boundary passes along Threadneedle-street, and crossing Finch-lane to St. Martin's Outwich, keeps eastward of Broad-street, and terminates in Helmet-court. The ward is governed by an alderman, his deputy, nine common-councilmen, thirteen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jurymen, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of August.

Within the limits of the ward are included Old Broad-street, Threadneedle-street, Bartholomew-lane, Throgmorton-street, Winchester-street, Austinfriars, and part of London Wall.

In Broad-street, Gresham College and Almshouses, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1575, formerly stood; the site is now partly occupied by the Excise Office. In this street is also the Old South Sea-house. Austin Friars is built on the site of a priory founded by Humphry Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex, which was dedicated to St. Augustine; the church of this priory was granted to a congregation of Germans, and other strangers, in 1550, by King Edward VI. Successive princes have confirmed the grant to the Dutch, by whom it is still used as a place of worship, under the name of The Temple of the Lord Jesus. At the west end of the Dutch church, as it is usually called, is a library, containing several manuscripts; amongst which, are the letters of Calvin, Peter Martyr, and other celebrated Reformers. The ministers exchange churches every first Sunday in the month with the Walloon congregation for the administration of the eucharist, their own church in Threadneedle-street being too small.

Winchester-street is erected on the site of the gardens of the priory of St. Augustine. Part of the house, gardens, and cloisters, belonging to this priory, were granted to Sir William Paulett, Lord Treasurer to King Henry VIII., who erected a stately mansion on the spot; it afterwards devolved to his son the Marquess of Winchester: part of this house still remains. Winchester-street is particularly deserving of attention, as exhibiting more curious specimens of ancient domestic architecture than are to be found in any other street in the city. Pinner's-hall, an old building at the upper end of Pinner's-court in Winchester-street, was also part of the Augustine priory, and was converted into a glass-house before it became the property of the Pinmakers' Company.

Threadneedle, or Threeneedle-street, contains several buildings of importance. The Walloon or French Protestant church was built on the site of the chapel of the hospital of St. Anthony of Vienna, founded in 1231, which after the Dissolution was granted to the foreign Protestants. At the north-eastern extremity of the street is the South Sea-house; Merchant-Tailors'-hall is on the same side;

and at its western extremity is the Bank of England, an extensive and magnificent edifice. In Throckmorton-street is Drapers'-hall, built on the site of a mansion erected by Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex, in the reign of Henry VIII., which was forfeited to the Crown by his attainer, and afterwards purchased by the Drapers' Company: the hall was rebuilt after the fire of London. At the upper end of Chapel-court in Bartholomew-lane is the Stock Exchange, erected in 1801; and more northward is the Auction Mart. Almost at the extremity of this ward are four streets environing the Bank of England, Bank-buildings, Bartholomew-lane, Lothbury, and Princes-street.

The following parishes are in this ward:—Allhallows London-wall, a rectory with St. Augustine, value 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The church, which was rebuilt in 1766, stands a little westward of Broad-street in London-wall, and the rectory-house is in the churchyard. St. Bartholomew the Apostle, near the Royal Exchange, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The church, which was rebuilt after the fire of London, stands at the south-east corner of Bartholomew-lane. St. Benedict, or *St. Benet Fink*, a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, which was rebuilt in 1673 after being destroyed in the fire of London, stands at the south-western end of Threadneedle-street: it received its additional name of Fink from a benefactor or former rebuilder of the church. St. Christopher-le-Stock, a rectory, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London; the church formerly stood on the site of the office for transferring the 3 per cent. reduced stock in the Bank of England, but was taken down about 1782; the directors of the Bank having previously purchased the whole parish. St. Martin's Outwich, or *Oteswich*, a rectory, value 13*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Merchant Tailors' Company: the church stands at the corner of Threadneedle-street, in Bishopsgate-street; it was rebuilt in 1796. St. Peter-le-Poor, in Broad-street, a rectory, value 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's: the church was rebuilt in 1791.

9. Candlewick-street Ward.

This ward takes its name from the street now called Cannon-street, but formerly Candlewright, or *Candlewick-street*, from its being principally inhabited by the makers of tallow and wax candles. It is bounded on the east by Bridge ward; on the south by Dowgate ward; on the west by Wallbrook ward; and on the north by Langbourne ward. It is a small ward, but is divided into seven precincts, and has an alderman, his deputy, seven common-councilmen, twelve wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jurymen, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of December.

The principal streets in this ward are Great Eastcheap and the western end of Cannon-street. Great Eastcheap, immortalized by Shakspeare, took its name from one of the markets formerly held here for the supply of the eastern part of the city, and removed to Leadenhall-square. Here also stood the Boar's Head Tavern, the resort of Sir John Falstaff and Prince Hal. The memory of this tavern, which was destroyed in the great fire, is preserved by a sculptured sign with "I. T. 1668," inscribed on it. The parishes in this ward are St. Clement, near Eastcheap, a rectory, value 13*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, which stands in Clement's-lane, was rebuilt in 1686, after the fire of London, when the parish of St. Martin Orgars was annexed to it: the latter is a rectory, value 19*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* The church stood on the east side of St. Martin's-lane, near Cannon-street, and was denominated from Ordgarus the supposed founder. The remains of the church continued to be used as a place of worship by French Protestants. St. Mary Abchurch, a rectory with St. Lawrence, value 20*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College Cambridge. The church stands in Abchurch-lane, and was rebuilt after the fire of London: the altar-piece is curiously carved. The church of St. Lawrence Pounteney was situated in the lane of the same name, and received its additional appellation from Sir John Pounteney, Lord Mayor in the reign of Edward III. St. Michael in Crooked-lane, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, which was rebuilt after the fire of London, stood on the southern side of Eastcheap, but was taken down in 1830 to complete the approach to London-bridge, the road from which, called King William-street, now proceeds in a straight line over Thames-street and the

site of the late church, branching off on each side to Fish-street and Eastcheap. From the latter a new street is already in progress, and will be continued to the Mansion-house, &c.; the name it is supposed will be Arthur-street.

10. Castle Baynard Ward.

This ward takes its name from a castle formerly situated on the banks of the Thames; it was erected by Ralph Baynard in the reign of William the Conqueror, and by virtue of this possession he was hereditary standard-bearer of London. This castle was afterwards given by the king to Robert, a younger son of Richard Fitz Gilbert, progenitor of the Earls of Clare, from whom the family of Fitz Walter descended. The old castle was destroyed by fire in 1428, and was rebuilt by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester: it was the residence of Richard Duke of Gloucester when he assumed the title of King Richard III. King Henry VII. frequently lodged here; and hence the Privy Council proclaimed Queen Mary in 1553, at which time Baynard's Castle was the property and residence of William Earl of Pembroke, K.G. No trace at present remains of this ancient building, the scene of so many eventful transactions. The same fate has attended the castle of Montfitchet, and another castle built by King Edward II., which being afterwards appropriated for the residence of the Pope's legates in England, was called Legates' Inn; and also Beaumont's inn, afterwards Huntingdon-house, built in Thames-street opposite St. Peter's-hill, in 1463; the town mansion of the Scrope family, on the western side of Paul's Wharf; Berkeley's inn, in Adel-street; and the house of the priors of Great Ogbourne in Wiltshire, which formerly stood in Castle-lane.

This ward is bounded on the east by Queenhithe and Breadstreet wards; and on the west and north by the ward of Farringdon Within: it is divided into ten precincts, and has an alderman, ten common-councilmen, fourteen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jurymen, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts of Guildhall in the month of September.

The principal streets in the ward are the west end of Thames-street, St. Peter's-hill, Benet's-hill, Sermon-lane, part of St. Paul's churchyard, Ave Maria-lane, Warwick-lane, &c.

On the eastern side of St. Benet's-hill stands the Heralds' College, originally incorporated in the reign of Richard III., 1483; but Derby-house, in which the office was originally kept, being destroyed by the fire of London, it was rebuilt in 1683: the entrance, under an arch, leads into a quadrangular court, round which are the offices of the college, a court of honour, and a library. This college has the care of all matters relating to family distinction, under the Earl Marshal. Garter King of Arms records the genealogies of all newly created peers, &c.: Clarenceux King of Arms is the chief herald of the south, east, and west of England, as Norroy is of the north. There are also six heralds and four pursuivants. Chapters of Arms are held only once a month, but a herald and pursuivant constantly attend at the college. Besides their salaries the heralds are entitled to fees of honour, and fees for proving pedigrees, or exemplifications of arms, changes of surnames, &c. The visitations of the various counties of England by the heralds commenced in 1528, and were continued till 1686. Most of the originals of these are now in the British Museum, and of which a catalogue has been printed and published several times: other visitations were sold to the Earl of Egmont, and are carefully preserved in the library at Enmore in Somersetshire;—but see the *Bibliotheca Heraldica* for full information on these subjects. The College of Arms, or Heralds' Office, bear for arms *Argent, a cross gulcs between four falcons, the dexter wings expanded azure*, derived from the arms of Sir John Wrythe, Garter King of Arms in the reign of Henry VII., who had been Falcon Herald previously to his promotion to that office. Supporters, two lions rampant guardant argent. Crest, from a ducal coronet a falcon rising azure. The three principal officers in the college bear also their arms of office impaled on the dexter side, and each of them has a coronet, which they may bear over their arms.

Knight-Rider-street is said to have been so named from the knights passing this way from the Tower Royal to the tournaments in Smithfield.

In Castle Baynard ward are the following parishes:—St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, a rectory with St. Anne, in the precinct of Blackfriars, value 17*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown and the parishioners alternately. The church stands on the eastern side of Puddledock-hill, and was rebuilt in 1670; it was originally denominated

St. Andrew juxta Baynard Castle, but the office of the king's wardrobe being removed to Carter-lane, on the present site of Wardrobe-court, the appellation of the church was changed. St. Benet, or St. Benedict, Paul's Wharf, a rectory with St. Peter, value 13*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, situated on St. Benet's-hill, was rebuilt after the fire of London from a design by *Sir Christopher Wren*; and the church of St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, not being rebuilt, the parish was annexed to this. St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-street, a rectory, value 19*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's: the church, situated on the northern side of Knight-Rider-street, was rebuilt in 1685; the affix to its name arises from its site in the Fish-market, the principal part of which was in this street. After the fire of London, the ground on which the church of St. Gregory by St. Paul's formerly stood, was laid into St. Paul's churchyard, and the parish was united to that of St. Mary Magdalene. Behind the site of the demolished church is St. Paul's College, appropriated to the petty canons of St. Paul's Cathedral, who were incorporated in 1394. Facing the college, on the site of London House-yard, formerly stood the Bishop of London's palace, destroyed by the fire of London.

11. Cheap Ward.

This ward, in the very centre of the city, derives its name from the Anglo-Saxon *Chepe*, a market: that held in Cheapside, the British Forum, was called West Cheap, to distinguish it from another market called East Cheap. The ward, or subdivision, is bounded on the east by Broad-street and Wallbrook wards; on the north by Bassishaw and Coleman-street wards; on the west by Queenhithe and Cripplegate wards; and on the south by Cordwainer-street ward: it includes the Poultry, the east end of Cheapside, Bucklersbury, part of Pancras-lane, Queen-street, and Bow-lane on the southern side, part of the Old Jewry, Ironmonger-lane, King-street, Lawrence-lane, Honey-lane-market, and the principal part of Cateaton-street.

This ward is divided into nine precincts, and has an alderman, twelve common-councilmen, twelve wardmote inquestmen, &c.; the jury-men, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of February.

When the old stocks market was held, the eastern end of Cheapside was inhabited by poulterers, whence it received the name of the Poultry. Almost opposite to the market, on the course of the Wall brook, formerly stood a slaughter-house for beasts and for the scalding of swine; the site of which, for many years afterwards, retained the name of Scalding-alley; it is now St. Mildred's-court. The Old Poultry Compter, as well as the Compter in Giltspur-street, are supposed to have derived their name from the persons who were committed to these prisons being obliged to account for the cause of their imprisonment before they could be discharged: the prison has been removed, and a chapel erected on its site. Grocers'-alley,—formerly Coneyhope-lane, or the rabbit-market,—is so called from its leading now to Grocers'-hall, erected on the site of a mansion of the Fitz Walter family, who sold it in 1411. The Old Jewry was the residence of Jews prior to their banishment in the reign of Edward I. On their readmission into England they settled near Aldgate; and this, their ancient abode, received the appellation of Old Jewry. Between this street and Ironmonger-lane is Mercers'-hall and chapel, situated on a spot once occupied by a hospital dedicated to St. Thomas of Acors, which was founded here in the reign of Henry II.: on its dissolution by Henry VIII. it was purchased by the Mercers' Company. At the northern extremity of King-street is Guildhall, founded in 1411, in which all affairs belonging to the Corporation of London are transacted. The original Guildhall, which stood in Aldermanbury, was supposed to have been erected in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Stow the historian remembered its ruins, and says it was in his time a carpenter's yard.

On the eastern side of Guildhall-yard was formerly a chapel, dedicated to Mary Magdalene and All Saints, commonly called London College, founded about the year 1368. This college was suppressed by Henry VIII., and was granted in 1551 to the Corporation. The chapel escaped the fire of London, and divine service was for a length of time afterwards performed here: it was then converted into a Court of Requests, and was rebuilt in 1822 for that purpose. Contiguous to the chapel, on the south, was also a library, erected by the executors of Sir Richard Whittington and William Bury. The

Protector Somerset seized the books, with which it was said to have been well furnished. The style of architecture of Guildhall chapel was that of the reign of Henry VI., when it was rebuilt: on its western front were ornamental tabernacles of much later date, containing statues of King Edward VI., King Charles I., and his Queen Henrietta Maria; a doorway upon this front was copied in a restoration of the interior of the Guildhall. Honey-lane market is the smallest in the city; it occupies the site of two churches burnt down in the fire of London, St. Mary Magdalene and Allhallows. Bucklersbury, properly *Bucklesbury*, was so called from the lord of the manor, of the name of Buckle, who resided in a mansion called the Old Barge, on the site of Barge-yard, and to which place, according to tradition, barges came from the Thames up the Wall brook, where its navigation was open. Opposite to Barge-yard, on the northern side of Bucklersbury, was a royal mansion, called Sewetes Tower. In the year 1344 King Edward III. constituted this tower his exchange for bullion, but in 1358 it was granted to the Dean and Canons of St. Stephen's Westminster. At the western end of the Poultry formerly stood the great conduit, erected for supplying water, which was conveyed hither from Paddington by leaden pipes under ground.

In Cheap ward are the following parishes:—Allhallows Honey-lane, united since the fire of London to St. Mary-le-Bow, a rectory, value 19*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who presents twice, and of the Grocers' Company, who present once in three times to the living. St. Benet Sherehog, united since the fire of London to St. Stephen's Wallbrook, a rectory, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The name is said to have been derived from Benedict Shorne, a fishmonger, who rebuilt the church, which was originally dedicated to St. Osyth: it stood in Pancras-lane, but was entirely destroyed during the great fire. St. Lawrence Jewry, a vicarage, with St. Mary Magdalene in Milk-street, value 18*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Baliol College Oxford and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's alternately. The church, which stands on the northern side of Cateaton-street, was rebuilt after the fire of London: it derived the epithet of Jewry from its situation amongst the Jews, and also to distinguish the church from that of St. Lawrence Pounteney, which is now demolished. St. Martin Pomary, a parish in this ward, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The church formerly stood in Ironmonger-lane, and originally near an orchard, whence its distinctive appellation Pomary: being destroyed by the fire of London, it was not rebuilt, and the parish was annexed to that of St. Olave Jewry. St. Mildred the Virgin, in the Poultry, is a rectory with St. Mary Colechurch, value 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown and the Mercers' Company alternately. The present church was erected after the fire of London, when the parish of St. Mary Colechurch was united to this, the church of which stood at the south-western corner of the Old Jewry, before the fire. St. Pancras Soper-lane, is a rectory, united since the fire of London to St. Mary-le-Bow; its church derived its additional name from its vicinity to Soper-lane, now Queen-street, Cheapside.

12. Coleman-street Ward.

Coleman-street, from which this ward takes its denomination, is supposed to have been so called from the principal proprietor of that part of the city. The ward is bounded on the south by Cheap ward; on the east by Bishopsgate and Broad-street wards; on the north by Cripplegate ward and the manor of Finsbury; and on the west by Bassishaw ward. It begins at the corner of Wallbrook in the Poultry, and extends to the end of Ironmonger-lane on the southern side of the street, and to the end of Basinghall-street on the northern side. In a northern and southern direction the ward extends from Moorgate to the gardens of Grocers'-hall. It is divided into six precincts, and has an alderman, his deputy, six common-councilmen, thirteen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jury-men, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of August.

Near the north-eastern corner of the Old Jewry stood the first synagogue, which was destroyed at the time of the massacre of the Jews in 1262. Queen Eleanor granted the site to certain Brethren de Sacco, or Bonhoinmes, in 1272. After their suppression, the site was assigned in 1305 to Robert Fitz Walter, whose mansion, now Grocers'-hall, it adjoined. At the northern end of the Old Jewry stood in ancient times a royal mansion: King Henry VI. granted the office of keeper of his palace in the Old Jewry to John Stent for his life; and King Richard III. committed the keeping of the Prince's

Wardrobe, as it was then called, to John Kendall, by his patent, dated 12th December 1483, and left him to dwell in the same. In 1548, 2nd Edward VI., it was sold, under the name of the Prince's Wardrobe, to Sir Anthony Cope of Hanwell Oxon, who had been Vice-chamberlain to Queen Katherine of Arragon. The house of Sir Robert Clayton, who was lord mayor in 1680, was used as the London Institution.

Lothbury, or *Loathbury*, is said by Stow to have derived its disdainful name from the loathsome noise made by the founders in the operation of turning their brass candlesticks to make them smooth and bright. The street is now inhabited by merchants of a superior class, excepting the southern side, which is occupied by the buildings of the Bank of England. On the northern side of the street is Founders'-court, leading to Founders'-hall. At the northern extremity of this ward, on the site of Moorfields, is Finsbury Circus, the north side of which is occupied by the college of the London Institution, founded in 1815, and erected from a design by *Brooks*. In East-street, with a front towards Bloomfield-street, is the metropolitan Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, built from designs by *Neuman*, and consecrated in 1820: the altar, with its columns and other works in marble, was executed by *Cornelli* of Milan, and the paintings of the altar by *Aglio*, an Italian artist: the pulpit was the gift of Lord Arundell. A Roman Catholic chapel in White-street, in the same neighbourhood, was discontinued on the opening of St. Mary's chapel, and has since been taken by the committee of the City of London National Schools. Albion chapel, Moorgate, erected from designs by *Jay*, is occupied by a Presbyterian congregation. Finsbury chapel was erected from designs by *Brooks*. There is also a Unitarian chapel in Finsbury, of the Ionic order. The parish churches in Coleman-street ward are St. Margaret in Lothbury, a rectory, value 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., in the patronage of the Crown; the present edifice was erected in 1690, and is situated on the ancient water-course of Wallbrook: the font in this church is sculptured with representations of the Garden of Eden and Fall of Man; the Salvation of Noah and his Family in the Ark; the Baptism of Christ by St. John the Baptist; and of Philip baptizing the Eunuch: the cover of the font bears the figure of St. Margaret, with the three duties of religion, Faith, Hope, and Charity. St. Olave in the Old Jewry, a vicarage, with St. Martin, value 10*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*., in the patronage of the Crown: the church, of very ancient foundation, was originally called St. Mary Upwell, from a well under the eastern end; the present structure was erected soon after the fire of London. St. Stephen's in Coleman-street, a vicarage, value 11*l*., in the patronage of the parishioners: the church was rebuilt about four years after the fire of London. To the pavement on the south side of the church there is an ascent of several steps through an archway, over which is sculptured a representation of the Resurrection. Near the north-eastern corner of Coleman-street is Armourers'-hall.

13. Cordwainers'-street Ward.

This ward took its appellation from a street now called Bow-lane, which had anciently the name of Cordwainers'-street, from curriers, shoemakers, and other workers in leather residing in it. Its origin is from Cordova in Spain, the leather there prepared being called Cordovan leather; and all leather since prepared in a similar manner has obtained the same name.

The shoemakers here were succeeded by hosiers, when the name of the street was changed to Hosier-lane; and these in their turn being superseded by other trades, the present name was taken from the church at its northern end. The ward is bounded on the east by that of Wallbrook; on the north by Cheap ward; on the west by Bread-street ward; and on the south by Vintry ward. It included the following streets, or parts of them; viz. Watling-street, Bow-lane, Queen-street, Pancras-lane, Size-lane, Budge-row, and little St. Thomas Apostle. It is divided into eight precincts, and has an alderman, nine common-councilmen, fourteen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jury-men, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of December.

Northward of Bow church, immediately in front of it in Cheap-side, stood the Crown-shed, or *sild*, in which the royal family took their station to see the processions, joustings, &c. After the fall of a wooden stage in the year 1329, a stone building was erected. The event alluded to happened upon the arrival of several ambassadors from foreign nations in England, when King Edward III.

ordered a solemn tournament, of thirteen knights on a side, to be performed in Cheapside for their entertainment. The streets were covered with sand to prevent the horses from slipping; and a grand scaffold, in the form of a tower, was erected for the accommodation of the Queen and the ladies of the court, which during the celebration fell suddenly to the ground, but with no greater misfortune than putting the Queen and the ladies into a fright. The King would have punished the builder severely, but his royal consort interceded and obtained his pardon. The Crown *sild*, as it was called, continued to be used by the royal family till the reign of Henry IV., who in 1410 sold it to Stephen Spilman and others. In Bow-churchyard stood one of the public grammar-schools founded by King Henry VI.; it remained until the year 1737, although the purposes for which it was erected had long been discontinued.

The principal buildings in this ward are its three parish churches, St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Mary Aldermary, and St. Antholin's; the first of which is the most distinguished, and stands in Cheapside, near the north-western corner of Bow-lane: it is a rectory, one of the peculiars belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, value 33*l*. 12*s*. 3*d*.; with All-Hallows, Honey-lane, and St. Pancras, Soper-lane, in the patronage of the Crown and the Grocers' Company. The church, originally founded in or before the reign of William the Conqueror, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and received the additional epithet of Le Bow in West Cheap, from being the first church in London built upon bows, or stone arches, or from the arches on the summit of the old steeple, rebuilt in 1512, which contained five lanterns for lights, one at each angle of the tower, and one at the summit, to give light to passengers in the street; and thus it continued until it was destroyed with the other buildings in the city by the fire of London. The present noble structure was built from designs by *Sir Christopher Wren*; the steeple, entirely of Portland stone, was finished in 1680; it is surmounted by a dragon, eight feet ten inches long, one of the supporters of the armorial ensigns of the city; the entire height is two hundred and twenty-one feet from the ground. This part of the structure is light and elegant, and is sometimes said to embrace the five orders of architecture, but fancy is more apparent in it than an adherence to regular orders. More credit is due to the architect than to the builder, the masonry being executed in an indifferent manner both as to materials and workmanship, whilst the geometrical skill of *Sir Christopher* is highly conspicuous. His original intention was to have built a façade towards the street extending to Bow-lane, but probably the expence prevented its being carried into execution. The steeple has had many repairs; the dragon was taken down in 1760, when the upper part of the steeple was repaired by *Staines*, afterwards *Sir William*, and lord mayor. In 1818 it was again taken down and rebuilt precisely on its original plan, under *Gwilt*, in a manner which gave perfect satisfaction to the committee. Considerable part of the new work, where the weather had made the greatest inroads, has been replaced with granite. There are but few monuments in the church worthy of notice; but amongst them is one of Bishop Newton, who wrote on the Prophecies, and who was nearly thirty years rector of the parish. Dr. William Van Mildert, now Bishop of Durham, was instituted in 1796, and was the first clergyman prosecuted for non-residence. The celebrated lectures founded by the Honourable Robert Boyle have been generally preached at this church: the object of the sermons is to prove and establish the Christian religion, against Pagans, Jews, Mahometans, Atheists, and Deists.

Near the middle of Bow-lane, on the eastern side, is the parochial church of St. Mary Aldermary, which is a rectory, with St. Thomas the Apostle, value 41*l*., in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's alternately. The additional epithet of Alder or Elder Mary, arose from its being the oldest church in the city dedicated to the Virgin. The tower of the church was rebuilt in 1626 on the old plan; and although the body of the church was destroyed by the fire of 1666, the tower remained entire: that part of the church which was consumed was rebuilt by the munificence of Henry Rogers, as appears by a Latin inscription over the western door. In Budge-row, near the eastern end of Watling-street, at the corner of Size-lane, stands the parish church of St. Anthony, corruptly called St. Antholin's, or St. Antlin's: it is a rectory, with St. John the Baptist, value 20*l*. 2*s*. 8*d*., in the patronage of the Crown and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's alternately. The church being destroyed by the fire of London, was rebuilt in 1682.

14. Cornhill Ward.

This ward is so called from the principal street in it, which in ancient times was a market for corn. It is bounded on the east by Bishopsgate ward; on the north by Broad-street ward; on the west by Cheap ward; and on the south by Langbourn ward. It is of very small extent, but is divided into four precincts, and has an alderman, his deputy, six common-councilmen, including the deputy, sixteen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jury men, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of January. On the northern side of Cornhill are several lanes and courts; as Finch-lane, Freeman's-court, Sweeting's-alley, Castle-alley, and Bank-street, most of which are inhabited by merchants of eminence. On the southern side are Birchin-lane, 'Change-alley, Pope's-head-alley, &c.

Pope's-head-alley was so named from a noted tavern bearing that sign:—wine was here sold in the reign of Henry VI. for one penny a pint, and bread given into the bargain. In the reign of Charles II. tea was sold only by Thomas Garraway in Exchange-alley, which is still noted for the coffee-houses called Garraway's, Baker's, &c., intended for the accommodation of merchants and brokers, who assemble from all parts of the world. In the centre of the street between Cornhill, Leadenhall-, Bishopsgate- and Gracechurch-streets, stood the water Standard, a conduit erected in 1582, to which water was conveyed from the works erected by Peter Morris at the northern end of Old London-bridge. The bourse or meeting place for merchants was anciently situated in Lombard-street, till Sir Thomas Gresham in the year 1567 erected a spacious edifice for this purpose in Cornhill, which was no sooner finished than Queen Elizabeth honoured it with the title of the Royal Exchange. This building being consumed in the fire of London, the present edifice was completed in 1669, as appears from an inscription above the inner side of the southern entrance. The vaults underneath the Exchange are used as magazines for pepper by the East India Company. Sir Thomas Gresham in 1581 also founded a college for lectures in astronomy, divinity, music, geometry, law, physic, and rhetoric; the lecturers were first chosen in 1597, and a salary assigned; the lectures to be read during Term time in the Royal Exchange. The parish churches in this ward are St. Michael's and St. Peter's. St. Michael's in Cornhill is a rectory, value 35*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Drapers' Company: it was rebuilt after the fire of London. The tower of this church is very beautiful: in the chancel Robert Fabian, Alderman, the historian, was buried in 1511.

St. Peter's in Cornhill is a rectory, value 39*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the lord mayor and aldermen. The church stands near the south-eastern corner of Cornhill; and if an inscribed tablet of brass hanging in the church can be relied on, it is one of the most ancient of the Christian churches in Britain: this tablet however is supposed to have been a fabrication, about the time of Henry VI. The old edifice was destroyed by the fire in 1666, soon after which the present structure was erected.

15. Cripplegate Ward.

This ward takes its name from a gate so named on account of the number of cripples who formerly begged here. It was rebuilt in 1491, and was repaired in 1663, but has long been removed. The ward of Cripplegate is bounded on the east by Bassishaw and Coleman-street wards; on the north by the parish of St. Luke Old-street; on the west by Aldersgate ward; and on the south by Cheap ward. It consists of two parts, Cripplegate Within, and Cripplegate Without the walls of the city, and is divided into thirteen precincts, viz. nine within the walls, and four without, and is governed by an alderman; and within the gate, by eight common-councilmen, fifteen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jury men, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of March. Sion College in London Wall was built on the site of Elsing Spital, founded in 1329, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by William Elsing, mercer, who became the first prior. Long after its dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII., Sion College was founded by Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West: it was incorporated in 1630; the fellows are all the incumbents of parishes within the city and its liberties: the Bishop of London is the visitor; and the arms are, *Argent, on a chevron between three griffins' heads erased, sable, a leopard's head, or.* The seal bears the emblem of the Good Samaritan, with the motto *Vade et fac similiter.*

To this college belongs a very spacious library, founded by the Rev. John Simpson, rector of St. Olave Hart-street, and one of the executors of Dr. White's will. The whole edifice was rebuilt after the fire of London, when the library was enlarged by numerous benefactions. It is one of the eleven libraries which, under the Act of Queen Anne for the encouragement of literature, can claim a copy of every book published.—Grub-street is celebrated as the supposed residence of unfortunate authors, which has arisen from that term being used to designate the lowest species of composition: it was the actual residence of Henry Welby, Esq. of Lincolnshire, for forty years, without been seen; he died in 1636, and was buried in the church of St. Giles Cripplegate. Silver-street is so called from having been formerly inhabited by working silversmiths. At the end of Curriers-court in London Wall, is Curriers'-hall. On the southern side of Maiden-lane is Wax-chandlers'-hall; and at the corner of Staining-lane is Haberdashers'-hall. In Adel-street are Brewers'-hall and Plasterers'-hall; and on the western side of Monkwell-street is Barbers'-hall, designed by *Inigo Jones*. Nearly opposite to this hall are almshouses, founded in 1575 by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, lord mayor. At the north-western corner of Monkwell-street is Lamb's-chapel-court; on the site of St. James's chapel, or the Hermitage in the Wall, which belonged to the abbey of Garendon in Leicestershire. After the Dissolution it was granted to William Lambe, one of the gentlemen of the chapel royal of Henry VIII., who bequeathed the chapel to the Clothworkers' Company. The parish churches within this ward are, St. Alban Wood-street, a rectory, with St. Olave in Silver-street, value 16*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and Eton College alternately: it formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Albans in Hertfordshire. The church stands on the eastern side of Wood-street, at the corner of Love-lane, on the site of a palace of the Anglo-Saxon King Athelstan: it was rebuilt after the fire of London, in better taste than most of the other churches in the city. The church of St. Olave formerly stood at the corner of Silver-street, but being destroyed by the great fire was not rebuilt; on its site is a burial-place. St. Alphage Aldermanbury, is a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. St. Alphage was an Anglo-Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury, who suffered martyrdom at Greenwich A.D. 1012. The church escaped the fire of London, but was rebuilt in 1770; it stands at the corner of Aldermanbury in London Wall, near Sion College. St. Mary Aldermanbury is a curacy, in the presentation of the parishioners. The church stands between Love-lane and Adel-street, and was rebuilt in 1676, ten years after the fire of London, which destroyed the old church. On the southern side of this edifice was formerly a conduit, originally erected in 1438, for supplying water from Tyburn: it was pulled down in 1730. St. Mary Magdalen, in Milk-street, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, united since the fire of London to St. Lawrence Jewry: the church anciently stood at the western end of the present Honey-lane market. St. Michael, in Wood-street, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, united with St. Mary Staining: the church stands on the western side of Wood-street, and was rebuilt after the fire of London.

16. Dowgate Ward.

This ward received its name from an ancient gate in the original wall of the city that ran along the northern side of the river Thames. It was called the Dowr-, or Water-gate, and led to a Roman trajec-tus or ferry. The ward is bounded on the east by Candlewick and Bridge wards; on the north by Wallbrook ward; on the west by Vintry ward; and on the south by the river Thames. It is divided into eight precincts, and has an alderman, eight common-councilmen, fourteen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jury men, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of October. The ward is nearly square on the plan, and contains within its boundaries Dowgate Hill and Dock, the Steel-yard, Lawrence Pountney-hill, Duxford- or Ducksfoot-lane, Suffolk-lane, Bush-lane, Chequer-yard, and Cloak-lane. At the eastern extremity of this ward, on the river side, is Old Swan-lane and stairs, the ancient Eb-gate. Westward is Cold Harbour, a narrow lane, formerly the site of a mansion, of which mention is made 13 Edward II., when it was let by the name of the Cold Harbrough, in the parish of All Saints *ad Faenum*: it afterwards became the property of Sir John Pountney, whence it was called Pountney's Inn, and was sold by him to Humphry Bohun Earl of Hereford. In 1397 John Holland Duke of Exeter lodged here, and here enter-

tained his brother-in-law King Richard II. After passing through various hands it became the residence of Cuthbert Tunstall Bishop of Durham, the king having taken Durham House in the Strand into his own hands. In 1553 he was deprived of his bishopric, when Edward VI. granted this house to the Earl of Shrewsbury; it then had the name of Shrewsbury House. At the bottom of this lane, and fronting the Thames, formerly stood Watermen's-hall, now removed to St. Mary-hill. Westward of Cold Harbour is the Steel-yard, a great repository of imported bar iron. The wharf was anciently allotted to the Hanseatic merchants for landing and storing up wheat and other grain, cables, masts, tar, hemp, and other merchandise, imported by the Easterlings; and here stood the hall of the German merchants, called the Staple Hoff, or House of General Trade, from the contraction of which name to Stael Hoof, its appellation Steel-yard is derived; and not from the steel landed here, which formed but a single article of a very extensive commerce. After several revocations and renewals of their charter, the house in 1597 was shut up by Queen Elizabeth, and the German merchants expelled the kingdom. Nearly at the western extremity of this ward, is a lane formerly called Friar's-lane, but now Joiners'-hall-buildings: the hall of the Joiners' Company was destroyed by fire in 1811. On the northern side of Thames-street, in Elbow-lane, is the hall of the Innholders' Company; at a short distance from which is the hall of the Dyers' Company, in Little Elbow-lane. On the western side of Dowgate-hill is Skinners'-hall; northward of which is Tallowchandlers'-hall; opposite to Skinners'-hall is Chequer-yard, which leads to Bush-lane; at its north-eastern angle is Plumbers'-hall. From Bush-lane is a passage into Suffolk-lane, on the eastern side of which stands Merchant Tailors' School, founded in 1651: it was originally kept in a house which had belonged to the Duke of Buckingham, called the Manor of the Rose. Several of the scholars are annually sent to St. John's College Oxford, which was founded by Sir Thomas White chiefly for their use. The examinations called Doctors' Days are held twice every year; and on the 11th of June is held a public examination by the President and Fellows of St. John's College Oxford. The only parish church in this ward is Allhallows the Great, in Thames-street, a rectory, value 41*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The name anciently was Allhallows *ad Fœnum*, in the Ropery, from its vicinity to a hay wharf and its situation amongst ropemakers. The present church was erected from designs by *Sir Christopher Wren* in 1683. Allhallows the Less, which stood eastward of this church, was not rebuilt after the fire of London, when the two parishes were united.

17. Farringdon Ward.

This ward was named from William Farrendon, a goldsmith, whose family were the possessors of it for many years, from the time of King Edward I. It is bounded on the east by Cheapside and Castle Baynard wards; on the north by Aldersgate and Cripplegate wards, and the liberty of St. Martin's le Grand; on the west it is bounded by the ward of Farringdon Without; and on the south by the river Thames. The ward is divided into eighteen precincts, and is governed by an alderman, his deputy, twelve common-councilmen, eighteen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jurymen, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of September. The eastern extremity of this ward takes in that part of Cheapside where formerly stood the Cross, a little westward of Bow church: it was one of the crosses originally erected by King Edward I. in memory of his deceased Queen Eleanor in 1290, but had been rebuilt in 1442 by John Hatherley, Lord Mayor, &c., when it was enriched with sculptures, figures representing the Resurrection of Christ, the Virgin Mary, St. Edward the Confessor, &c. &c. In 1643 the puritanical parliament ordered the demolition of all crosses; and the destruction of Cheapside cross was committed to the care of Sir Robert Harlow, who, attended by a troop of horse and two companies of foot, executed his orders most effectually. The Nag's Head Tavern, almost opposite to the cross, was the supposed scene of the consecration of the Protestant bishops at the accession of Elizabeth. A view of this tavern is to be found in a print of Cheapside, showing the public entry of Mary de Medicis, on a visit to her daughter Queen Henrietta Maria, in the reign of Charles I. In Lawrence-lane is another tavern of much antiquity, called the Blossom's Inn, from the very rich border of flowers which adorned the sign of St. Lawrence, agreeably to the legend of his martyrdom,

which relates that flowers sprang up on the very spot. At the corner of Wood-street, formerly stood a church dedicated to St. Peter; and in 1401 a license was granted to erect a shed before this church in Cheapside, called the Long Shop; on the site of this building four shops with rooms over them were afterwards erected, which at present remain. Westward from Wood-street is Gutter-lane, on the western side of which is Embroiderers'-hall. Near Foster-lane, in Cheapside, is Saddlers'-hall, situated in a small court, with a gatehouse in front. On the south side of Cheapside is the Old 'Change, where formerly stood the King's Office for receiving bullion in exchange for coin: it was farmed to the citizens of London, who here received the old coining irons, and delivered new ones to all the mints in England. Newgate-street took its name from the gatehouse formerly standing at its western end. On the north side of this street is Bagnio-court; the bagnio here was the first introduced into the capital; it was succeeded by the Hummums in Covent-garden, a corruption from Hummaun, the public bath at Kutaya in Turkey in Asia; Hummaun also signifies a spring. In front of a house at the entrance of Bull-head-court is a sculptured sign of the Porter and Dwarf, portraits of William Evans and Jeffery Hudson, both in the service of King Charles I.: the former seven feet six inches, and the latter three feet nine inches in height. Westward in the same street is only a passage leading to Christchurch; but a new front, with a spacious entrance to the Hospital, is about to be erected. The convent of Grey friars, to which Christchurch anciently belonged, was founded in 1225. Weever in his Funeral Monuments, says that in the church of the Grey friars were buried four queens, four duchesses, four countesses, one duke, two earls, eight barons, and thirty-five knights; in all, six hundred and sixty-three persons of rank were here interred before the dissolution of the convent. In the choir of the church were nine tombs of marble, enclosed with iron palisades, one tomb coped with iron, and one hundred and forty marble slabs; all which were sold by Sir Martin Bowes, Lord Mayor in 1545, for fifty pounds. Christ's Hospital, on the site of this monastery, was originally granted to the City by Henry VIII. in 1537, and confirmed in 1552 by charter of King Edward VI., who endowed it with lands belonging to the Savoy. Opposite to the new entrance to this hospital, on the south side of Newgate-street, is Warwick-lane, which derives its name from the ancient inn of Richard Nevile, the king-making Earl of Warwick: the memory of the earl is preserved by a sign sculptured in stone at the corner of the street. In this lane, on the western side, is the Old College of Physicians, built from designs by *Sir Christopher Wren*: on the front is a statue of King Charles II.; and over the gatehouse is a statue of Sir John Cutler. The college was originally situated in Knight Rider-street, and afterwards removed to Amen-corner; this edifice in Warwick-lane was erected after the fire of London, and the college was removed to Pall-Mall East in 1825. Eastward of Warwick-lane is Newgate-market. Before the fire of London this market was held in Newgate-street, at which time Butcherhall-lane was filled with slaughter-houses; and Blowbladder-street was remarkable for bladders hanging in the shop-windows. Further eastward is Pannier-alley, the northern end of which almost faces the southern front of the Post-office. Against one of the houses here, is a sign of the Boy and Pannier, and beneath, the following inscription:—

When you have sought the city round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.
August 27, 1688.

Paternoster-row, the chief seat of the extensive book trade of London, is parallel with Newgate-street on the south; and Canon-alley leads thence into St. Paul's churchyard, in the centre of which is the cathedral church of St. Paul. The cathedral was originally encompassed by a wall, which extended from the north-eastern corner of Ave Maria-lane eastward along Paternoster-row to the northern end of the Old 'Change in Cheapside, whence it ran southward to Carter-lane, and passing on the north side of it to Creed-lane, turned up to Ludgate-street. To this wall there were six gate-houses, the principal of which stood near the end of Creed-lane in Ludgate-street; the second was at St. Paul's-alley, in Paternoster-row; the third at Canon-alley; the fourth, called the Little-gate, was at the entrance from Cheapside; the fifth, called St. Austin's, led from Watling-street; and the sixth was fronting the southern door of the church, near Paul's Chain. In the middle of the churchyard, within the northern side of the close, stood a pulpit-cross, at which ser-

mons were preached weekly; and here was held the Folkmote, or general convention of citizens. At the north-western corner of the churchyard was the bishop's palace, contiguous to which, on the east, was Pardon church-haw, where Gilbert Becket founded a chapel in the reign of Stephen. The chapel was rebuilt in the reign of Henry V. by Thomas Moore, Dean of St. Paul's, who also built a cloister, on the walls of which was painted the Dance of Death, a common subject, which, from the sentences originally written in German by Machaber, was frequently denominated the Machabry. On the eastern side of the churchyard was a clozier, or bell-tower, wherein were four great bells, called Jesus' bells, as belonging to Jesus chapel in St. Faith's church. On the anniversary of the conversion of St. Paul, held in the cathedral, a fat buck was annually received with great formality at the steps of the choir by the canons in their sacred vestments, with garlands of flowers on their heads. Camden, who was an eye-witness of this solemnity, says, that the horns of the buck were carried on a pike in procession round the choir, with horns blowing, &c.: on the buck being offered at the high altar, a shilling fee was ordered by the Dean and Chapter for the foresters who brought it, which concluded the ceremony: this custom originated in the reign of Edward I., by a grant from Sir William le Baud, in 1274. King James I. appointed Sunday, March 26th, 1620, to be present at divine service in St. Paul's Cathedral: His Majesty came hither on horseback, attended by the principal nobility and officers of his Court, and was met by the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery, in their formalities, at the western door. When the King entered the church he kneeled near the brazen pillar and prayed; then he was received under a canopy, supported by the dean and residentiaries, the prebends and dignitaries, with the whole company of singing-men, advancing before His Majesty to the choir, which on this occasion was hung with rich tapestry. Here the King heard an anthem, and then proceeded to the Cross, where the Bishop of London preached a sermon from a text given him by His Majesty, Psalm cii. 13, 14, which sermon was afterwards circulated with considerable effect in the promotion of public zeal through the whole kingdom. After divine service was ended, the King and the whole Court were entertained at the bishop's palace. At the same time it was agreed to issue a commission under the great seal to raise money for carrying the repairs of the church into execution: but it was found, says our authority, that the ruin of the bishop and principal dignitaries was chiefly aimed at, and therefore the commission came to nothing. *Inigo Jones*, surveyor-general to King Charles I., afterwards erected a portico of the Corinthian order at the western end of the cathedral. The whole was destroyed by the fire of London, after which it was rebuilt by *Sir Christopher Wren*, and will be found described under the See of London. Fronting the eastern end of the cathedral is St. Paul's School, founded in 1509 by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, rebuilt in 1670, and again in 1824. At the western end of St. Paul's churchyard is Ludgate-street, which extends westward to Farringdon-street, and Bridge-street Blackfriars: on the northern side of this street, in Stationers' court, is Stationers' hall; and adjoining St. Martin's church formerly stood Lud-gate, opposite to which, within the walls of the city, was situated the house of the Dominicans, or Friars Preachers, called the Convent of the Black Friars, founded about the year 1276, by Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury: its precinct, which was very extensive, was surrounded by a wall with four gates, and contained a number of shops, let to non-freemen, who were subject only to the King, the superior of the house, and their own justices. The privileges of the Black Friars' precinct were preserved long after the dissolution of monasteries. In the reign of Elizabeth it was celebrated for three things,—the theatre, a number of puritans, and the sale of feathers; the two latter professions being often united in the same persons. At present it is included in this ward, by the name of the precinct of St. Anne Blackfriars, the church of which being destroyed by the fire of London, was not rebuilt, and the parish was annexed to that of St. Andrew Wardrobe, in Castle Baynard ward. In the priory church, which was very large, were held several parliaments and other meetings. The Black Parliament was begun at Blackfriars in 1524; and in 1529 Cardinals Wolsey and Campeius sat at Blackfriars to annul the marriage of King Henry VIII. In the month of October of the same year the Parliament which condemned Wolsey in a præmunire met here. Within this precinct, on the eastern side of Water-lane, stands Apothecaries' hall. The parishes in this ward are the following:—St. Augustine, in Watling-street, a rectory, with St. Faith, value 19*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St.

Paul's: the old church was destroyed by the fire of London, on the site of which, at the corner of Watling-street and the Old 'Change, the present edifice was erected. The church of St. Faith the Virgin, originally a distinct building, was demolished about the year 1256, to enlarge the cathedral, when a place of worship was granted to the parishioners in the eastern part of the crypt of St. Paul's, under the choir, where divine service continued to be performed until the cathedral was destroyed by the fire of London; after which, this parish being united to St. Austin's, the parishioners were considered to be no longer in want of a church: it is a rectory, value 23*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Part of the churchyard belonging to St. Faith's parish was taken to enlarge the street at the eastern end of St. Paul's churchyard; the remainder lies within the enclosure, and serves as a burial-place for the parishioners of St. Faith. Christchurch, in Newgate-street, is a vicarage, with St. Leonard, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the governors of Christchurch Hospital and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster alternately. The church originally belonged to the convent of Grey Friars or Franciscans, but at the Dissolution it was granted to the corporation of London for a parish church, in lieu of the churches of St. Ewen, near the corner of Eldenness, now Warwick-lane, and St. Nicholas in the shambles, both which were then demolished; and as much of St. Sepulchre's parish as laid within Newgate was added to the newly-erected parish called Christchurch. The old church was destroyed by the fire of London, after which the present was erected. St. Martin, in Ludgate-street, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church stands at a short distance westward from Stationers' court; the tower is surmounted by a spire one hundred and sixty-eight feet in height, and at the same time elegant in its proportions.

St. Matthew, Friday-street, is a rectory, with St. Peter, value 21*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Buccleuch and the Bishop of London alternately. The old church was destroyed by the fire of London, and the present structure was afterwards erected upon its site. St. Peter, Westcheap, anciently belonged to the abbot and convent of St. Albans; but after the suppression of the monastery King Henry VIII. granted it to the Earl of Southampton, from whence it has descended to the Duke of Buccleuch: the church not being rebuilt after the great fire, the parish was united to that of St. Matthew. St. Vedast, in Foster-lane, is a rectory, with St. Michael le Querne, value 33*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's alternately. The church was not entirely destroyed by the fire of London, but it received very considerable damage, and was afterwards repaired. The old steeple remained till the year 1694, when it was rebuilt at the expense of the parishioners. This tower and spire is one of *Sir Christopher Wren's* best designs; the beautiful pyramidal form is more striking, and exhibits better effect, than similar edifices usually produce, particularly since the situation has been exposed by the formation of the court-yard on the southern front of the Post-office. The church of St. Michael le Querne, or at Corn, stood at the western end of Cheapside, fronting the street, near which was formerly a corn-market, that extended westward to the shambles or flesh-market; but not being rebuilt after the great fire, its site was laid into the street, in pursuance of the Act for rebuilding the city of London.

18. Langbourn Ward.

This ward takes its name from a rivulet which had its source at a spring near Church-row, adjoining to the church of St. Catherine Coleman, in Fenchurch-street: this bourn flowed westward from the spring through Lombard-street, as far as the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, where turning southward it gave name to Shirebourn-lane, as dividing this ward from that of Wallbrook, into which the rivulet discharged itself. By the spreading of this stream near the spring-head in Fenchurch-street, the ward was sometimes denominated Fenny-about. It is bounded on the east by Aldgate ward; on the south by Tower-street, Billingsgate, Candlewick, and Bridge ward Within; on the west by Wallbrook ward; and on the north by Aldgate and Lime-street wards. It is divided into twelve precincts, and is governed by an alderman, his deputy, ten common-councilmen, seventeen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jury-men, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the courts in Guildhall in the month of November. One of the principal streets in this ward is Lombard-street, which obtained its name from the

Italian merchants, or *Lombards*, who settled here as early as the reign of Edward II., and were the original bankers. These Lombard bankers were in general Jews. In this street are several lanes filled with the houses of merchants and respectable traders; those on the southern side are St. Swithin's-lane, Shirborne-lane, Abchurch-lane, St. Nicholas-lane, and St. Clement's-lane; those on the northern side are Pope's-head-alley, 'Change-alley, Birchin-lane, and George-yard. The Post-office was formerly situated in Lombard-street, and occupied the whole space between Abchurch-lane and Shirborne-lane, whence it was removed to the building erected by *Smirke* in St. Martin's le Grand in 1827. The house in which the office was held from the time of Queen Anne still remains. It is one of those built immediately after the great fire. It was for some years the residence of Sir Robert Vyner, a jovial citizen, the very knight who, on one occasion during his mayoralty, being *Bacchi plenum*, plucked his sovereign by the sleeve and insisted the King should "stay and take t'other bottle." Sir Robert Vyner, like other citizens of renown, had a frugal mind; for when it became necessary to rebuild his house in London, he purchased an old manor-house of the Cromers, at Tunstall in Kent, which he forthwith pulled down, and prudently conveyed the materials to London to be used in the erection of his new mansion; and this he raised upon the exact spot where the house had formerly stood, in the same narrow Lombard-street which existed before the fire. So many additions to the old edifice were made for the greater convenience of transacting the important business of the Post-office, that at this time the walls of the original mansion are not very easily to be discerned; but in the court-yard is a large door-way, used as the entrance to the Secretary's office while it was the Post-office, which may be perhaps the identical portal where the royal carriage waited whilst His Majesty so gaily returned to the table of his host, singing a line of an old song, "He that is drunk is as great as a king." The rooms of the ancient mansion are spacious, and exhibit a certain degree of grandeur in the architectural enrichments, much like the works of *Sir Christopher Wren*, who it is not improbable designed the building. Amongst all the additions to the house of Sir Robert Vyner, for the purpose of transacting the business of the Post-office, the most important was the Inland-office, constructed from designs by the late *J. T. Groves*: this has been entirely removed; and in the change about to take place in forming the new street from London-bridge to the Mansion-house, the rest of the building is likely soon to share the same fate. More eastward, in Lombard-street, are the Phoenix Fire-office, and the Pelican Insurance-office. In Fenchurch-street are several streets and lanes, which are well inhabited: on the southern side are Philpot-lane, Rood-lane, Mincing-lane, and Mark-lane; and on the northern side are Lime-street, Cullum-street, &c. On the northern side of Fenchurch-street, at the upper end of Culver-court, is a hall belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company; and on the western side of Lime-street is Pewterers'-hall. Nearly opposite the west end of Fenchurch-street, in Gracechurch-street, is White-hart-court, on one side of which is the principal meeting-house of the Quakers in the city of London. The parishes in Langbourn ward are Allhallows Lombard-street, a rectory, value 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church stands at the east end of the north side of the street, and was the very last rebuilt after the fire of London had destroyed the old church: it was not completed till the year 1694. Allhallows Staining is a rectory, not in charge, in the patronage of the Grocers' Company. The church is situated near the northern end of Mark-lane: the epithet of Stane, now corrupted to Staining, is supposed to have been given to the church on account of its being built with stone, and to distinguish it from the other church, dedicated in the same manner to All Saints. The rectory, which formerly belonged to the abbot and convent of Grace near the Tower, and devolving to the Crown at the Dissolution, was sold by King James I. in 1607 to George Bingley; and coming afterwards into the possession of Lady Slany, was by her bequeathed to the Grocers' Company. The church escaped the fire of London, but was taken down, and has been rebuilt since that period. St. Dionys Backchurch, in Lime-street, is a rectory, value 25*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church stands near the south-western corner of Lime-street, behind the houses in Fenchurch-street, whence the epithet of Backchurch was added to that of St. Dionys. The church was destroyed by the fire of London, and was rebuilt in 1674, excepting the tower, which was erected about ten years afterwards. St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street, is a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown, value 21*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the

and the Archbishop of Canterbury alternately. The church is situated between Birchin-lane and George-yard, and was erected on the remains of the old church, which was destroyed by the fire of London: it stands due north and south, the altar being placed at the northern end of the church. This parish is united with that of St. Nicholas Acons, the church of which before the great fire stood on the western side of Nicholas-lane. St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, united since the fire of London to St. Margaret Pattens. The church, which formerly stood in the middle of the street, was not rebuilt. St. Mary Woolnoth is a rectory, with St. Mary Woolchurch-haw, value 25*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown and J. Thornton, Esq. alternately. The church stands on the southern side of Lombard-street; and it was formerly near a woolstaple, which is indicated by the addition of *noth*, corrupted from neath or near. The Woolstaple, or place for weighing wool, stood formerly in the churchyard of St. Mary Woolchurch-haw, eastward of Stock's-market, and of the present Mansion-house. The church was not entirely destroyed by the fire of London, and after that event the old walls were repaired. It was one of the fifty new churches appointed by Parliament to be erected within the Bills of Mortality in the year 1719: and in digging the foundation of the new edifice, there were found a number of bones of animals, some tessellated work, and a variety of Roman earthen vessels; and at the bottom was discovered a well, full of rubbish, which being removed, a very fine spring of water arose. A pump has been placed at the west end of the church. The edifice was built from designs by *Hawksmoor*, in a bold and majestic style, and is seen to advantage in consequence of the modern improvements. Many houses have been removed at the entrance of Lombard-street, which formerly obscured the view of this really noble edifice.

19. Lime-street Ward.

The street which gave name to this ward is supposed to have been so called from persons making or selling lime here. It is bounded on the north and east by Aldgate ward; on the west by Bishopsgate ward; and on the south by Langbourn ward. It is divided into four precincts, and is governed by an alderman, his deputy, four common-councilmen, including the deputy, sixteen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jurymen, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of November. There is neither a church nor a whole street in this ward. The church of St. Augustine in the Wall is demolished, and the parish is united with Allhallows London Wall, and St. Mary Axe; another parish is united with St. Andrew Undershaft. Leadenhall-market is situated on the southern side of Leadenhall-street: its site was anciently a manor-house belonging to the Nevilles, and was purchased by the munificent Whittington in the year 1409, who afterwards presented it to the City. In 1419, Sir Simon Eyre erected a public granary on the spot, and also built a chapel. It is at present supposed to be the most extensive market for provisions in Europe. The whole consists of three courts or yards, the Beef-market, the Green-yard, and the Herb-market; it was partly rebuilt in 1730; this is called The New Market, or Nashe's Rent; there is also a part called The Old Bacon-market. On the same side of Leadenhall-street, more eastward, is the East India House, rebuilt in 1799: it occupies the site of a house and gardens formerly belonging to the Earls of Craven, of whom the Company rented it prior to the year 1726, when the old East India House was built; but the first association for prosecuting trade between England and India was formed in London in the year 1599, who in the following year were incorporated as the Governor and Company of merchants of London trading to the East Indies. In 1804, about ten feet below the surface of the street, in front of the East India House, was discovered a Roman tessellated pavement, about nine feet square. In the centre is a figure of Bacchus, holding a thyrsus and goblet, and sitting on a tiger. Fragments of an urn were found at the same time.

20. Portsoken Ward.

This ward takes its name from being situated entirely without the walls of the city; Port Soken signifying a franchise or liberty at the gate. It was anciently a knighten guild, being held by thirteen knights by grant by King Edgar. In 1115 these knights surrendered their soke to the priory of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, from which time the prior of that convent was admitted an alderman of London, and as such sat in court; but after the dissolution of the priory in 1531,

the ward was governed by a secular person, elected by the citizens as usual in other cases. The ancient bounds of the knighten guild were of greater extent than those of the ward, and included all East Smithfield and St. Katherine's, with the mills founded in the reign of Stephen, together with the outward stone wall and ditch of the Tower; but part of these were afterwards withheld by the Constables of the Tower. The ward is now bounded on the east by the parishes of Spitalfields, Stepney, and St. George's in the East; on the north by Bishopsgate ward; on the west by Aldgate ward; and on the south by Tower-hill. It has an alderman, his deputy, and five common-councilmen, including the deputy. The jurymen, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of January. The ward is divided into five precincts, and the principal streets within its limits are Whitechapel as far as the Bars, the Minories, and Houndsditch. Whitechapel, the principal entrance into London from the county of Essex, &c., takes its name from the church of St. Mary Matfellow, originally a chapel of St. Dunstan's parish, Stepney, which from its colour was called the White Chapel. The southern side of this street is a large market for butchers' meat, and beyond the Bars is a market for hay and straw three times a week. Parallel to the old city wall, between Whitechapel and Little Tower-hill, is the Minories, a street so called from a convent of nuns of the order of St. Clare or Minoresses, founded in 1293 by Blanch of Navarre, wife of Edmund Earl of Lancaster. After its suppression the King granted the convent to several persons, who inhabited it. It was once the residence of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, who had it in lieu of their palace in the Strand. In 1552 Henry Grey Duke of Suffolk possessed it, by grant from King Edward VI.; on the Duke's attainder it reverted to the Crown. Soon after the Restoration it was rebuilt, and called the King's House: King Charles II. granted it to William Legge, one of the grooms of the bed-chamber in 1661, who died there in 1672. The western side of the Minories has been rebuilt with uniform houses, and streets have been made leading into Crutched Friars. On the western side also are America-square, the Crescent, and the Circus, of comparatively modern erection. On the eastern side of the Minories is a passage leading to the Little Minories, in which is the parish church of the Holy Trinity, a curacy, in the presentation of the Crown. This church stands on part of the site of the convent of Minoresses: it was rebuilt in 1706, and contains monuments of the Legge family, now Earls of Dartmouth. This parish being the Close of the monastery, is a particular liberty, exempt from the jurisdiction of London, although part of Portsoken ward.

Houndsditch also runs parallel to the city wall, and extends from Whitechapel to Bishopsgate-street. It was first paved in the year 1503. At the south-eastern corner of this street stands the parish church of St. Botolph Aldgate, a curacy: it is one of four churches in London, dedicated to Botolph, a British saint, the reputed founder of Boston in Lincolnshire; the other churches in this city of his name were Aldersgate, Billingsgate, and Bishopsgate. This church was rebuilt in 1744.

Nearly half of this parish, called the Liberty of East Smithfield, is in the Tower division of the hundred of Ossulston in Middlesex. In the reign of Henry III. this place was an open field, in which was held an annual fair, from the eve of Pentecost to the octaves of the Holy Trinity,—fifteen days. It is now divided into lanes, courts, &c. southward of Rosemary-lane, which is commonly known as Rag-fair; on the north side of this lane is a building called the Clothes Exchange.

Part of Whitechapel only is in the ward of Portsoken. On the southern side of this street stands the parish church of St. Mary Matfellow, or St. Mary Whitechapel, a rectory, in the patronage of Brasenose College Oxford: it was rebuilt about 1674. This parish, exempt from arch-diaconal jurisdiction, is subject only to the Bishop or his commissary; and in testimony of their obedience to the mother church, the parishioners anciently went in solemn procession annually at the feast of Pentecost to St. Paul's Cathedral, and made oblation. In 1541, when the conventual church of St. Peter Westminster was erected into a cathedral by Henry VIII., with the county of Middlesex, in which this parish is situated, for its diocese, the inhabitants repaired thither as they had formerly done to St. Paul's: this practice was abolished upon their agreeing to offer fifteen-pence at the high altar of Westminster during divine service, at the accustomed festival. In this parish is the London Hospital, one of the most extensive charitable foundations in the

kingdom, supported by voluntary contribution alone: it was instituted in 1740.

Near the western end of this hospital was formerly Whitechapel-mound, which originated in the quantity of rubbish deposited here after the great fire of London. The mound has been removed nearly thirty years since, and rows of houses are built on its site. Westward, on the same side of the road, are alms-houses, founded by William Meggs, for twelve widows; nearly opposite to which is a free-school, founded in 1680, by the Rev. Ralph Davenant, rector of this parish. The parish of St. Mary Whitechapel extends to Goodman's-fields and Rosemary-lane. Goodman's-fields was a farm belonging to the convent of Minoresses, or nuns of St. Clare. Goodman, the farmer who occupied the grounds, here kept "thirty or forty kine" to supply this part of the town with milk. The farm has long been covered with buildings, but a square in the centre still retains the name of Goodman's fields; it is surrounded by Mansell-street, Ayliffe-street, Leman-street, and Prescott-street.

Between East Smithfield and Tower-hill once stood a religious house, founded by King Edward III., called by the several names of the New Abbey, the Abbey of Grace, and East Minster. On its site, after the Dissolution, was erected the King's Victualling-office; but the commissioners having removed to Somerset-place, it was afterwards used as a tobacco warehouse. In Well-street, near the eastern end of Rosemary-lane, stood the Royalty Theatre, built in 1786, which was destroyed by fire about 1826; on the site of which was afterwards erected the theatre intended to be called the Brunswick Theatre, in which performances commenced 25th February, 1828. It existed only three nights; and on 28th February, during a rehearsal, the whole theatre fell to the ground: the architect was *Stedman Whitwell*. Welclose-square has in its centre the Mariner's church, originally erected in 1746 as a Danish church. Further eastward is Princes-square, in which is a Swedish church. The southern extremity of this parish is bounded by the Tower of London. In the ward of Portsoken and in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate are two schools, one within the freedom of the city, founded by Sir John Cass, alderman; the other in the liberty of East Smithfield, founded by Sir Samuel Starling in 1673, upon Little Tower-hill.

21. Queenhithe Ward.

This ward takes its name from a water-gate or harbour, called anciently Edred's Hithe, afterwards Queenhithe, and *Ripa Reginae*, the revenues of it being settled upon Eleanor of Provence, Queen of Henry III. In his reign orders were issued to the Constable of the Tower to seize the vessels of the cinque ports and others laden with corn and fish, if the cargoes were not brought to the Queen's hithe to be unloaded. It came into the possession of the citizens of London, by grant from Richard Earl of Cornwall to John Gisors, then mayor, which grant was confirmed on 26th February, 1246; and since the time of King Edward I. the charge of the haven has been committed to the sheriff. The ward is bounded on the east by Dowgate ward; on the north by Bread-street and Cordwainer-street wards; on the west by Castle Baynard ward; and on the south by the river Thames. It is divided into nine precincts, and is governed by an alderman, six common-councilmen, thirteen wardmote inquest-men, &c. The jurymen, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of October. The principal streets in this ward are Knight-Rider-street, Old Fish-street, Thames-street, Great and Little Trinity-lanes, Bread-street-hill, and Lambeth-hill. Thames-street runs through the centre of this ward, and contains several lanes that lead to Wood wharf, Broken wharf, Brooker's wharf, Brook's wharf, Queenhithe, &c., on the river side. On the western side of Little Trinity-lane is Painter-stainers'-hall; and on the western side of Lambeth-hill is Blacksmiths'-hall. The parishes in this ward are St. Mary Mount-haw, a rectory, value 6*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Hereford. The church being destroyed, it has been united since the fire of London to St. Mary Somerset, a rectory, value 10*l.* 10*s.* The church is situated in Thames-street, opposite to Broken wharf.

The additional epithet of Somerset is supposed to be a corruption of Somers Hithe, a small port, so called from its owner Somers. It was rebuilt soon after the great fire. The church of St. Mary Mount-haw stood on the eastern side of Fish-street-hill; the site is now a burial-place for the parishioners. The addition of Mount-haw arose from its having been originally a domestic chapel, attached to the mansion belonging to Monthaut or Moutalt, a baronial family of Norfolk,

but purchased by the Bishop of Hereford about 1234, who settled it on the see. St. Michael, at Queenhithe, is a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury alternately. The church is situated in Thames-street, immediately opposite to Queenhithe, whence the addition to its name. It was destroyed by the fire of London, after which the present edifice was erected: the height of the tower and spire is one hundred and thirty-five feet. The parish is now united to that of St. Trinity the Less, the church of which being burnt, was not rebuilt. Some German merchants purchased the site and erected a Lutheran church, still used. St. Nicholas Cole Abbey is a rectory with St. Nicholas Olave, value 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's alternately. The church stands on the southern side of Old Fish-street, at the corner of Labour-in-vain-hill: it was rebuilt after the fire of London, and was the first church completed after that event. The church of St. Nicholas Olave stood on the western side of Bread-street-hill, where the burial-ground now is. St. Peter, near Paul's wharf, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, united since the fire of London to St. Benet.

22. Tower-street Ward.

This ward, in the eastern part of the city, takes its name from a street leading in a direct line to the Tower of London. It is bounded on the east by Tower-hill and part of Aldgate ward; on the north by Langbourn ward; on the west by Billingsgate ward; and on the south by the river Thames. The precincts of this ward are twelve, and it is governed by an alderman, twelve common-councilmen, thirteen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jurymen, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of May. Within the boundaries of Tower-street ward are contained a great number of streets, the principal of which are Tower-street, part of Thames-street, Seething-lane, Mark-lane, Hart-street, Idol-lane, St. Dunstan's-hill, Harp-lane, &c. On the southern side of Thames-street is the Custom-house; it was destroyed by fire in 1814, and was rebuilt in 1817, from designs by *David Laing*; and towards the river is a wharf more than forty feet in width. The first Custom-house in London was built in 1559; it was burnt down in 1718, and rebuilt the same year. At the west end of Thames-street is Idol-lane, between which and St. Dunstan's-hill is the Coal Meters'-office, in which are entered all ships that arrive in the port of London with coals. Further eastward is Harp-lane, on the eastern side of which is Bakers'-hall. Opposite Custom-house Quay is Water-lane, which leads up a winding hill to Tower-street. In this lane formerly stood the Trinity-house, now removed to Tower-hill. On the northern side of Tower-street is Mincing-, or *Minching*-lane, on the eastern side of which, near the northern end, is Clothworkers'-hall. Mark-, or *Mart*-lane, is next to Mincing-lane, and derived its name from a mart or free market kept here. On the eastern side of it, near Tower-street, is the Corn Exchange; on the opposite side of the street is a new Corn Exchange, erected in 1828, from designs by *George Smith*. Seething-lane also leads out of Tower-street to Hart-street and Crutched-friars. In Hart-street stood the house of Sir Richard Whittington, lord mayor, which formerly surrounded a court. The parishes in this ward are the following:—Allhallows Barking, a vicarage, value 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it formerly belonged to the abbess and convent of Barking in Essex, whence its present name. It is one of the few churches in the city which escaped the fire of London; and underwent a considerable repair in 1814. The church stands at the south-eastern corner of Seething-lane, Tower-street. St. Dunstan's-in-the-East is a rectory, value 60*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church stands on St. Dunstan's-hill; it suffered greatly by the fire of London, but was not entirely destroyed: the tower and spire were erected from designs by *Sir Christopher Wren* about 1678, after the model of that of St. Nicholas at Newcastle-on-Tyne; it is one hundred and twenty-five feet high. The body of the church was rebuilt, in the pointed style of architecture, in 1820, from designs by *David Laing*. The eastern window, of painted glass, contains figures of Jesus Christ and the Evangelists, in five lights, with the arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the royal arms, and those of the city of London, in the head of the arch; but they are undeserving of praise. St. Olave, in Hart-street, is a rectory with St. Nicholas, value 17*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* This church escaped the fire of London; since which time it has had several repairs

and additions. St. Peter *ad Vincula*, within the Tower, a rectory, value 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown, is also considered to be within the boundaries of this ward. It had long been a matter of doubt whether the Tower of London was in the city, but it was finally determined in the year 1615 upon the trial of the murderers of Sir Thomas Overbury, who was poisoned in a chamber situated on the western part of the ancient wall of London, which extended through the Tower; when it was adjudged that all that portion of the Tower of London which is within the said wall, or on the western part of it, is within the city, within the ward of Tower-street and parish of All Saints Barking, and that the rest of the Tower of London, eastward of the ancient wall, is within the county of Middlesex. The murderers were therefore tried in London.

23. Vintry Ward.

The name of this ward is derived from the Vintry on the banks of the river Thames, where the merchants of Bordeaux landed their wine. This spot, below Southwark-bridge, was at the southern end of Three Cranes-lane, so called from the cranes with which the wine was landed. In Thames-street, opposite College-hill, stood the Vintry, where the wine was afterwards stowed. Henry Picard, who had been lord mayor in 1356, here entertained the Kings of England, Scotland, France, and Cyprus, in 1363. This ward is bounded on the east by Wallbrook and Dowgate wards; on the north by Cordwainers' ward; on the west by Queenhithe ward; and on the south by the river Thames. It is divided into nine precincts, and is governed by an alderman, nine common-councilmen, fourteen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jurymen, who are returned by the wardmote, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of April. The principal streets in Vintry ward are part of Thames-street, Great St. Thomas Apostle, Garlick-hill, and College-hill, but only the lower part of Queen-street Cheapside is in this ward. At the southern extremity of this street is Southwark-bridge, executed from the designs and under the direction of *John Rennie*; it was completed in 1819. At the foot of the bridge, in Thames-street, stands Vintners'-hall, erected on the site of the house of Sir John Stody, lord mayor in 1357, who gave his manor of the Vintry to the company. The parish church of St. Martin Vintry formerly stood eastward of the hall, on the open space at the foot of the bridge; the church was destroyed in the fire of London, and the parish is now united to that of St. Michael Royal. On the southern side of Cloak-lane is Cutlers'-hall. The church of St. Thomas Apostle stood on the north side of the street of that name before the fire of London; but not being rebuilt, the parish is united to that of St. Mary Aldermary. The Tower Royal, formerly situated at the northern end of the street, now called by that name, was a spacious mansion belonging to the Kings of England. Vide p. 67 *ante*. The parish churches in this ward are the following:—St. James the Less, Garlick-hithe, a rectory, value 17*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. This church received its additional appellation from its vicinity to a Garlick-market and wharf on the bank of the river, to which Garlick-hill formerly led; it was rebuilt after the fire of London, and was completed in 1682. The steeple is ninety-eight feet high; on the top of the dial is a figure of the saint. St. Michael Royal, Paternoster, is a rectory with St. Martin Vintry, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Worcester alternately. The church stands on the eastern side of College-hill, and is denominated Royal from its vicinity to the Tower Royal. In the old church was buried Sir Richard Whittington, four times lord mayor of London: the present edifice was erected after the great fire.

24. Wallbrook Ward.

The name of this ward is derived from a rivulet rising on the north of Moorfields, called Wall brook, on account of its entering the city through the wall between Bishopsgate and Moorgate; it directed its course along the street called by the same name, and emptied itself into the Thames westward of Dowgate; anciently this stream was open, with several bridges over it, but it has long been entirely arched over. Wallbrook ward is bounded on the east by Langbourn and Candlewick-street wards; on the north by Cheap ward; on the west by Cordwainers'-street ward; and on the south by Dowgate ward. It is divided into seven precincts, and is governed by an alderman, eight common-councilmen, thirteen wardmote inquestmen, &c. The jurymen, who are returned by the wardmote, are to

serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of October. The principal streets are Wallbrook, Bucklersbury, Budge-row, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street, Bearbinder-lane, St. Swithin's-lane, and the western end of Lombard-street. Stock's-market, on the site of which the Mansion-house is erected, was founded in 1282 by Henry Wallis, then mayor, on a piece of ground northward of St. Mary Woolchurch, where formerly had stood a pair of stocks for the punishment of offenders; the name is derived from *stock*, an old word for fetter. In this market, appointed for the sale of fish and flesh, stood an equestrian statue of King Charles II., set up by Sir Robert Vyner, lord mayor in 1675. In St. Swithin's-lane is Salters'-hall, rebuilt about 1827. The parish churches in this ward are the following:—St. John the Baptist, a rectory, united since the fire of London to St. Anthony in Budge-row, and value 15*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's alternately. St. Stephen's Wallbrook is a rectory, value 17*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown and the Grocers' Company alternately. The old church being destroyed by the fire of London, the present edifice was erected from designs by *Sir Christopher Wren*. The body of the church, covered with a dome, is elegant and beautiful, and is certainly one of the best performances of that celebrated architect. After the fire of London, this was also made the parish church of St. Benet Sherehog in Cheap ward, the church of which was not rebuilt. Adjoining the churchyard of St. Stephen is Wallbrook-house, rebuilt in 1667 by Sir Henry Pollexfen, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. St. Swithin, London Stone, is a rectory with St. Mary Bothaw, value 15*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Salters' Company and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury alternately. The church stands at the corner of St. Swithin's-lane, in Cannon-street; it was rebuilt after the fire of London: against the southern wall is now placed the famous London Stone. See p. 67, *ante*. The parish of St. Swithin is annexed to that of St. Mary Bothaw; the church of which stood, before the great fire, on the eastern side of Turnwheel-lane, near Dowgate-hill. This church took its name from its vicinity to a boat haw, or boatbuilder's yard.

THE CITY OF LONDON WITHOUT THE WALLS.

A large space around the site of the ancient walls of London is within the liberty or freedom of the city, encompassed by an irregular line of separation, which divides the city of London from the county of Middlesex. This line begins at the river Thames, eastward of the Temple, which it surrounds on the eastern and northern sides; then passing through *Shire-lane*, it comes into Chancery-lane by the Liberty of the Rolls, and thence into Holborn, almost opposite to Gray's-Inn-lane, where there are Bars; hence it winds through Brooke-street, Furnival's-Inn, Leather-lane, Hatton-garden, and Chick-lane, to the river Fleet, whence it returns eastward to Cow-cross and Smithfield-bars. The line is continued between Long-lane and Charterhouse-lane, to Goswell-street, whence it extends across Golden-lane, White-cross-street, and Grub-street, to Moor-gate, and along Eldon-street, dividing it from the manor of Finsbury; it then runs northward to Norton Folgate, and thence through Spital-fields and Wentworth-street to Whitechapel. The line of separation then passes by the Little Minories to Goodman's-fields, whence it returns and abuts on the Tower liberty. The whole extent of ground between the site of the ancient city wall and this line does not exceed three hundred acres, although the length of the line is four miles, fifteen perches, two feet and a half.

The Bills of Mortality were originally instituted in 1592, and continued to the end of 1595. After this they were discontinued until the year 1603; since which time a regular series has been preserved. At first they only included one hundred and nine parishes, but by the gradual addition of others, the whole amounted to one hundred and forty-six in 1810.

The division of Farringdon ward into two, increased the number of wards to twenty-five; and when, in 1550, the liberties of the Borough of Southwark were granted to the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of London, a twenty-sixth ward was formed by the name of Bridge ward Without.

25. Farringdon Ward Without.

This ward, which is very large, forms the western extremity of the city. In the Anglo-Saxon period of English History, the prin-

cipal part of London laid westward from Ludgate; and what is now considered the heart of the city, was but thinly inhabited. At this time Canterbury, York, and other cities surpassed London in extent of buildings; but after the Conquest it rapidly increased, and excelled all other cities. Farringdon ward Without extends from the places where Newgate and Ludgate formerly stood, to Temple-bar and Holborn-bars westward, and from Long-lane and Smithfield-bars to the river Thames southward: it is bounded on the east by the ward of Farringdon Within and Aldersgate ward; on the north by the Charterhouse, the parish of St. John Clerkenwell, and part of that of St. Andrew Without the freedom of the city; on the west by the parish of St. Clement Danes; and on the south by the river Thames. Within this district are included the whole precinct of the old priory of St. Bartholomew, part of Long-lane, all Smithfield to the Bars in St. John-street, Holborn to the Bars at the east end of Middle-row, whence the boundary runs southward between Staple's-Inn and Castle-street, and crosses the south end of Chancery-lane towards Temple-bar, and thence to the Thames, where turning easterly it continues its course to the place formerly called Fleet-ditch. The ward is divided into fourteen precincts, and is governed by an alderman, three deputies, sixteen common-councilmen, forty-four inquestmen, &c. The jurymen, who are returned by the inquest, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall in the month of June. The ward being very extensive is separated into four divisions, St. Andrew the Apostle, St. Bridget's, St. Dunstan in the West, and St. Sepulchre's. The principal streets in it are Ludgate-hill, Bridge-street Blackfriars, Farringdon-street, Fleet-street, part of Chancery-lane, Fetter-lane, Holborn, Castle-street, Hatton-garden, Ely-place, Skinner-street, &c. Between Ludgate-hill and Fleet-street, on the north side, formerly stood Fleet-market, now called Farringdon-street, forming one of the widest and most commodious thoroughfares in the metropolis; it is erected on Fleet-ditch: this rivulet is increased in its course to the Thames by Turnmill-brook and the Old Bourn, a stream formerly navigable to Holborn-bridge. Over this rivulet were four bridges, at Bridewell, Fleet-street, Fleet-lane, and Holborn; it was arched over in 1734: the market-house, erected in 1737, was removed in 1828, to form the present handsome street. On the eastern side of it is the Fleet prison, the rules or liberties of which are on the northern side of Ludgate-hill to the Old Bailey, and down Fleet-lane to Farringdon-street, and on the eastern side of this street to Ludgate-hill. Farringdon-market, opened 20th November 1829, has an entrance in Stone-cutter-street, and inlets from Farringdon-street and Shoe-lane, on either side of the quadrangle, which is two hundred and thirty-two feet long, by one hundred and fifty feet wide; the building was erected from designs by *William Montague*. Directly opposite Farringdon-street is Bridge-street, leading to Blackfriars-bridge; at the intersection of these streets with Fleet-street are obelisks to the memory of Aldermen John Wilks and Robert Waithman,—the latter of Haytor granite, erected in 1833. On the western side of Bridge-street is Bridewell Hospital, built on the site of a Royal Palace erected by King Henry VIII. in 1522, who gave it the name of Bridewell, on account of its vicinity to a holy well; over which is now a pump in Bride-lane, near St. Bride's church. On the southern side of Fleet-street are Dorset-street and Salisbury-square, so called from being the site of the palace of the Bishops of Salisbury, afterwards inhabited by the Earls of Dorset. At the bottom of the street, fronting the river Thames, was formerly a theatre; here plays were performed till the Revolution in 1688. St. Bridget's, or *St. Bride's*, in Fleet-street, is a vicarage, value 16*l.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. In the year 1610 the Earl of Dorset granted a piece of ground on the western side of Fleet-ditch, as it was then called, for a new churchyard; the church being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the present edifice was erected, from designs by *Sir Christopher Wren*, in 1680; the steeple, of excellent workmanship, is raised upon a solid tower, and the several stages by which it gradually decreases to the original height of two hundred and thirty-four feet, are well designed and skilfully executed. Having been struck by lightning in 1805, it was lowered to its present standard. This church has been repeatedly beautified; its last internal decorations were effected in 1824: in it are interred Thomas Flatman the poet, and Samuel Richardson the novelist. An unobstructed view of the tower and spire is now obtained from Fleet-street, by an opening made in the year 1825; one side is now occupied by Charles Tilt, an enterprising bookseller and publisher. Westward of this

church are several streets erected on the site of a convent of Carmelites, or White friars, whose house and gardens extended from Fleet-street to the Thames. This convent was founded in 1241, by Sir Richard Grey, of Codnor in Derbyshire, and was rebuilt by Hugh Courtenay Earl of Devonshire about the year 1350. Many persons of distinction were interred in the conventual church, which was erected by the munificence of Sir Robert Knowles in the reign of Richard II. At the Dissolution the revenue of the house was valued at 62*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, when Henry VIII. conferred different portions of the building upon his favourites; and in 1547 King Edward VI. granted the church and chapter-house to the Bishop of Worcester and his successors in that see. The site of the Whitefriars theatre lay between the eastern gates of the Temple and Water-lane Fleet-street. The exemption of this district from the jurisdiction of the city of London rendered it a safe asylum for insolvent debtors, who gave it the name of the Kingdom of Alsatia; but in the year 1696 an Act of Parliament was passed to deprive the precincts of the White friars of privileges so injurious to the community; when several persons that resided here as a privileged place, removed to the Mint, Southwark, then equally lawless, for better security of their persons, and which circumstance probably occasioned the disbanding the once renowned order of the Squires of Alsatia, alluded to in Shadwell's comedy of that name. Westward, on the same side of Fleet-street, is Serjeant's Inn. The present hall, used by the Amicable Society, instituted by charter of Queen Anne, was erected in 1793. Beyond this, near Temple Bar, are the entrances into the Temple, one of the most celebrated inns of court: the name is derived from the Knights Templars, who settled here in the reign of Henry II., and made it their chief house; it was used as a sanctuary, and in troublesome times for the preservation of treasure and valuable property. The order of Templars combined to defend the Christians who visited the Holy Land, and were thus called from their original residence near the Temple of Jerusalem, which it was their duty to protect. The Templars existed from the year 1118 to 1312, when the Order was abolished by Pope Clement V. Their possessions were transferred to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who had their chief house where St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, is now situated. These knights soon afterwards let the building that belonged to the Templars to students of the common law, in whose possession it has ever since continued. It is divided into two parts, the Inner Temple and Middle Temple, part of which is situated in Middlesex, with separate halls, although but one church. Shakspeare makes the Gardens of the Temple the scene of the quarrel between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. At the extremity of the city liberties, westward, is Temple Bar, originally indicated by posts and a chain, as in other places where the city jurisdiction terminated. After the fire of London the present gatehouse was erected, the only remaining gate: it is of the Corinthian order, and is of Portland stone; the arch of entrance is elliptical and very flat. On the eastern side are niches containing statues of King James I. and his queen; and on the western side are the statues of King Charles I. and King Charles II. Eastward of Temple Bar, on the northern side of Fleet-street, is Chancery-lane, in which are many public buildings; but none of them are within this ward, excepting Serjeant's Inn, anciently Farringdon's Inn, for the judges and serjeants of the law; and the Rolls chapel, used for keeping the rolls or records in chancery. Here are contained all charters, patents, &c., issued since the beginning of the reign of Richard III.; all those before that time being deposited in the Record-office, in the Tower of London, which being made up in rolls of parchment gave occasion to the name. At the north-western angle of this chapel is a court, where the Master of the Rolls, who is always the principal master in chancery, hears causes. Eastward from Chancery-lane, in Fleet-street, is Clifford's Inn, formerly the residence of the family of Clifford, and demised in the year 1345 by Isabel, widow of Robert Clifford, to students in the law; it is an inn of chancery, and an appendage to the Middle Temple: adjoining to this inn is the parish church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, which is so called to distinguish it from the church in Tower-street ward, dedicated to the same saint, and known as St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. It escaped the fire of London, the flames having been stopped within three houses of it. It is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* The church was rebuilt in 1832, from designs by John Shaw, and may be considered as one of the most important of the modern improvements in London. Its site was removed so as to give thirty feet additional width to the street fronting it. The tower,

with its surmounting lantern, which, in an architectural point of view, is the most ornamental part of the edifice, is one hundred and thirty feet in height; that of the tower alone, to the battlements, is ninety feet. The whole of this division of the building is of Ketton stone. The body of the church is of brick, finished with stone; it is of octagonal form, about fifty feet in diameter. The clerestory windows were painted by *Miller*, and that over the altar by *Willement*; the latter contains the figures of the Evangelists, emblems of the Crucifixion, the Holy Trinity, &c., with an inscription denoting it to be the gift of Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq., of Fleet-street. In the belfry is a fine set of bells from the old church, the sound of which is considerably improved by the large upper windows, which are the main features of the tower of the church. Eastward of St. Dunstan's church, and near the end of Fetter-lane, is Crane-court, in which is the Hall of the Scottish Corporation, founded in 1665, and reincorporated in 1775, for the relief of natives of Scotland who have acquired no parochial settlement.

Fetter-lane, extending from Fleet-street to Holborn, was anciently called *Fewters-lane*, from being surrounded with gardens and houses devoted to dissipation. Westward of the northern end of this street are the Bars which divide the city liberty from the county on this side. Within the Bars, on the southern side of Holborn, is Staple's Inn, said to have been anciently a hall for wool-staplers, whence it derived its appellation: it is an inn of chancery, and a member of Gray's Inn. Eastward, on the same side of Holborn, is Barnard's Inn, anciently Mackworth's Inn, but given to the Society in 1454, by the executors of John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln: it is also an inn of chancery, and an appendage to Gray's Inn. Further east, on the same side of the street, is Thavie's Inn, which belonged to John Thavie in the reign of Edward III.; by his will, dated in 1348, it appears then to have been an inn for students of the law: it is an inn of chancery, and a member of Lincoln's Inn. Contiguous to this inn, at the corner of Shoe-lane, stands the parish church of St. Andrew the Apostle, Holborn: it is a rectory, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Buccleuch. This church escaped the fire of London, but was rebuilt in 1687, excepting the tower, which was not erected till 1704. The church stands at an advantageous distance from the street, from which it is separated by a wall enclosing the churchyard, having an entrance by large and elegant iron gates. Opposite to this church, in Shoe-lane, was formerly situated Holborn Hall, which from its name seems to have been the manor-house. Bangor-court, in Shoe-lane, is the site of the palace of the Bishops of Bangor; the last bishop of that see who resided here was Bishop David Dolben, in 1633: it was sold in 1647, for the purpose of building on the grounds belonging to it. On the northern side of Holborn, nearly opposite to St. Andrew's church, is Ely-place, enclosed with iron gates. This street is erected on the site of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Ely, which was sold in 1772, when the money it produced was applied to the purchase and erection of a house in Dover-street, Piccadilly, now settled upon the Bishops of the see of Ely. The gardens of Ely Palace were celebrated for strawberries; and it is related that King Richard III., at the council held in the Tower on the morning Lord Hastings was beheaded, requested a dish of strawberries from the bishop. In the reign of Elizabeth there were forty acres of orchard and pasture land belonging to this palace, part of which was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton, who built a mansion on the spot. The house has been long pulled down, and the ground laid out into streets, called Hatton-garden, Great and Little Kirby-street, Charles-street, Cross-street, and Hatton-wall. The chapel, belonging to the old palace, is yet preserved: it stands on the western side of Ely-place, and has a crypt under it the whole length of the building. Further westward, in Holborn, is Furnival's Inn, built on the site of the mansion of Sir John Furnival, who possessed it in the year 1388: it is an inn of chancery, and an appendage to Lincoln's Inn; it was entirely rebuilt in 1818. At the eastern end of Holborn is Skinner-street, erected about 1804, and named after Alderman Skinner, an active member of a committee for improving the entrances into the city of London. At the top of this street is the parochial church of St. Sepulchre, a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Oxford. This church is said to have been founded about the year 1100, at which time particular devotion was paid to the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, the grave of Jesus Christ: it was rebuilt in the reign of Edward IV., but was much damaged by the fire of London, and afterwards repaired. The church is one hundred and twenty six feet in length, and has

at the west end a square tower surmounted by four pinnacles, to the top of which is one hundred and forty-six feet. Opposite this church is Angel-court, at the upper end of which is a house, formerly the Farthing-office, afterwards occupied by Mr. Spilsbury, as a printing-office. The Old Bailey, a street leading to Ludgate-hill, is said to be named by a corruption of Bale-hill, an eminence, on which stood the *Bale*, or bailiff's house, containing a court for the trial of malefactors. The place where the sheriffs keep their prisoners during the sessions still retains the name of the Balc Dock.

The eastern side of the Old Bailey is occupied by Newgate, the jail for the county of Middlesex, rebuilt in 1770, from designs by *Dance*. The front, which faces the west, consists of two wings, between which is the residence of the keeper. In the area opposite Newgate the prisoners capitally convicted at the sessions-house in the Old Bailey are executed on a moveable scaffold. The sessions-house, or justice-hall, is only separated from Newgate by a court-yard. Sessions are held here eight times a year, for the trial of prisoners for crimes committed within the city of London and county of Middlesex. Offences committed in the city are tried by a jury of citizens, and those committed without the liberties, by a jury formed of house-keepers in the county. The judges are the lord mayor, the aldermen past the chair, and the recorder, who are attended by both the sheriffs, and by one or more of the national judges. Prisoners are brought to this court from Newgate by a passage under ground that connects the two buildings. Opposite the northern end of the Old Bailey is Giltspur-street, named originally, like Knight-Rider-street, from the processions of gallants to the tournaments in Smithfield. The knights alone wore gilded spurs. On the eastern side of this street, in a line with Newgate, is Giltspur-street Compter, another prison belonging exclusively to the city. The house opposite the northern end of this building is remarkable as being the very spot where the great fire of London terminated in 1686. Smithfield, which is called West Smithfield, to distinguish it from a place of the same name in the eastern part of the town, is the greatest market for cattle in Europe; it is also a market for hay and straw. Smithfield, which means the smooth and level field, was anciently called Crownfield, and was much larger than at present; the western side was called the Elms, from trees that grew there. King Henry II. granted to the priory of St. Bartholomew the privilege of a fair, to be kept annually at Bartholomew tide, which the clothiers of England and the drapers of London were accustomed to attend. They had their booths in the church-yard, within the walls of the priory; and the street afterwards built where the standings were erected, now retains the name of Cloth-fair. On the opposite side of the field is Hosier-lane. In the days of chivalry, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, Smithfield was the place where tournaments and jousts were held, before the King and his Court: many instances are on record from the reign of Edward III. to that of Edward IV. Victory in a tournament was considered little less glorious, and perhaps at the moment was more exquisitely felt than victory in the field of battle; since no battle could assemble such witnesses of valour. "Honor to the sons of the brave!" resounded here amidst the din of martial music, from the lips of the minstrels, as the conqueror advanced to receive the prize from his Queen; while the surrounding multitude acknowledged, in his prowess of the day, an augury of triumphs that might in more serious contests be blended with those of his country. In these times also, be it remembered, many martyrs to religious opinions were burnt at the stake. Bartholomew-fair is the only fair now held within the city of London, and is annually proclaimed by the lord mayor in state, on the 3rd of September, unless Sunday should fall on that day. The proclamation is read at the gate leading into Smithfield from Cloth-fair, in the presence of the lord mayor and sheriffs, who afterwards proceed round Smithfield and return to the Mansion-house. It was formerly the custom for the procession to stop at Newgate to drink to the governor's health, but this practice was discontinued in the second mayoralty of Alderman Wood in 1821. The fair continues three days, exclusive of the day of proclamation. Lady Holland's mob, which formerly assembled the night before the fair was proclaimed, can be traced as far back as the times of the Commonwealth, when considerable efforts were made to suppress the fair; and it is presumed the populace determined to support what they called their charter, under the colour of the Holland interest; the Earl of Holland then residing in Cloth-fair, the site of the priory having been granted to his ancestor Robert Lord Rich, Lord Chancellor. The year 1822 was the last time this

mob appeared in any force. At a public-house in Cloth-fair, the sign of the Hand and Shears, on the 2nd of September certain tailors yet meet, with a chairman, who, as the clock strikes twelve, issue into the street and proclaim the fair, shears in hand, &c.; so that it is found that even a mob may degrade from men to tailors. On the eastern side of Smithfield is the hospital of St. Bartholomew, one of the earliest establishments of the kind in London. Rahen, a minstrel and favourite of King Henry I., founded here a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, in 1102, and quitting a gay life became himself its first prior. He afterwards obtained from the King sufficient ground upon which to erect a hospital, which he placed under the care of the monks, when the priory and hospital were surrendered to Henry VIII. The King in 1546 refounded and endowed the hospital, which is incorporated as the hospital of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, governors for the poor, called Little St. Bartholomew, near West Smithfield. The old building escaped the fire of London, but the whole was afterwards, at different periods, rebuilt, and completed in 1770. Within the principal entrance to this hospital stands the parochial church of St. Bartholomew the Less, a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the governors of the hospital; and on the same side of Smithfield, at the end of Duck-lane, stands the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Kensington. This church was originally a parish church, adjoining that of the priory; but when the latter was pulled down, excepting the choir, that part was annexed, by the King's orders, for the enlargement of the old parish church. The present church is the same as it stood in the reign of Edward VI., excepting the tower, which was rebuilt in 1629. On the north side of the chancel is the monument of Rahen, the founder of the priory, which was restored by William Bolton, the last prior of St. Bartholomew. On the southern side of the church is Bartholomew-close, the ancient precinct of the priory; part of the cloister still exists as livery-stables, and other vestiges of the ancient monastery are to be seen northward of the stables, adjacent to which is part of the south transept. The houses in Long-lane were originally erected without the northern wall of the priory, in the reign of Henry II., for the sake of obtaining great rents.

26. Bridge Ward Without.

This ward, although a part of the jurisdiction of the city of London, is divided from it by the river Thames, and is in another county. It contains nearly the whole of the borough of Southwark, and extends from London-bridge to Newington on the south, almost to Lambeth on the west, and to Rotherhithe on the east. Bridge ward Without may be said to be only nominal; although it has an alderman, he is not elective by the inhabitants, nor have they any representatives in the court of common council. The senior alderman of London, who is termed the Father of the City, possesses the honourable sinecure, which relieves him from the fatigue of ward business. See page 101, for an account of Southwark. Since that was written, the restoration of the Lady-chapel of St. Saviour's church has been completed by *George Gwilt*, in perfect accordance with the existing remains of this noble edifice; but the nave of the church is still in ruins, the roof having been removed by an order of the vestry.

NORTHERN SUBURBS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Besides the wards of Aldersgate, Bishopsgate, and Cripplegate without the walls, London extends northward over a considerable space of ground. High Holborn liberty, a part of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, but without the bounds of the city, is eastward of the parish of St. George Queen-square. Within this district are two of the four principal inns of court, viz., Gray's Inn, and Lincoln's Inn. Gray's Inn, on the manor of Portpool, was formerly a residence of the family of the Lords Grey de Wilton, and was demised to students of the law in the reign of Edward III. The principal entrance to Gray's Inn is in Holborn, although the buildings are situated at some distance from the street: there is another entrance in Gray's Inn-lane.—Lincoln's Inn is situated southward of Holborn, and on the western side of Chancery-lane, on the site of a palace of the Bishops of Chichester, as also on that of a house of Black friars founded about 1222. Both coming into the possession of Henry Earl of Lincoln, he erected on the spot a mansion for his own residence, into which it is said that some

time before his death he introduced the study of the law. The northern side of this quadrangle lies open to gardens, with a terrace, commanding a prospect of Lincoln's-Inn-fields or Square. The gatehouse in Chancery-lane was built by Sir Thomas Lovel, Treasurer of the Household to Henry VII. On the eastern side of the gardens are Stone Buildings, between which and Chancery-lane is the Office of the Six Clerks in Chancery. The site of Chichester-house is not entirely occupied by the Inn, part of it still forms Bishop's-court and Chichester-court: Lincoln's-Inn is at the same time an Inn of Court and of Chancery. The hall of the Law Institution is situated on the western side of Chancery-lane, nearly opposite to the Rolls Court, and extends thence into Bell-yard: it was erected in 1831 from designs by *Vulliamy*. Southampton-buildings occupy the site of Southampton-house, anciently the Bishop of Lincoln's Palace, but conveyed in fee to the Earl of Southampton, Lord Chancellor in the reign of Edward VI. On the southern side of these buildings is the office of Chancery, in which the Masters have offices for the dispatch of their duty.—On the opposite side of Holborn is Brooke's-market, near the site of Brooke-house, the mansion of Fulk Greville, first Lord Brooke, the friend of Sir Philip Sidney, who died here in 1628. Westward of Gray's-Inn is Bedford-row, which, with most of the streets in this neighbourhood, was built on an estate bequeathed in 1574 by Sir William Harper, lord mayor, to the corporation of the town of Bedford, for the endowment of the free-school which he had previously founded in that town. North-eastward of High Holborn liberty is Clerkenwell, which obtained its name from a celebrated spring on the green, where the parish clerks of the city of London met annually to perform sacred dramas. A pump nearly opposite Mutton-hill, on the eastern side of Rag-street, now called Ray-street, erected in 1800, contains an inscription commemorative of the practice. A convent of Benedictine nuns anciently stood on the elevated bank of the river Fleet: the prospect then was unintercepted by houses, and persons on the rising ground had an uninterrupted view of the performances of the parish clerks at the well. On the north-eastern part of the hill was a bear-garden; and at the bottom of the hill westward, in the hollow of Air-street, is Hockley-in-the-hole, where different sports were carried on almost within recollection. Some time after the dissolution of the Benedictine convent, the ground came into the possession of Sir William Cavendish, who was created Duke of Newcastle in 1664; he built a large mansion on its site, called Newcastle-house; this has been demolished, and the site is occupied by modern buildings. The church, belonging to the old priory, was made parochial on the Dissolution, when it appears to have been dedicated to St. James the Less; the old church was taken down in 1788; it was afterwards rebuilt: it is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the parishioners. The priory Close still retains its ancient name. South-eastward stood the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Jordan Bunt, who purchased of the prioress and nuns of Clerkenwell ten acres of land for the purpose, in 1110: this was the chief house in England belonging to the Knights Hospitallers; and after its suppression the building was used as a repository for the royal hunting equipage and military stores till 1550, when Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, caused the edifice to be demolished, and used the materials for the erection of Somerset-house, his seat in the Strand. Part of the site of this priory is now occupied by St. John's-square, which is entered from the south by the original gatehouse. Part of the possessions of the knights was granted to the family of Bruce, Earls of Aylesbury, who formerly resided here. Aylesbury-street was built on the site of their house and garden.

The house in which Bishop Burnet resided is situated on the north-western side of St. John's-square; he died in 1715, and was buried in St. James's church, where a monument was erected to his memory. At the north-eastern corner of the square is the parish church of St. John, Clerkenwell, a rectory, under the management of a select vestry. This church was the choir of the ancient church of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, and was made parochial in 1723. The only vestiges of the antiquity and extent of this church are in Jerusalem-court, leading into St. John-street. On the western side of Clerkenwell-green is the Sessions-house for the county of Middlesex, erected in 1782, from designs by *Carter*. The former sessions-house was situated in St. John's-street, and was called Hickes's-hall, from its founder Sir Baptist Hickes, who in the year 1611 granted it for the use of the magistrates of the county. North-westward is Clerkenwell prison; and at some distance is Cold Bath-

square, in the centre of which was formerly a bath: streets have been formed, and it is now enclosed with houses. On the western side of this square is the House of Correction for the county of Middlesex, erected on the declivity of a hill. At a short distance north-east from Cold-bath-fields is the New River-head, and near it Sadler's Wells. In Myddelton-square is a new church, erected about 1828. Chadwell-street leads into St. John's-street. More southward are Southampton-square and King's-square,—in the last is St. Barnabas chapel, erected in 1826. Pardon-passage, on the eastern side of St. John's-street, is an ancient entrance into Pardon churchyard; the ground was purchased by Ralph Stratford for a cemetery, required by the pestilence in 1348, and which was situated between the northern wall of the Charterhouse-garden and Sutton-street. At the foundation of the Charterhouse monastery, now the Charterhouse, this ground became the property of the convent. The Spital-croft, adjoining Pardon churchyard, was in the following year purchased by Sir Walter Manny, who in 1370 founded the monastery on the site of both, then called New Church-haw. This convent, designated as the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God, was surrendered to King Henry VIII. in 1538, and was afterwards used as a repository for the King's tents and pavilions; but in 1545 was granted to Sir Edward North, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentation: twenty years afterwards his descendant Roger Lord North sold it to the Duke of Norfolk, excepting a part on the eastern side. In the *Archæologia*, vol. xix., are very curious extracts from "the booke of the Howshold Charges," &c. of Lord North, beginning 1st January 1575, 18 of Elizabeth, including the charges of my lord's buildings at his house in the Charterhouse-yard, between the last of August 1575 and the last of January 1576. The whole was purchased in 1611 by Thomas Sutton, for the purpose of a charitable foundation for pensioners and scholars. The Charterhouse is situated between St. John's-street on the west; Goswell-street on the east; Long-lane on the south; and Wildernesse-row on the north. There is scarcely any vestige of the conventual building, which is said to have stood where the garden now is. The house was erected by the Duke of Norfolk: in one corner of the court is a chapel, in which is a monument to the memory of Thomas Sutton, the founder. In front of the building is Charterhouse-square, whence Carthusian-street leads into Goswell-street, a continuation of Aldersgate-street, and extending to Islington.

Eastward of the Charterhouse is Glass-house liberty, a district so called from a glass-house formerly situated here, and consisting of that part of the parish of St. Botolph Aldersgate, which is without the city liberty. Opposite to the north-eastern corner of the Charterhouse garden is Old- or *Eald*-street, part of a Roman military way which anciently led from the eastern to the western parts of the kingdom. The parish of St. Luke Middlesex, owes its rise to the increase of buildings in the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate. The commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches ordered the building of the church situated nearly in the centre of Old-street, on the north side: it was completed in 1732; and being consecrated on St. Luke's day, that saint was appointed its patron: it is a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown. Eastward from this church is St. Luke's Hospital, erected in 1783, for the reception of lunatics: it is in length four hundred and ninety-three feet. Adjoining this hospital, and between it and the City-road, is the London Lying-in-Hospital, erected in 1771. This charity was established in 1750, and originally held at Shaftesbury-house, in Aldersgate-street. On the north-side of Old-street, in George-yard, are alms-houses, founded in 1657, by Susan Amyas, and repaired in 1790. Pesthouse-row, in the neighbourhood, derives its name from a pesthouse established in 1665, and removed in 1737, when the present buildings were erected. In this row is the French Hospital, erected in 1717; and opposite to it is Peerless Pool, a bath, considered to be the largest in England. In the City-road is the Orphan Working School, erected in 1773; adjoining this edifice are alms-houses belonging to the Dyers' Company; near the last is the City Basin of the Regent's canal. South-eastward of this point is the manor of Finsbury, which in the reign of Henry VIII. consisted chiefly of fields, orchards, and gardens. Part of it, on the northern side of Chiswell-street, had in the year 1498 been used as a field for the exercise of archery, and afterwards came into the possession of the Artillery Company, by whom it is at present used for military exercise. The north side of this ground, called Bunhill-fields, was enclosed for a burial-ground in 1666. Finsbury-square was erected between the years 1777 and 1791, and the whole manor is now covered with handsome streets.

Northward of Finsbury-square is the Tabernacle, erected by the Rev. G. Whitfield in 1753; and near it is another meeting-house called the Foundry, from one which formerly occupied the site. Eastward of St. Luke's is the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, anciently a village situated upon the Eald-street, now Old-street, at some distance northward from London. John de Sordich was lord of the manor in the reign of Edward III., whence its name: but there is a popular belief that it is derived from Jane Shore, the beautiful mistress of King Edward IV. The east end of Old-street is in this parish; part of it, between Paul-street and Pump-row, is called St. Agnes le Clere, from a celebrated spring of pure water; near it is Aske's or Haberdashers' Hospital, founded in 1692, and rebuilt about 1826; in front is a statue of its benevolent founder, Robert Aske. St. Leonard Shoreditch, is a vicarage, value 17*l.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of London: the old church was pulled down in 1735; soon after which the present edifice was erected. Kingsland-road is a continuation of the principal street to Stoke Newington: on the eastern side of this road are alms-houses, erected in 1713 by the Ironmongers' Company, pursuant to the will of Sir Robert Geffryes, lord mayor of London in 1686, who died in 1703. Adjoining this building, on the south, are alms-houses of the Drapers' Company, founded in 1713 by Samuel Harwar; and on the north are alms-houses of the Framework-knitters' Company, founded by Thomas Bourne in the year 1734. Westward of Kingsland-road is Hoxton, anciently *Hocheston*, a village situated at a distance from London, but now united by the increase of buildings. Near the extremity of this liberty is Hoxton-square. On the north of Hoxton the Regent's canal proceeds across the Kingsland and Haggerstone roads, to the Cambridge-heath road: it afterwards unites with Sir George Duket's canal from Oldford, then crosses the Mile-end road, Commercial road, &c., to Limehouse. The church of St. John Hoxton, erected in 1826, is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the New North-road. The hamlet, although it once had a market, was till then destitute of a church: it was built from designs by *Edwards*, and the steeple is remarkable amongst those of modern erection for symmetry of proportion. The mansion of Sir George Whitmore, lord mayor in 1631, was partly erected in the reign of Elizabeth, but underwent considerable alteration in the year 1683, a time in which Hoxton began to increase in buildings. Haggerstone is also a hamlet of the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, and has a church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, erected from designs by *Nash* in 1827, in the pointed style of architecture. Southward of Shoreditch church is the liberty or manor of Norton Folgate, which is extra-parochial, and belonged to the cathedral of St. Paul as early as the Conquest. The prebend of Holy Well, in Shoreditch parish, or *Haliwell*, took its name from a well near the Curtain-road, famed for its miraculous virtues. This spot, during the plague in 1665, became a cemetery, and gave rise to Holywell Mount, which was levelled in 1777, but the neighbourhood around Chapel-street and Holywell-row still retains the name. In Holywell-lane, leading from the Curtain-road to Shoreditch, anciently stood a Benedictine priory, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, founded by Robert a prebendary of Haliwell, the charter of which was confirmed by Richard I. in 1189: it was rebuilt by Sir Thomas Lovel in the reign of Henry VII., who was interred in the chapel; the window of which bore the following sentence:—

All the nunes in halpwell

Pray for the soul of Sir Thomas Lovel.

The remains of this priory, in King John's-court, were afterwards called King John's Palace, but it does not appear that a royal mansion was ever situated in this quarter of the town.

Southward of Shoreditch is also Spitalfields, anciently a hamlet of the parish of St. Dunstan Stepney, but was made a distinct parish, called Christchurch, in the year 1729: it is a rectory, in the patronage of Brazenose College Oxford. The church is situated on the southern side of Church-street, and at the west end is a school. North-westward of the church is Spitalfields-market, chiefly for vegetables. Spitalfields derived its name from having anciently belonged to St. Mary's Spital, which stood on the eastern side of Bishopsgate-street, and was originally inhabited by the Huguenots, Protestant subjects of Louis XIV., driven from France by the Revocation of the edict of Nantes, who here established the manufacture of silk in all its branches. When trade is brisk, there are said to be 15,000 looms employed in this parish.

Eastward from Spitalfields is Bethnal-Green, now a parish distinct from Stepney, of which it was formerly a hamlet. The church, dedi-

cated to St. Matthew, was erected in 1740: it is a rectory, in the patronage of King's Hall and Brazenose College Oxford. Bethnal-green-house, an old mansion, is traditionally reported to have been the residence of a celebrated blind beggar, and is sometimes called Kirby Castle. A Roman road led through this part of the town, and joined the military way towards the Old Ford, over the river Lea. Mile-end is a hamlet of Stepney. See page 65.

THE EASTERN SUBURBS OF LONDON.

Eastward of the Tower of London is the parish of St. Katherine, one of the twenty-one Tower Hamlets, which are in the military jurisdiction of the constable of the Tower, and are obliged to raise two regiments of militia. This district, of which the constable of the Tower is the Lord Lieutenant, consists of the following: Hackney, Norton Folgate, Shoreditch, Spitalfields, Whitechapel, Trinity Minories, East Smithfield, Tower Extra, Tower Intra, St. Katherine, Wapping, Ratcliff, Shadwell, Limehouse, Poplar, Blackwall, Bromley, Bow, Old Ford, Mile-End, and Bethnal-Green.

The Commercial Docks now occupy the site of the ancient hospital of St. Katherine, founded in 1148 by Matilda Queen of King Stephen, and refounded in 1273 by Eleanor Queen of Henry III.; the whole of which was demolished in the year 1826. The hospital has been rebuilt on an advantageous spot in the Regent's Park; and St. Katherine's Docks, occupying its former site, were opened, with the usual ceremonies, 25th October 1828. From St. Katherine's, Wapping extends along the banks of the Thames to Shadwell. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, originally erected in 1617, was rebuilt in 1790: it is a rectory, in the patronage of King's Hall and Brazenose College Oxford. Adjoining the church is a school, rebuilt in 1765. The London Docks were opened 31st January 1805. In this parish also is Execution Dock, where pirates, &c. suffer the sentence of the law. Northward of Wapping is the hamlet of Ratcliff. The parish church of St. George-in-the-East is a rectory, in the patronage of Brazenose College Oxford: it was one of the fifty churches founded in 1715, but was not completed till 1729. Raine's Hospital, in Fowden-fields, was founded and endowed in 1737; and in this parish is a school, founded by Nicholas Gibson in 1537, to which are attached alms-houses, belonging to the Coopers' Company, by the same founder. Adjoining the parish of St. George-in-the-East is that of St. Paul Shadwell. See page 63 *ante*.

THE BISHOPRIC OF LONDON, AND ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The see of London was archiepiscopal in the time of the Britons, and was intended by Pope Gregory to have been continued so amongst the English; but St. Augustine, whom His Holiness sent to convert the Saxons, was so pleased with his reception from Ethelbert King of Kent, that he set up his staff at Canterbury, the capital of Ethelbert's dominions, which has continued the metropolitan see of England ever since. London has continued a bishopric, and the bishop of this see has precedence before all bishops of the realm next to the two archbishops, and is dean to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The diocese has five archdeacons, London, Middlesex, Essex, Colchester and St. Albans, is valued in the King's books at 1119*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, and comprises the counties of Middlesex and Essex, and a part of Hertfordshire, wherein are reckoned six hundred and twenty-two parishes, of which there are one hundred and eighty-nine impropriated. To the cathedral of St. Paul belong a dean, five archdeacons, a treasurer, a chancellor, two canons residentiary, twenty prebendaries, a precentor, and other inferior officers. The cathedral was built by Ethelbert, but afterwards much improved by Bishop Erkenwald: it has been repeatedly destroyed by fire,—the last time during the dreadful conflagration of 1656. This church was remarkable for its beautiful spire, of two hundred and seventy-four feet, standing upon a tower of two hundred and sixty feet; so that the total height was five hundred and thirty-four feet. The present magnificent edifice was erected on the same site, from designs by *Sir Christopher Wren*, by whom the first stone was laid June 21, 1675. St. Paul's Cathedral, the chief ornament of the British capital, stands in the centre and most elevated part of the city, between Cheapside on the east, and Ludgate-street on the west: it is built of fine Port-

land stone, in the form of a Greek cross, and at the intersection of the nave and transept rises a stately dome, one hundred and forty-five feet in diameter, from the top of which springs a lantern adorned with Corinthian columns, surmounted by a gilded ball and cross. The western front, a specimen of grandeur and elegance perhaps equal to any thing of the kind in the world, consists of a noble portico, the lower division of which is composed of twelve Corinthian columns, and the upper of eight Composite columns, all of which are coupled and fluted; resting on a basement formed by a double flight of steps of black marble, and supporting a spacious pediment crowned with acroteria. In the tympanum is the Conversion of St. Paul, sculptured in basso-relievo by *Francis Bird*. On the apex of the pediment stands a gigantic figure of St. Paul; whilst on either side, at different distances, along the summit of this front, are colossal statues of St. Peter, St. James, and the Evangelists. At each corner is a very beautiful turret, two hundred and twenty-two feet high, the one serving as a belfry, and the other as a clock-tower; both are decorated with columns, urns, statues, &c., and terminated by a majestic pine. On the north and south sides of the cathedral, at each end of the principal transept, is a grand semicircular portico, formed by six Corinthian columns supporting a half dome, above which rises a well-proportioned pediment, having sculpture in the tympanum, and surmounted by five statues of the Apostles; that on the north side represents the royal arms and regalia, supported by angels; and that on the south a phoenix rising from the flames, with the motto *Resurgam* inscribed beneath, emblematical of the rebuilding of the church after the fire. This device had probably its origin from an incident which occurred at the commencement of the work, and was particularly remarked by the architect as a favourable omen. When Sir Christopher had himself set out the dimensions of the intended building, and fixed upon the centre of the dome, a labourer was ordered to bring him a flat stone, the first he should find amongst the rubbish, to leave as a mark of direction for the masons: the stone which was brought and laid down for the purpose happened to be a piece of a gravestone, with nothing remaining of the inscription but the single word in large capitals, *RESURGAM*. The phoenix is finely executed; its length is eighteen feet, and its height nine feet; it was sculptured by *Caius Gabriel Cibber*. The ascent to the north portico is by a semicircular flight of twelve steps of black marble; but on the south side, where the ground is considerably lower, the ascent is formed by a flight of twenty-five similar steps. It has been judiciously observed of these porticos, that they are objects equally beautiful, whether considered separately, or in connexion with the total mass of the building, which they adorn and diversify by the contrast of curved with straight lines, and of insulated columns with engaged pilasters. The projecting semicircle which terminates the east end is of fine proportion, and properly ornamented with architectural enrichments. The remainder of the vast outer walls of the fabric is of excellent masonry, strengthened as well as decorated by two stories of coupled pilasters arranged at regular distances, consisting of one hundred and twenty each; the upper range being of the Composite order, and the lower of the Corinthian. The intervals between the Corinthian pilasters are occupied by large windows, and those between the Composite pilasters by ornamented niches, in the pedestals of which are singularly inserted windows, belonging to rooms and galleries over the aisles. The entire summit of the side walls is surmounted by a regular balustrade.

The dome, or cupola, is the most remarkable and magnificent feature of the building. This rises from an immense circular basement, which at the height of about twenty feet above the roof of the church gives place to a Corinthian colonnade, formed by a circular range of thirty-two columns, every fourth intercolumniation being filled up with masonry so disposed as to form an ornamental niche or recess; an arrangement, by which the projecting buttresses of the cupola are most judiciously concealed, and thus converted into a decoration of the most grand and beautiful character. The columns are placed at regular intervals, and crowned with a complete entablature, which, continuing without a single break, forms an entire circle, connecting all the parts into one grand and harmonious whole. The buttresses are pierced with arcades, by which a free communication is obtained round this part of the dome; and the entablature of the peristyle supports a circular gallery surrounded with a balustrade.

Above the colonnade, but not resting upon it, rises an attic story, with pilasters and windows, from the entablature of which springs the exterior dome, of a very bold and graceful contour, covered with lead,

and ribbed at regular intervals. Around the aperture, at its summit, is another gallery or balcony; and from the centre rises a stone lantern, which is surrounded with Corinthian columns, and crowned by a majestic ball and cross that terminate the fabric.

The following are the principal dimensions:—

	Feet.
Whole length of the church and porch	500
Breadth within the doors of the porticos	250
Breadth of the west front with the turrets	180
Breadth of the west front without the turrets	110
Outward diameter of the dome	145
Inward diameter of the same	108
Height from the ground without to the top of the cross	340
Height to the top of the highest statues on the front	135
Height of the lantern from the cupola to the ball	50
Diameter of the ball	6
Height of the cross with its ornaments below	6
Circumference of the building	2292

On viewing the interior of the cathedral from the great western entrance, the eye dwells with admiration on the grandeur of the perspective: an arcade, supported by massy piers, divides the edifice into the nave and aisles, and the view is terminated by the altar at the extremity of the choir. The piers and arches are ornamented with columns and pilasters both of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and are further adorned with shields, festoons, chaplets, cherubim, &c. The vaulting of this part of the church is exceedingly light and elegant in its construction; each division forms a low dome, supported by four spandrels, the base of the dome being encircled by a rich wreath of foliage. The circular panels, and the spandrels of the vaulting of the aisles, are separated by shields, bordered with acanthus leaves, fruit, and flowers. Alcoves for the windows are finely disposed, and their arches are filled with hexagonal, octagonal, and other panels. The Morning-prayer Chapel, on the south side, and the Consistory, on the north, occupy the respective extremities of the western transept, which is an elegant part of the building; these are divided from the aisles by insulated columns and screens of ornamental carved work. The central area below the dome is an octagon, formed by eight stupendous piers, with their apertures. The cathedral of Ely is said to be the only other church in this country in which the central area being pierced by the aisles has eight openings instead of four, the usual number. The spandrels between the arches above form the area into a circle, which is crowned by a large cantilever cornice, partly supporting by its projection the Whispering-gallery. At this level commences the interior tambour of the dome, which consists of a high pedestal and cornice, forming the basement to a range of pilasters, of the Composite order; the intervals between which are occupied by twenty-four windows and eight niches, all corresponding in situation with the intercolumniations and piers of the exterior peristyle. Above, from a double plinth, over the cornice of the pilasters, springs the internal dome. In the crown of the vault of this cupola is a circular opening, surrounded by a railed gallery, through which the light is transmitted with admirable effect from the cone and lantern above. Both the cone and lantern are very ingeniously constructed; and the mechanism of the roof, which supports the outward covering of lead, is contrived with extraordinary skill and judgement. Edmund Aikin, an architect who has done ample justice to the merits of Sir Christopher Wren, says that "this cupola does not belong as an ornament to the cathedral of St. Paul alone, but to London in general, which, in every distant view, it crowns in surpassing glory; and considered in this light, the coldest critic, the most rigid theorist, could not wish to subtract a particle from its rich exuberance." Unquestionably the finest view of the dome and peristyle is to be obtained from beneath the portico of the Post-office in St. Martin's le Grand, where it rises above the houses with inconceivable majesty. From a printed sheet relating to St. Paul's, published in 1685 by John Tilloison, clerk of the works, it appears that the general depth of the foundations below the surface of the churchyard is twenty-two feet, and in many places thirty-five feet; that the large and stately vaults beneath the church are eighteen feet six inches from the ground to the crown of the arch; that each of the great piers sustaining the dome stands upon one thousand three hundred and sixty feet of ground, superficial measure, and each lesser one upon three hundred and eighty feet; and that the whole space occupied by the piers,

and covered by the dome contains half an acre, half a quarter of an acre, and almost four perches.

The interior of the cupola was painted by *Sir James Thornhill*, who represented the principal passages of St. Paul's life in eight compartments, viz. his conversion; his punishing Elymas the sorcerer with blindness; his preaching at Athens; his curing the poor cripple at Lystra, and the reverence paid him there by the priests of Jupiter as a God; his conversion of the jailor; his preaching at Ephesus and the burning of the magic books in consequence of the miracles he wrought there; his trial before Agrippa; his shipwreck on the island of Melita. Through want of care these paintings are now in a very dilapidated state; all the lower parts have utterly perished, and ought to be restored. The most probable cause is, that the vibrations given to the dome by the thundering sound, produced by violently shutting the door of the whispering gallery, for the amusement of visitors who pay for the experiment, has shaken the stucco into dust, through the frequent repetitions of the concussion.

The best situation for viewing the paintings and other decorations of the cupola is the whispering gallery, the ascent to which is by a spacious circular staircase, constructed in the north west projection of the principal transept. This gallery encircles the lower part of the dome, and extends to the extreme edge of the great cantilever cornice, but is rendered perfectly safe by a strong and handsomely wrought gilt railing, that surrounds the inner circumference. Here the forcibly shutting the door causes a strong reverberating sound not unlike the rattling of thunder, accompanied by a visible vibration in the building; and a low whisper breathed against the wall, in any part of this vast circle may be accurately distinguished by an attentive ear on the opposite side. Round the space between the railing and the wall, are two steps and a stone seat. The decayed state of the paintings, and the mutilations of the stucco work are very apparent from this gallery, but the dome itself is completely sound, not a single stone being either deranged or broken; a circumstance that must be regarded as demonstrative of the admirable manner in which it is constructed, particularly when considered in reference to the very considerable settlement that took place amongst the sustaining piers. From the gallery upwards to the next range of cornice the surrounding wall is quite plain and unornamented; the cornice is enriched with sculptures of shells and acanthus, leaves most richly gilded, as are the bases and capitals of the thirty-two pilasters above, which correspond with the outward colonnade. The panels under the eight niches, and the compartments over them are finely sculptured with festoons and foliage gilded. The architrave and cornice which surmount the pilasters are superbly gilt; as are also the scrolls, shells, festoons, wreaths and other decorations of the frame work to the paintings by *Sir James Thornhill*. The ornamental panels and roses above them, to the opening of the vault, and the cornice, festoons, shells, roses, &c. in the upper part of the cone, which is seen through it, and terminates the view, are likewise highly enriched by gilding. The circular staircase which leads to the whispering gallery contracts on approaching it, to give room for various passages, through the apertures of which, the immense buttresses of the dome may be seen. It communicates besides with the long galleries over the aisles; these are paved with stone, and crossed at intervals by the enormous strong arches and buttresses which support the walls and roof of the nave. From the end of the south gallery the passage continues through the substance of the wall, into the northern transept; in the south angle of which, and directly over the consistory, is the library. The north and south sides of this apartment, are formed by strong piers or pilasters, the fronts of which are finely sculptured into skulls, crowns, mitres, books, fruits and flowers. The cantilevers, and other ornaments of the oaken gallery in this room, were carved by *Jonathan Mainwaring*. The ceiling is plain; but the floor is entirely constructed with small pieces of oak, without either nail or peg, disposed in various forms. Over the fire place is a half length portrait by *Sir James Thornhill*, of Dr. Henry Compton, the worthy bishop who held this See, during the whole period of the erection of the cathedral. He is represented sitting, with flowing hair, and in his hand is a plan of St. Paul's. This prelate bequeathed his books to the library.

At the opposite extremity of the transept, and exactly corresponding in situation and dimensions with the library, is another spacious apartment; in which is kept the beautiful model Sir Christopher Wren first caused to be constructed, and valued by him as the most perfect and chaste of all the designs he invented for the new cathedral; this though much mutilated, is highly deserving of inspection. Here also are the remains of a model designed by Sir Chris-

topher, for the altar piece, but never executed. Westward from the library is a door, communicating with the geometrical staircase, which leads down to the lower part of the church. This is perhaps the finest specimen of the kind in the kingdom; the stairs 110 in number, go round the concave in a spiral direction; the base being formed by a platform inlaid with black and white marble, to represent a star, enclosed by a circle. Facing the door that connects the lower part with the church, is a beautiful niche, decorated with grotesque pilasters and rich iron work.

In the south turret is the clock, and the great bell on which it strikes. The clock is of great magnitude; it is wound up daily, and the outward dial, eighteen feet, ten inches in diameter, is regulated by a smaller one within. The length of the minute hand is eight feet, and its weight seventy-five pounds; the length of the hour hand is five feet, five inches, and its weight, forty-four pounds; the length of the hour figures, is two feet two inches and a half. The great bell is sustained by a strong frame of oak, admirably contrived to distribute the weight on every side of the tower, within a cylinder of stone pierced with eight apertures. The diameter of this bell, is about ten feet, and its weight, is generally stated at four tons and a quarter; in the direction of the wind, its sound may be heard at the distance of many miles; on it are the words "Richard Phelps made me 1716." The quarters are struck on two smaller bells. The great bell is never tolled, excepting at the deaths and funerals of any of the Royal Family, the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Paul's, and the Lord Mayor, should he die in his mayoralty: and when tolled it is the clapper and not the bell that is moved.

The ascent to the whispering gallery is sufficiently convenient, but the avenues contract on approaching the stone gallery which surrounds the exterior dome above the colonnade. The view hence is extensive, yet it by no means equals the prospect obtained at the superior elevation of the golden gallery which crowns the apex of the cupola at the base of the lantern. From this height when the atmosphere is clear the surrounding country to a great extent seems completely under the eye, and even the metropolis extensive as it is with all its dependant villages appears to occupy but an inconsiderable space. The bright line accompanying the meanderings of the Thames and the thousands of vessels floating upon its stream, and in the vicinity of the tower almost exclude its waters from the sight, compose principal features in the scene. This view though perhaps the very finest in all London can seldom be enjoyed owing to the clouds of smoke almost continually overhanging the city, but the best time is early on a summer morning.

The copper ball which crowns the lantern will contain six persons; the entire ascent to this elevation is said to include 616 steps.

The choir is of the same form and architectural style as the body of the church, from which it is separated by iron rails and gates curiously and elegantly wrought. The east end is terminated by a bold sweep or apsis, with three large windows below, and three smaller ones above: the soffits of these windows as well as those of the aisles are ornamented with sculptured foliage and have festoons over them; the entrance to the choir is immediately beneath the organ gallery, this is supported by eight Corinthian columns of blue and white veined marble. In front is the following inscription in gold letters which formerly appeared only over the grave of the great architect whom it commemorates, but was repeated here as the more appropriate situation in accordance with the suggestion of Robert Mylne, Clerk of the Works to St. Paul's.

SVBTVS. CONDITVR, HVJVS. ECCLESIAE. ET VRBIS.

CONDITOR. CHRISTOPHRVS. WREN. QVI VIXIT.

ANNOS. VLTRA. NONAGINTA. NON. SIBI SED.

BO NO. PVBLICO. LECTOR. SI. MONVMENTVM REQVIRIS

CIRCVMSPICE.

OBIIT. XXV. FEB. ANNO. MDCCXXIII.

ÆTAT. 91.

The organ, one of the finest in the kingdom, was constructed in 1694 by Bernard Smydt or Schymdt a German. The pipes, the original gilding of which appears perfectly fresh, are preserved from dust by a case with sashes. The caryatides, fruit, flowers, and other ornaments of the organ case are admirably carved, but the sashes impede the sound. The organ was entirely taken to pieces and repaired in 1802 by a Swede and his partner, and the tones are said to be improved into exquisite softness and harmony.

The choir was first opened for divine service on the 2nd of December, 1697, on occasion of the thanksgiving of the peace of Ryswick, when King William went in state; the evening was concluded with fire works exhibited before his majesty in St. James's Square.

The morning prayer chapel was opened for divine service on February 1, 1699. On each side of the choir is a range of fifteen stalls, exclusive of the Bishop's throne on the south, and the Lord Mayor's on the north side. These are most beautifully ornamented with carvings by *Grinling Gibbons*. The altar piece is decorated with four fluted pilasters painted in imitation of lapis lazuli, and their capitals are richly gilt; the foliage of the frieze, the palm and laurel branches, &c. are also resplendent with gilding. The marble panelling between the intercolumniations consists of nine squares, three under each window. The pulpit was designed by *Robert Mylne* and erected about 1800. The reader's desk, a fine example of the kind, is entirely of brass, richly gilt, and consists of an eagle with expanded wings, supported by a pillar, and enclosed within a gilt brass railing.

The general pavement of the choir, and of the body and aisles of the church is of black and white marble neatly disposed, and particularly so in the area below the dome; here, round a brass plate in the centre pierced with lyre shaped openings, and otherwise ornamented, a large diamond star of thirty-two points is formed with black and variegated marble; this again is surrounded by a double circle enclosing lozenge shaped squares, and more outward to the extremity of the area, where one extensive circle of black marble bounds the whole, the systematic arrangement is continued by smaller circles and other figures.

The two monuments first honored with a situation in this building, were those of John Howard the philanthropist, who expired at Cherson, in Russian Tartary, in 1790, and Dr. Johnson, who died in 1784; the latter executed by *John Bacon*, R. A. in 1796, was the first erected, though the permission for Howard's statue was first granted. It occupies a situation corresponding with that of Dr. Johnson, an angle in front of one of the smaller piers of the dome, and is also from the chisel of *Bacon*. In another correspondent angle below the dome is a third statue by *Bacon*, erected in 1799, to the memory of Sir William Jones, who died at Bengal in 1794. A fourth statue is in memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds who died in 1792; under the east window of the north end of the principal transept, is the monument of Captains Mosse and Riou, who fell in the attack upon Copenhagen, conducted by Lord Nelson in 1801, by *Charles Rossi*, R. A. it was erected in 1805. Against the panel, between the pilasters of the first pier on the east from the north entrance, is a magnificent group of sculpture, executed by *Bacon* in 1805, in commemoration of Major General Thomas Dundas, who died in the West Indies in 1794.

Immediately opposite is a monument by *Banks*, R. A. to the memory of Captain Westcott, who was killed in the battle of the Nile in 1798. At the south end of this transept, is a corresponding situation, against the panel of the south west pier is another monument by *Banks*, in memory of Captain Burgess, who gloriously fell in the battle fought with the Dutch off Camperdown, by Admiral Duncan in 1797. Against the opposite panel is another large monument, the workmanship of *Rossi*, commemorating the fate and gallant conduct of Captain Faulknor, who fell in battle in the West Indies, in 1795. In a smaller panel above the last monument, is a medallion to Captain Willet Miller, a beautiful composition by *Flaxman*. Within the alcove of the south east window of this part of the transept, is the very noble equestrian monument of Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in Egypt, soon after the memorable landing of the British troops in that country, in the year 1801. This was erected in consequence of a vote of Parliament, by *R. Westmacott*, about 1809, and is unquestionably one of the grandest monuments, and most perfect in composition that has yet been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral. Under the opposite east window is a most noble monument by *Flaxman*, in memory of Lord Howe, who died in 1799. Against the large panel on the left of the entrance into the choir, is a magnificent monument by *Westmacott*, to the Marquess Cornwallis, who died in 1805, at Ghazee-pore, in the province of Benares. In a small panel over it, is a memento for Captain John Cooke, who was killed commanding the Bellerophon in the battle of Trafalgar; and in the corresponding panel opposite to this, is another mural monument, by *Bacon*, in commemoration of Captain George Duff, who was killed in the same battle, commanding the Mars. The monument to Lord Nelson, by *Flaxman*, is opposite that of the Marquess Cornwallis. The statue of Nelson, habited in the pelisse presented by the Grand Seigneur, leans on an anchor beneath on the right of the hero; Bri-

tannia directs the attention of two young seamen to Nelson, their great example. The British Lion on the other side guards the monument. On the cornice of the pedestal are inscribed the words, Copenhagen, Nile, Trafalgar. The figures on the pedestal represent the North sea, the German Ocean, the Nile, and the Mediterranean.

Of all the persons mentioned as commemorated in this edifice, only Lord Nelson has been really interred here.

The entrance to the vaults is by a broad flight of steps in the south eastern angle of the great transept. In these recesses which receive only a partial distant light, the vast piers and arches that sustain the superstructure, form the whole space into three main avenues, the principal one under the dome being almost totally dark. Here in the very centre of the building repose the remains of Lord Nelson, who fell in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. His body having been brought to England in his own ship, the Victory, was enclosed at Chatham, in a coffin made out of the main mast of L'Orient, which blew up in the battle of the Nile, and being thence conveyed to Greenwich Hospital, was laid in state during three days. It was then removed by water to the Admiralty, and on the following day, Thursday, January 9th, 1806, was conveyed to St. Paul's, amidst a solemn procession, and with all the honours that a sorrowing country could bestow. On this occasion, the interior of the Cathedral displayed a scene the most impressive and affecting, perhaps, that was ever beheld within its walls. The colours of the Victory were deposited with the chieftain, who so gloriously fell under them, and whose reliques have been enclosed within a base of Scottish granite, built upon the floor of the vault, and supporting a large sarcophagus, formed of black and dark colored marbles. In St. Paul's are also the monuments of Admiral Lord Collingwood who died in 1810; he was second in command to Lord Nelson in the battle of Trafalgar, and upon him the entire command devolved after the death of that hero. Major general John Gaspard le Marchant who fell in the battle of Salamanca; Admiral Lord Rodney, Vice Admiral of Great Britain who died May 24, 1792, by *Rossi*; Lieutenant General Sir John Moore who died at Corunna in 1808; Admiral Lord Duncan who died in 1804.

This vast and noble fabric is surrounded at a stated distance by a dwarf stone wall, on which is placed a most magnificent balustrade of cast iron, about five feet six inches in height exclusive of the wall. In this enclosure are seven gates; the whole was cast at Gloucester furnace near Lamberhurst in Sussex. In the area of the grand west front on a pedestal of exquisite workmanship stands a marble statue of Queen Anne. The figures on the base represent Britannia, Gallia, Hibernia and America; these and also the colossal statues with which the church is adorned were executed by *Hill*. The space occupied by this splendid edifice is 2 acres and 16 perches, but with the churchyard it occupies 6 acres. The north east part of the churchyard belongs to St. Faith's parish, and the south-east part of the cemetery with a vault therein, to St. Gregory's parish. This magnificent cathedral sufficiently lofty to be distinguished at sea eastward and at Windsor to the west, was begun and finished by one architect Sir Christopher Wren, one principal mason Mr. Stroug, and during one bishopric, that of Dr. Henry Compton Bishop of London.

THE LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LONDON.

Henry Fitz Alwyn is generally said to have been the first Mayor of London, in which office he died about 1213. In the following year King John granted a Charter, conferring upon the Barons of the City of London, the liberty of choosing a Mayor annually, and it was expressly stipulated in Magna Charta, that the City of London should have all its ancient privileges and free customs, as well by land as by water. The liberty of electing a Mayor annually was accompanied by the condition that he should be presented to the King; but in 1252, Henry III. permitted the Citizens to present their Mayor to the Barons of the Exchequer when the King should not be at Westminster. This was done to avoid the inconvenience that had resulted from being obliged to repair to the King's residence, in whatever part of England he might have been. The right of electing the Mayor was, at this early period, resident in the citizens at large, when assembled in general folk-mote. This gave place to a more confined election by delegates chosen out of each ward, denominated the Commonalty, which method continued with variations at different periods till 1475, when, by an act of Common Council, the election of the Mayor and Sheriffs was vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, and the Masters, Wardens, and Liverymen of the City Companies, in whom the right has been continued by Act of

Parliament. In the year 1354, King Edward III. granted the liberty of having maces carried before the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen every where, within the City, its suburbs and liberties, and the county of Middlesex; and also when going to meet the King or his heirs, or other royal persons, without the City, &c. It was probably at this period that the chief magistrate was first entitled the Lord Mayor, a conjecture which receives corroboration from the circumstance of that officer being rated as an earl, under the levies of the capitation tax of 1379, and every Alderman as a Baron. In 1452, Godfrey Fielding, mercer, then Lord Mayor, was made a privy councillor by King Henry VI. which is the earliest instance of a person of his rank being advanced to such an honor. Although the office of Lord Mayor is elective, his supremacy does not cease on the death of the sovereign, and when this happens, he is considered as one of the principal officers in the kingdom, and takes his place accordingly in the privy council until the new king is proclaimed. The Lord Mayor's power is extensive, he is not only the king's representative in the civil government of the city, but also first commissioner of the lieutenancy, perpetual coroner and escheator within the City and Liberties of London, and the Borough of Southwark. Chief justice of oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery of Newgate, judge of the courts of wardmote at the election of Aldermen, conservator of the River Thames and Medway, perpetual commissioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea, and chief butler to the king at all coronation feasts. No corporation business is valid without his authority, and no election of a Mayor for next year is legal without his presence, he being living. Whoever is chosen to fill the office of Lord Mayor, must be free of one of the city companies; and if not so before he is chosen, he must become so before he can be sworn. The election is made annually on Michaelmas-day, in Guildhall, when all the Aldermen who have not passed the chair, but who have served the office of Sheriff are proposed in rotation, and two of them are returned by the Livery assembled in common hall to the court of Aldermen, and the majority of that court determine on which of the two the election has fallen. Soon after the election, the person thus chosen, accompanied by the Recorder and other officers, is presented to the Lord Chancellor as his Majesty's representative for his approbation, without which the Lord Mayor elect has no legal power to execute his office; but this being obtained, he is sworn in on the 8th of November, at Guildhall; and on the next day he is finally sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster, after certain ceremonies, and immediately enters upon his office. The inauguration of the chief magistrate is attended with much civic festivity; but the manner in which the Lord Mayor's day is now kept, does not by any means equal the splendid pomp with which it had been celebrated in former periods. The custom of going in state to Westminster by water, was introduced in 1453, by Sir John Norman, who built a barge for the purpose at his own expence: the twelve principal city Companies also built costly barges; on this occasion they all went in grand procession from the Vintry. The watermen of that day were so highly pleased with the Lord Mayor's conduct, that they composed a song, beginning

Row thy boat Norman,
Row to thy Lemman.

At the present day, the mode of procedure is in a similar manner, and when the ceremony is concluded at Westminster Hall, the procession returns in order to Blackfriar's bridge, when the Lord Mayor lands, and is received by the Artillery Company, which takes the lead in the procession thence to Guildhall, and is followed by the Company to which his lordship belongs. Formerly different pageants were introduced into the procession by the various companies, but all that remains of the Lord Mayor's show, to remind the curiously informed of its ancient character, is the first part of the procession composed of the poor men of the company to which the Lord Mayor belongs, habited in long gowns and close caps of the company's livery, bearing shields on their arms, but without javelins. So many of these attend as there are years in the Lord Mayor's age. The numerous band of gentlemen ushers, in velvet coats, wearing chains of gold, and bearing white staves, is reduced to half a dozen full dressed footmen, and the most attractive part of the show in modern times has been the Armourers Company, preceded by a man on horseback, in bright armour, having sometimes two or three persons on horseback in different kinds of armour accompanying him in the procession. When the whole reaches Guildhall, the City Companies retire to their respective Halls, where also entertainments are provided. Since the year 1752, the place of residence of the Lord Mayor has been the Mansion House, where he lives in an elegant manner. On all state

occasions he is habited in robes of scarlet, richly furred, and wears a collar of S. S. with a jewel appendant, the mace and sword being carried before him. The principal officers belonging to the Lord Mayor, and forming part of the establishment for maintaining his dignity, are the sword bearer, the common hunt, the common crier, and the water bailiff, all of whom have the title of esquires. The ennobled families of Cornwallis, Capel, Coventry, Legge, Cowper, Thynne, Ward, Craven, Marsham, Pulteney, Hill, Holles, Osborne, Cavendish, Bennet and others, have sprung either directly or collaterally from those who have been either Mayors, Sheriffs, or Aldermen of London; and a very large portion of the peerage of the united kingdom is related, either by descent or intermarriage to the citizens of the metropolis.

The Aldermen of London are of more remote antiquity than their Mayors, and their office was unquestionably of Anglo-Saxon institution. In a charter, granted by King Henry I. all strangers are commanded "to give custom to none but to him to whom the soke appertains," that is, the Alderman or Baron, "or to his officers whom he shall there put." Anciently the Aldermanries or Wards were held either by inheritance or by purchase; but the citizens at length brought it to an annual election. The mode of election has been several times varied, but is now regulated by an act of parliament, passed in 1725, by which also the modes of electing all the other city officers are prescribed. The right of voting for Aldermen, is vested in those freemen who are resident householders in the different Wards, paying scot and lot, and a rent of £10 or upwards annually. The Aldermen are the subordinate governors of their respective Wards, under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, and they exercise an executive power within their own districts. The Aldermen hold courts of wardmote, for choosing the ward officers, regulating the business of the ward, &c. and in the management of their affairs, each is assisted by one or two deputies, who are appointed by himself out of the common council of his ward. Those Aldermen who have passed the chair, are justices of the quorum, and all the other Aldermen are justices of the peace within the city.

The office of Sheriff is of great antiquity, and that London had its Sheriff prior to the Norman conquest, is evinced by William the Conqueror's second charter being addressed to William the Bishop, and Sweyn the Sheriff. In all general cases, the Sheriffs are the king's officers, but the Sheriff-wick of Middlesex having been purchased by the City of London from King Henry I. the Mayor and Citizens now hold the office in fee, and appoint two Sheriffs annually for London and Middlesex. Although the jurisdiction of these officers are to a considerable extent perfectly separate, yet if either of them dies, the other cannot act till a new Sheriff be chosen. There must be two Sheriffs for London, which by charters is both a city and a county, though they make but one, jointly, for the county of Middlesex. Anciently these offices were chosen from the commonalty, and any citizen is still eligible, excepting he swear himself not worth £1500., and many aldermen who were never sheriffs, were yet advanced to the Mayoralty; but a greater degree of regularity is now observed, and no sheriff can be chosen Lord Mayor unless he has been elected Alderman. The mode of choosing the sheriffs has been altered at different periods; the present mode is, that the Lord Mayor drinks to fourteen respectable citizens, two of whom are elected by the Livery on the following Midsummer-day, and they are obliged to serve under a penalty. Whoever serves is obliged to give bond to the corporation for £1000. The sheriffs enter upon their office on Michaelmas-day. After the Sheriffs are elected, the Livery proceed to choose a Chamberlain for the city, and other officers, as the Bridge-masters, the Auditors of the city and Bridge accounts, the Aleoners, &c. The Chamberlain though subjected to the form of annual election, is never displaced unless under very particular circumstances. The duties of the Sheriffs are to serve the King's writs of process, to collect the public revenue within their jurisdiction, to gather into the exchequer all fines to the crown, to attend the judges and execute their orders, to impanel juries, to see condemned persons executed, and in case of resistance to legal authority, to raise the posse comitatus. They are also to discharge the orders of the court of common-council, in all cases of petition to Parliament, and of address &c., to his Majesty. In the performance of these trusts, there are distinct official arrangements for the city and its liberties, and for the county exclusively. The city department is superintended by the permanent under Sheriffs, the two Secondaries of the Poultry comptroller, and Giltspur-street comptroller, the Sheriff's prisons within the city, their orders are enforced by the serjants at Mace, who are admitted to their office by the court of Aldermen.

The department for the county of Middlesex, is on a more extensive establishment, and is managed by deputies to the under-sheriffs; these persons employ thirty-nine bailiffs, whose duty is to make arrests, and execute warrants on all writs directed to the sheriffs, &c. In all cases of election for members of parliament, either for the city or county, the writs are directed to the sheriffs, who are the returning officers, and have an exclusive power to convene the voters, preside at the poll, and adjourn from time to time as they judge expedient. When the great increase in the population of the city, and the intermixture of numerous non-freemen with its inhabitants, had rendered the assembly of the commonalty inconvenient. The meeting of the Folk-mote at St. Pauls Cross was gradually discontinued, and a certain number of representatives were chosen out of each ward, who being added to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, constituted a common council. The common councilmen are chosen after the same manner as the Aldermen; with this difference only, that as the Lord Mayor presides in the Wardmote, so the Alderman of each ward is judge of the poll, at the election of a common councilman. They are chosen annually on St. Thomas's day, and no act can be executed in their name, without the concurrence of a majority of the court, but they cannot assemble without a summons from the Lord Mayor. The Recorder is appointed by the Lord Mayor and Alderman, and holds his situation during life. He is the principal assistant and counsellor to the city magistrates, and takes precedence in the courts, before all men who have not passed the civic chair. He is also one of the justices of Oyer and Terminer, and a justice of the peace for the city; he reads and presents the addresses to the King, and when seated on the bench, delivers the sentences of the whole court. The chamberlain is an office of great trust, he is the city treasurer, and receives all the money belonging to the corporation; for which he accounts annually to the proper auditors. All the bonds and securities, taken by the city with the counterparts of loans, &c., are in his custody; and he has the keeping of the money, lands and goods of the city orphans, for which he is obliged to give security on entering office. The town clerk or city Registrar has the custody of the charters, rolls, records, &c., of the city; together with the books in which the proceedings of the corporation are narrated. Both the chamberlain and this officer have several clerks and other assistants. The common serjeant has to attend the Lord Mayor and Aldermen on court days, and must be in council with them, on all occasions. The city remembrancer attends daily at Westminster, during the setting of parliament, to report any proceedings of the House, that may effect the interests of the city. The three last officers are all appointed by the court of common council. Common Halls are the general assemblies of the Livery in Guildhall, and the business of which, is carried on in conformity with enactments of parliament, passed in 1725. The city courts of Ordinary Jurisdiction are four in number; namely the Court of Hustings, the Lord Mayor's Court, and the two Sheriff's Courts. The court of Hustings the most ancient, is the supreme court of law belonging to the city, and is also a court of Record from immemorial usage. It is divided into two courts, denominated the Husting of pleas of land, and the Husting of common pleas; and under these titles a court is held weekly. The Lord Mayor's court is a court of record, and has both an equitable, and a legal production, which is exercised by primary inherent right. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen are considered as the judges of this court, but the Recorder only officiates; under him, is a Registrar who has the custody of all records &c.; this office forms a part of that of the Town Clerk, but is executed by Deputy. There is also a secondary or clerk of the bails belonging to this court, six serjeants at mace, four council or common pleaders who have been admitted barristers at one of the inns of court, and four attorneys who have been admitted into one of the courts of Westminster Hall. This court is held once or more weekly according as the business may render it necessary. The Sheriff's courts forming two distinct independant judicatures accord as to authority and practice. They are courts of record from immemorial usage, and each court has its own judge, who is appointed by the court of aldermen and must be a barrister of three years standing. Besides these courts there are various others belonging to the city, as the court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Chamberlains court, the court of Conservancy of the river Thames, the Coroners and Escheators court, and the court of Requests in Conscience. The court of common council assemble in the council chamber at Guildhall, and may be described as the city legislature; its general business being to make laws for the due government of the city, and its liberties. As the citizens of London cannot be impeached out of their own boundaries; the courts of

King's Bench and Common Pleas are consequently held within the city at Guildhall, before the Lord Chief Justice, and the other judges of the realm during term time. There is another principal court, which is held within the city. The court of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of criminals in London and Middlesex. This is held eight times yearly, under the King's commission in the Justice hall in the Old Bailey. The judges of this court are the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen past the chair, and the Recorder, who on these occasions are attended by the sheriffs, and generally by one or more of the national judges; the prisoners are tried by a jury of citizens, for offences within the city, and by a Middlesex jury for those committed in the county. The continued tranquility of the capital, in the times subsequent to the Restoration of Charles the 2nd, having rendered any call on the military power of the city unnecessary, the ancient framed bands were gradually disorganized, but were for some time nominally kept up. The Commissions were filled by the chief Citizens and each regiment had an alderman for its colonel. A new system was at length resorted to and in the year 1794 an Act of Parliament was passed for raising two regiments of Militia for the defence of the City, to be trained and exercised under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy. Another Act was passed in May 1796, by which 1,200 men were to be raised and formed into two regiments the expences to be defrayed by an equal assessment upon the different Wards. Besides the City Militia there is also the Artillery Company, which is principally composed of a voluntary enrolment of the younger citizens, to the amount of about 600. The Artillery Company is governed by a President, Vice President, Treasurer, and court of Assistants.

THE GUILDHALL, MANSION HOUSE, &c.

The original Hall for the transaction of the public business of the Corporation of the City of London, appears to have stood on the eastern side of Alderman's Bury, to which it gave name.

The present Guildhall, an extensive pile of building, situated at the northern end of King Street Cheapside, was commenced in the year 1411, by Thomas Knottes, then Lord Mayor, and by the Aldermen; the expences of erecting the great hall, which was the first part that was built was defrayed by benevolences from the City Companies. In the year 1423, the executors of the celebrated Sir Richard Whittington gave £35 towards paving the great hall with hard stone of Purbeck, and they also glazed some of the windows; others were glazed by divers Aldermen, whose arms were in consequence inserted in the windows. In 1481 Sir William Harvey Lord Mayor gave £40 for making and glazing two louveres or lanterns, and about the year 1501, the kitchen and other offices were built by Sir John Shaw, Goldsmith, Mayor, who procured contributions from the City Companies.

In 1499 all the works appear to have been completed. It comprised the mayor's court, a porch on the southern side of the mayor's court, the mayor's chamber and a council chamber, with other rooms above the stairs, together with a stately porch on entrance to the great hall beautified with images of stone. In 1505 a bequest of £73. 6s. 8d. was made by Sir Nicholas Aldwyn for a hanging of tapestry to serve for principal days in the hall. In 1615 a new council chamber, with a record room over it was erected. At the time of the fire of London in 1666, the out offices of this edifice were consumed, but the Hall underwent a substantial repair within the three following years. The ancient venerable aspect of the Hall was changed according to the absurd taste of the day by the erection of the present gothic front in 1790. The interior of the porch is nearly in its ancient state, and tolerably perfect. The interior of the great hall deprived as it is of its original roof, and considerably mutilated in parts, retains much of the grandeur of its ancient character. Its length is 154 feet, and its width 52 feet. The sides are each separated into eight divisions by clustered pillars, upon which are now large shields blazoned with the royal arms, the arms of the city, and of the principal city companies, these were put up subsequently to the repairs after the great fire; there is no doubt that originally the Hall was finished with an open worked timber roof, similar to that of Westminster Hall, and that the springing of the ancient timbers took their rise from the capitals of these clustered pillars. The eastern end of the Hall is appropriated to the holding of the court of Hustings. One large painted window fills nearly all the upper space, both the design and execution of the painted glass in this window are of the meanest order and can only be characterised as an expensive job. The western end of the Hall exhibits another magnificent window and modern painted glass in the

same style of art, and apparently by the same hand, at this end of the Hall are the two gigantic statues generally called Gog and Magog, they are in Roman costume, but are supposed to be Anglo Saxon types of municipal power. Cenotaphs have been erected in Guildhall at the expense of the city, in commemoration of William Beckford, Lord Mayor in 1763, and 1770; William Earl of Chatham, by Bacon; Admiral Lord Nelson, by *Smith*; and of the Right Honorable William Pitt, prime minister, by *Bubb*. In the lord mayor's court which is also the court of common pleas, is a portrait of Sir Matthew Hale, by *Wright*, and another of the late Lord Camden, by *Reynolds*. In the court of king's bench is a picture of the relief of Gibraltar by Lord Howe, 1782, by *Copley*. The common council chamber is hung with a collection of pictures given to the city by the late Alderman Boydell, &c. &c. The old council chamber, wherein the court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen is now held, bears the appropriate motto of Audi Alteram Partem. In the chamberlain's drawing room are copies of votes of thanks from the city to distinguished Military and Naval heroes, framed and glazed. In the chamberlain's office apprentices are enrolled, freemen admitted, &c. Since the building of the kitchen by Sir John Shaw in 1501, the inauguration dinners of the Lord Mayors have constantly been celebrated in Guildhall. The entertainments are always splendid, but particularly so when the sovereign and royal family honor the citizens with their presence, or when direct invitations to banquets are given on the occurrence of important state events.

Previously to the reign of George 2nd, the chief magistrate of the City of London, had no place of fixed residence for exercising his official dignities and hospitality. The foundation of the Mansion House was laid 15th October, 1739.

The edifice designed by *George Dance* stands in a line with Cheapside at the eastern end of the Poultry, a situation that was adopted as most in the centre of business, and in the heart of the city. The site had been previously occupied by the Stocks market, chiefly for fruit and vegetables. This spot was discovered to be so full of springs that it became expedient to erect the mansion wholly upon piles; the building was not completed till the year 1753, and Sir Crispe Gascoigne ancestor of the marchioness of Salisbury, was the first Lord Mayor who made it his residence. It is built of Portland stone, and exhibits a noble portico of the Corinthian order, the tympan ornamented with sculpture in alto relievo, representing the dignity and opulence of the City of London, designed and executed by *Taylor*. The eastern and western sides of this building are uniform, the entrances only being dissimilar. The disposition of the interior of the Mansion House, and the arrangements to which the architect has had recourse, in order to admit sufficient light into the various apartments evince great professional judgment. The grand entrance opens upon a saloon, a spacious apartment enriched with Corinthian columns of Siena marble, which leads into the Egyptian hall occupying the entire width of the house, more than 90 feet in length, and in width upwards of 60 feet; other apartments on this floor are Wilkes's parlour, the sword bearer's room and the justice room. The ball room, drawing room, and state bed room are the principal apartments of the second story; many sumptuous entertainments have been given in this mansion to the most illustrious personages of the country.

THE CITY COMPANIES, THEIR HALLS, &c.

The city companies had their origin from the early associations called Guilds, fellowships or fraternities. The secular guilds, so named to distinguish them from the ecclesiastical, under their primary acceptance appear to have included the entire aggregate of the merchants and traders of a city or town, and were denominated Gilda Mercatoria; but afterwards as the principal trading towns increased in population, the respective craftsmen, artisans, dealers, &c. who inhabited them obtained charters of incorporation. The guild of weavers of London was the earliest company of tradesmen in this country; but the remotest date of any of the patents of incorporation now known to be preserved, are those granted to the goldsmiths and the skinners, by Edward III. in 1327. The first twelve of the city companies, as they stand on the list, are called the chief, and all are arranged according to modern precedence.

THE TWELVE PRINCIPAL COMPANIES.

The Mercers' company was incorporated in 1393. The mercers are recorded to have been seated near the spot where their present hall and chapel stand, in Cheapside, as early as the period of the first introduction of their trade into this kingdom, when their congregated dwellings were distinguished by the general appellation of the

Mercery. About the centre of this cluster stood the house of Gilbert a Becket, citizen of London, who was father of the celebrated Thomas a Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. A few years after that prelate's assassination, Thomas Fitz Theobald de Helles, in conjunction with his wife, the sister of the Archbishop, founded a chapel and hospital upon the very spot where the dwelling of Becket's father had stood. This foundation was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Thomas the martyr of Acres. At the suppression in 1538, it was valued at £277 3s. 4d. and was afterwards granted to the Mercer's company; and was totally destroyed by the great fire in 1666. The present hall and chapel occupying the site of the ancient hospital, were erected soon after the conflagration, and are situated between the Old Jewry and Ironmonger Lane. The front in Cheapside, which from the contiguity of dwelling houses, is almost the only part of the exterior that can be seen, presents a gorgeous arrangement of architecture and sculpture. The doorway exhibits an ornamented arch, with cherubim above, mantling the Virgin's head, which is the cognizance of the company, and is displayed upon the key-stone of the arch. Above is a cornice with brackets, sustaining a balcony, from the floor of which on each side rises an Ionic pilaster, supporting an entablature and open pediment; between the pilasters and the central window are the figures of Faith and Hope, in niches; and from a third niche over the entablature, protrudes the statue of Charity. This front was carefully restored, and the whole building repaired, about 1814. The chapel is at the extremity of the ante chapel; over which is the hall, a lofty apartment, handsomely pannelled, having Ionic pilasters, and various carvings in compartments. Above the screen is a full length portrait of Benjamin Morland; portraits of Thomas Papillon, Esq. and Rowland Wynne, Esq. masters of this company, are also in this apartment. In the committee room are portraits of Dean Colet and Sir Thomas Gresham. The Mercers' company consists of a principal and three other wardens, a court of assistants, and a livery. The arms are *gules, a demi virgin couped below the shoulders, issuing from clouds, vested and crowned with an eastern crown, her hair dishevelled, and wreathed round the temples with roses, all within an orle of clouds proper*. Motto, Honor Deo. The patroness being the Virgin Mary, it was formerly the custom when a member was elected to the civic chair, to have in the inauguration procession to Westminster, an open chariot, highly ornamented, in which was seated a beautiful virgin magnificently attired, her hair flowing in ringlets, and on her head a crown.

The Grocer's Company under the primitive name of Pepperers, existed long previously to the period of its incorporation in 1345; the charter has been several times confirmed, particularly by Henry VI. and Charles I. Amongst other privileges was the management of the King's beam at the weighing house, now disused. This company consists of a master, three wardens, fifty-two assistants, with an extensive livery, and bears for arms, *argent, semée of cloves, a chevron gules*. Crest, a loaded camel passant proper: the supporters griffins per fess gules and or; and the motto God grant grace. Patron St. Anthony.

Grocer's Hall is situated on the northern side of the Poultry within a court, and was rebuilt in 1802, from designs by *Levcron*; this building, in 1827, was found to be in such a state of dilapidation that it was obliged to be repaired. Here are portraits of Sir John Cutler, Bart., a remarkably fine and interesting picture; Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor in 1682, and Sir John Fleet, Lord Mayor in 1693. At the foot of the stairs are the arms of the company painted on glass by *Willement*.

The Linen Drapers' Company was incorporated in 1439, and is governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants. The Hall is situated in Throgmorton Street, near its junction with Broad Street, is a quadrangular building, enclosing a court surrounded by an arcade. The dining hall occupies the eastern side of the quadrangle; in this apartment are portraits of Henry Fitz Alwyn, first Mayor of London, and of Lord Nelson, by *Sir William Beechey*. In one of the windows are the arms of the company by *Willement*; the court room fitted up with great elegance, contains portraits of the Sovereigns from the time of William III.; that of George IV. is a repetition of *Sir Thomas Lawrence's* picture; of Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor in 1677, by *Gerard Voest*, and Mary Queen of Scots, and James her son, said to be by *Zuccherò*, but the identity of the picture is doubtful. In the ball room is a portrait of Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor in 1680, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*. Adjoining the building is a garden opened occasionally to the public. The arms of the Drapers' company are *azure, three clouds proper radiated in base*

or, surmounted by a triple crown of the last. Crest, on a mount vert a ram couchant, or attired sable; the supporters two lions pellette. Motto, Unto God only be honor and glory. Patroness the Virgin Mary.

The Fishmongers' Company, formed by the junction of the companies of salt and stock fishmongers, was incorporated in 1536. The salt fishmongers were incorporated in 1433, and the stock fishmongers in 1509, and before their union they had six halls, two in Thames Street, two in New Fish Street, and two in Old Fish Street. The Hall is now rebuilding, 1833, immediately at the foot of London Bridge. The following pictures belong to the company, the portraits of Admiral Earl St. Vincent, William the III. and his Queen Mary, the Margrave and Margravine of Anspach by *Romney*, and eight curious paintings of fish, grouped with much skill, and excellently colored; there is also a statue of Sir William Walworth. This company consists of a prime and five other wardens, a court of assistants and a livery; the arms are *azure, three dolphins naiant in pale, between two pair of lucies saltierwise proper, crowned or, on a chief gules, six keys in three saltiers, the ward ends upward*. Crest, two arms sustaining a crown; supporters, on the dexter side a merman armed, and on the sinister a mermaid holding a mirror in her left hand. Motto, All worship be to God only. Patron St. Peter.

The Goldsmiths' Company was incorporated in 1327, and afterwards confirmed in 1394, and in 1462, at which period was granted the privilege of inspecting, trying, and regulating all gold and silver wares. This company is governed by a prime and three other wardens, and a numerous court of assistants. The arms are *quarterly gules and azure, in the first and fourth a leopard's head, in the second and third a covered cup between two buckles, all or*. Crest, a demy goldsmith in the dress of Elizabeth's reign, in his dexter hand a pair of scales, and in his sinister an ingot; this is usually represented as lady of the same period. Supporters, unicorns or, armed crined and hooped argent; motto, *Justitia virtutum regina*. Patron St. Dunstan.

Goldsmith's Hall situated in Forster Lane, at the back of the Post Office, is now rebuilding from designs by *Hardwick*, in a very old style of architecture, with sculpture on the front by *Nixon*. In the dining hall on the eastern front will be five large windows, entirely filled with painted glass by *Willement*, the subjects chiefly *armorial*.

The following pictures are in the possession of the Goldsmith's Company; portraits of Sir Martin Bowes, Lord Mayor in 1545, said to be by *Holbein*, Sir Hugh Myddleton, bart., Sir Thomas Vyner, Lord Mayor in 1553, Charles Hosier, Esq., His Majesty, George 3rd; a large painting by *Hudson*, containing the portraits of six Lord Mayors all goldsmiths; viz, Sir Henry Marshall, 1745; William Benn, 1747; John Blachford, 1750; Robert Allsop, 1752; Edmund Ironside, and Sir Thomas Rawlinson, both in 1754, the former having died during his Mayoralty, they are represented seated at a table; there is also a picture of St. Dunstan.

In digging the foundation of the new hall, a small Roman altar was discovered, having on the front, a figure of Apollo in a Phrygian cap, holding in one hand a bow, and with the other drawing an arrow from his quiver, by his side sits a greyhound.

The Skinners Company was incorporated in 1327, and the charter was afterwards confirmed in 1438. This company is governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of about sixty assistants. The arms are *ermine, on a chief gules, three crowns or, with caps of the first*; crest, a leopard proper, gorged with a chaplet of laurel or; supported on the dexter by a leopard, and on the sinister, by a fox, each gorged with a chaplet of laurel. Motto, *To God only be all glory*. Patroness the Virgin Mary.

Skinners hall rebuilt about 1793, from designs by *Jupp*, is situated on Dowgate-hill; before the erection of the Mansion House several Lord Mayors resided in the old hall during their official supremacy; the general courts of the New East India Company were held here previously to 1720. In one of the rooms is a portrait of Sir Andrew Judde Lord in 1659.

The Merchant Tailor's Company, formerly denominated Tailors and Linen Armourers, was incorporated in 1466, and is governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants. The arms of this company are, *argent, a royal tent between two parliament robes gules lined ermine, the tent garnished or, tent staff and pennon of the last*; on a chief *azure, a lion passant guardant or*; crest, a holy lamb in glory proper, supporters, two camels or; motto, *Concordia parva res crescunt*. Patron, St. John the Baptist. Merchant Tailor's hall erected

soon after the great fire, but modernised about 1790, is situated in Threadneedle-street; the following portraits are in possession of this company; Henry the 7th presenting the charter of incorporation, attended by Archbishop Warham, Fox, bishop of Winchester, and Wiltongby Lord Brooke; Henry 8th, Charles 2nd, William 3rd, Queen Mary, and other sovereigns: Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor, in 1553; Sir Thomas Rowe, Lord Mayor in 1568; Sir William Turner, Lord Mayor in 1669; Sir Patience Ward, Lord Mayor in 1681; Sir William Pritchard, in Lord Mayor in 1683; Sir John Salter, Lord Mayor in 1741; and various other portraits.

The Haberdasher's Company was incorporated in 1447, and was anciently known by the name of Milainers, from dealing in merchandize imported from Milan in Italy. This company, governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants, bears for arms *barry nebule of six argent and azure, on a bend gules, a lion passant guardant or*. Crest, two arms issuing from clouds, holding a laurel wreath proper. Supporters, two Indian goats argent, attired and hooped or. Motto, *Serve and obey*. Patroness, St. Katharine. Haberdashers Hall stands in Maiden Lane, Wood Street; belonging to this company are the following portraits, King George 1st, George Prince of Wales, afterwards King George 2nd, Caroline his consort; Frederick Prince of Wales, when a youth, Augusta Princess of Wales, William Adams; Thomas George Knapp; Sir Hugh Hammersley, Lord Mayor in 1627; Thomas Alderse; William Jones; Robert Aske; Micajah Perry, Lord Mayor in 1739; and Sir George Whitmore, Lord Mayor, in 1631. There is also a small statue of Henry 8th; and a picture of the Wise Men's Offering.

The Salters' Company was incorporated in 1558, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants. The arms are, *per chevron azure and gules, three covered salts or, sprinkling salt*. Crest, a cubit arm issuing from clouds and holding a salt. Supporters, two others sable bezanty gorged with ducal coronets, and chained, or; Motto, *Sal sapit omnia*. Salters' Hall built about 1827, is situated in Oxford Court, St. Swithin's Lane, and contains portraits Charles 1st; John Ireland; William Robson; and Charpentier the painter.

The Ironmongers' Company was incorporated in 1454, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and about 100 assistants. The arms are *argent, on a chevron gules, three shackles or, between three steel, gads azure*. Crest, two scaly lizards combatant proper, chained and collared, or. Motto, *God is our strength*. Patron, St. Lawrence. Ironmongers' Hall is in Fenchurch Street, and was erected in 1748, from designs by *Thomas Holden*. In the court room are, portraits of Nicholas Leate, and John Child, a statue of Edward 4th, and over the chimney piece a view of Westminster bridge. In the dining hall is, a small whole length, in painted glass, of Sir Christopher Draper, Lord Mayor in 1586. There are also portraits of Mrs. Margaret Dare; Thomas Hallwood; Thomas Lewin; Ralph Handson; Sir Robert Jeffrey, Lord Mayor in 1686; Sir William Denham; Sir James Cambell, Thomas Michell; Rowland Heylyn; Thomas Tholrod; Thomas Belton; and Admiral Viscount Hood, by *Gainsborough*. In one of the rooms is a statue of Sir Robert Jeffrey.

The Vintners' Company was formerly denominated "Merchant Wine-tunners of Gascoyne", and was composed of two bodies, the Vintinarii, who were the importers of the wine, and the Tabernarii, who were the retailers of it. They were incorporated in 1437, and all the freemen of this company have the privilege of retailing wine without a licence. It is governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants. The arms are *sable, a chevron between three tuns argent*. Vintners' Hall is situated in Upper Thames Street, and contains the following pictures: St. Martin, the patron Saint of the company, dividing his cloak with the beggar; portraits of Charles 2nd, James 2nd, and his Queen Mary; Prince George of Denmark; John Wright; and Benjamin Kenton. This company has the privilege of keeping swans upon the river Thames.

The Clothworkers' Company was incorporated in 1482; and re-incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, whose charter was confirmed in 1634. This company is governed by a master, four wardens and a court of assistants; and bears for arms, *sable, a chevron ermine, between two habicks in chief argent, and a tezle, in base, slipped or*. Crest, on a mount vert, a ram statant, or; supporters two griffins or pelletté; motto, *My trust is in God, alone*. Patroness the Virgin Mary. Clothworkers' Hall is in Mincing lane, Fenchurch-street.

THE MINOR COMPANIES.

The Dyers' Company was incorporated in 1472, and is governed by two wardens, and a court of assistants. Amongst other privileges granted by the charter is that of keeping swans upon the river Thames. This was originally one of the twelve principal companies, but now ranks only as the thirteenth. Dyers' Hall is in Great Elbow Lane, Dowgate Hill. The arms of this company are *sable, a chevron engrailed between three madder bags argent, corded or*. Crest, three sprigs of the grain tree erect vert, fructed gules; supporters, two leopards rampant guardant argent, spotted with various colors, fire issuing from their ears and mouths proper, both ducally crowned or. Motto, *Da gloriam Deo*.

The Brewers' Company was incorporated in 1438, and the charter was confirmed by Edward 4th. It is governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants. The arms are *Gules, on a chevron argent between three saltiers of garbs, or, as many tuns sable, hooped of the third*. Crest, a demi Moorish woman, couped at the knees proper, her hair dishevelled or, habited sable fretty argent, her arms extended, holding in each hand three ears of barley, of the second. Motto, *In God is all our trust*. Brewers' Hall is on the north side of Addle Street, and contains portraits of James Kickson; Richard Platt; and dame Alice Owen. In the eastern window of the drawing room are the city arms, and St. Thomas a'Becketts', impaled with those of the see of Canterbury in painted glass.

Some small pieces of painted glass in the windows, on the north side, represent an ancient moated house, and the arms of the see of Canterbury, and of this company.

The Leathersellers' Company was incorporated in 1442, and by a grant from Henry 7th, the wardens were empowered to inspect sheep, lamb, and calf leather throughout the kingdom. This company is governed by a master, three wardens, and assistants. The arms are *argent, three bucks trippant regardant gules, attired and unguled sable*. Crest, a buck or, attired and unguled sable, supporters, dexter a buck as the last, and sinister, a ram of the first. Motto, *Soli Deo honor et gloria*. Since the hall has been pulled down; the meetings of this company are held in a house in Little St. Helens.

The Pewterers' Company was incorporated in 1474, and in 1534 the wardens were empowered by act of parliament to have the inspection of pewter in all parts of the kingdom. This company is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants. The arms are, *azure, on a chevron or, between three ancient alembics, as many roses gules, seeded of the second, barbed vert*. Crest, two arms holding a pewter dish. Supporters, two seahorses, per fess or and argent. Motto, *in God is all my trust*. Pewterers' Hall is in Lime Street.

The Barbers' company, formerly called Barber Surgeons, was incorporated in 1461. Originally, the arts of surgery and shaving were carried on in this city by the same person; in 1512 an act was passed to prevent any person besides barbers, from practising surgery within the city of London, and seven miles round, excepting those who were duly examined by the bishop of London or dean of St. Paul's; and such persons expert in surgery, as they should think proper to call to their assistance. Previously to this however, the business of the Barber and the profession of the Surgeon were separated, and the surgeons afterwards formed themselves into an independent company. In 1549 they were united into one corporate body, and by the same act, all persons practising the art of shaving, were strictly enjoined not to intermeddle with that of surgery, excepting as to the drawing of teeth. Thus this company obtained the name of Barber Surgeons, until 1744, when the surgeons applying to parliament to have this union dissolved, were formed into a distinct company; though the Barbers were left in possession of the hall and theatre. The barber's arms are *quarterly, first and fourth sable, a chevron between three flames argent, second and third, per pale argent and vert, a rose gules, regally crowned or, between the four quarters the cross of St. George charged with a lion of England, crest, the serpent Python*. Supporters, two lynxes proper, spotted with various colours, both ducally collared and chained argent. Motto, *De præscientia Dei*. This company is governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants. Barbers' hall is situated on the west side of Monkwell Street, and was erected within a few years after the great fire, the original building having been destroyed by it; the theatre of anatomy, built by Inigo Jones in 1636, escaped conflagration through being detached, but in 1783 it was pulled down, and three houses were afterwards erected on its site. In the court room is the celebrated

picture, by *Holbein*, of Henry VIII. delivering the charter of the Barber Surgeons to the court of assistants and company; this picture contains portraits of Dr. John Chamber, principal physician to the king, Dr. William Butts, also the king's physician and Dr. J. Alsop, who are on the right of the king; on his left are Thomas Vicary, J. Ayley, N. Symson, E. Harman, J. Monforde, J. Pen, N. Alcocke, R. Pereis, W. Tylly, and X. Samon. There are also portraits of King Charles II; Mr. Lisle, Barber Surgeon to that monarch; Sir John Frederick; Sir Charles Bernard, Surgeon to Queen Anne; Inigo Jones, by *Vandyck*; Ephraim Skinner; Edward Arris; and Sir Charles Scarborough, chief physician to Charles II, James II, and William III; John Paterson; and the Duchess of Richmond, said to be by *Sir Peter Lely*.

The Cutlers' company was incorporated 1417, it is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants. The arms are *gules, three pairs of swords in saltier argent, hilts and pommels or*. Crest, an elephant argent, with a castle on his back or. Supporters, two elephants argent. Motto, *Pour parvenir a bonne foy*. Cutlers' hall is in Cloak Lane.

The Bakers' company was incorporated in 1307; it is governed by a master, four wardens and assistants. Bakers' hall is in Harp Lane, and the arms of the company are *gules, a balance between three garbs or; on a chief Barry wavy of six argent and azure, the hand of justice glorified, and issuing out of clouds proper, holding a balance between two anchors of the second*. Crest, two arms holding a chaplet of wheat proper. Supporters, two stags attired or, each gorged with a chaplet of wheat proper. Motto, *Praise God for all*.

The Wax Chaudlers' company was incorporated in 1483; it is governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants. The arms are *azure, on a chevron argent between three mortcours or, as many roses gules, seeded of the third, barbed vert*. Crest, a maiden proper, kneeling, vested or, turned up ermine, in her hand a chaplet of flowers. Supporters, two unicorns gules, gorged with a chaplet of roses. Motto, *Truth is the light*. Wax Chandlers' hall is in Maiden Lane, Wood Street, nearly opposite to Haberdashiers' hall.

The Tallow Chandlers' company was incorporated in 1461, and is governed by a master, four wardens and assistants. The arms are *per fess azure and argent, a pale counterchanged, on every piece of the first, a dove of the second, with an olive branch in its mouth or*. Crest, a demi-angel holding the head of St. John the Baptist in a charger. Supporters, two angels proper, ducally crowned. Motto, *Ecce agnus Dei qui tollit peccata mundi*. Tallow Chandlers' hall is situated on Dowgate Hill.

The Armourers' and Braziers' company, originally consisted of armourers only, who were incorporated in 1423; the company is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants. The arms are *argent, on a chevron sable, a gauntlet between two pairs of swords in saltier of the first, hilts and pommels or, on a chief of the second, the shield and cross of St George. between two helmets proper, garnished or, impaling azure, on a chevron between two ewers in chief, and a three legged pot with two handles in base, or, three roses gules, seeded of the second, barbed vert*. Crest, a demi-man in armour, his beaver up, on his head a plume of three feathers, holding in his right hand a sword erect. Supporters, two men in complete armour, on their heads plumes of feathers, each holding in the exterior hand a sword. Motto, *We are one*. Armourers' hall is in Coleman Street; it contains a painting by *Northcote*, of the entry of Richard II. and Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV, into London.

The Girdlers' company was incorporated in 1449, and re-incorporated with the Pinuers and Wire Drawers in 1568. It is governed by a master, three wardens and assistants. The arms are *per fess azure and or, a pale counter changed, each piece of the first, charged with a gridiron of the second, the handles in chief*. Crest, a demi-figure of St. Lawrence holding in his right hand a gridiron, and in his left a book. Motto, *Give thanks to God*. Girdlers' hall, built in 1681, is situated in Basinghall Street.

The Butchers' company was incorporated in 1605, and is governed by a master, five wardens and assistants. The arms are *azure, two axes in saltier argent, handled or, between three bull's heads couped of the second, armed of the third, on a chief argent, a boar's head couped gules, between two black brushes vert*. Crest, a winged bull argent, over the head a circle of glory. Supporters, two winged bulls as the last. Motto, *Omnia subiecisti sub pedibus, oves et boves*. Butchers' hall is situated in Pudding Lane.

The Sadlers' company, incorporated in the reign of Edward I. is governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants. The arms are *azure, a chevron between three saddles or*. Crest, a horse bridled and saddled. Supporters, two horses bridled. Motto, *Our trust is in God*. Sadlers' hall is in Cheapside.

The Carpenters' company was incorporated in 1477, and is governed by a master, three wardens, and court of assistants. The arms are *Argent, a chevron engrailed between three pair of compasses expanded at the points sable*. Carpenters' hall is situated on the south-east side of Loudon Wall, and contains some curious carvings.

The Cordwainers', or Shoemakers' company was incorporated in 1410, and is governed by a master, four wardens, and court of assistants. The arms are *azure, a chevron or, between three goat's heads erased argent, attired of the second*. Crest, a goat's head erased argent, attired or. Cordwainers' hall is in Distaff Lane.

The Painter Stainers' company was incorporated in 1582, and is governed by a master, wardens, and a court of assistants. The arms are *quarterly, first and fourth azure, three escutcheons argent, second and third azure, a chevron between three phoenix' heads erased or*. Crest, a phoenix in flames. Supporters, two panthers argent, spotted with various colours, ducally crowned, collared and chained or. Motto, *Amor et obedientia*. Painter Stainers' hall is situated in Little Trinity Lane, on the site of the more ancient building which was destroyed in the great fire. Amongst various pictures belonging to this company are the following: St. Luke writing his gospel, *Van Somer*; Ruins, *Griffiere*; Reason governing strength, *Charles Catton, R. A.*; Art and Envy, *Hondius*; Landscape by *Lambert*, with figures by *Hogarth*; Live Fowl by *Barlow*; Sunset by *Robert Aggas*, with an ornamental tablatire above it by *Trevett*; Queen Anne, a medallion supported by boys, *Feilot*; the Fire of London by *Waggoner*; Charles the First, copied from Vandyke, by *Stone*; Queen Anne, *Dahl*; Charles II. and Catherine his Queen, two whole lengths, by *Huysman*; William III. *Sir Godfrey Kneller*; Camden, a member of this company in his tabard as Clarenceux King of Arms; and numerous other paintings.

The Curriers' Company, incorporated in 1605, is governed by a master, two wardens, and court of assistants. The arms are *sable, a cross engrailed or, between four pair of shaves in saltier argent, handles of the second*. Crest, two arms, holding a shave. Supporters, the dexter, a buck proper, attired and hooped or, the sinister, a goat argent, armed and hooped or. Motto, *Spes nostra Deus*. Curriers' hall is situated on the south side of London Wall.

The Masons' company was incorporated in 1411, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and court of assistants. The Marblers, another ancient fellowship, has long been united to this community. The arms are *azure, on a chevron between three towers argent, a pair of compasses of the first*. Crest, a tower as in the arms. Motto, *In the Lord is all our trust*. Masons' hall is in Mason's Alley, Basinghall Street.

The Plumbers' company, incorporated in 1611, is governed by a master, two wardens, and court of assistants. The arms are *or, on a chevron, between a plumber's mallet sable, and two plummetts azure, in chief, and a level of the second in base, two soldering irons in saltier between a cutting knife and a shave hook argent*. Crest, an angel with a sword in the right hand, and a balance in the left, standing on a triple fountain, with the words *Justitia et pax*. Motto, *In God is all our hope*. Plumber's hall is in Great Bush Lane, Cannon Street.

The Innholders' company incorporated in 1515, is governed by a master, three wardens, and court of assistants. The arms are *azure, a chevron, per pale and per chevron argent and gules counter-changed, between three garbs or, on a chief argent, St. Julian's cross sable*. Crest, an etoile of sixteen points or, issuing from clouds proper. Supporters, two horses regardant argent. Motto, *Hinc spes affluet*. Innholders hall is in Little Elbow Lane.

The Founders' company was incorporated in 1614, and has the power of searching all brass weights, and brass and copper wares within the City of London, and a circuit of three miles round it. This company is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants. The arms are *azure, a laver pot between two candlesticks or*. Crest, a fiery furnace, two hands issuing from the sinister side, holding a pair of closing tongs, taking hold of the melting pot in the furnace. Motto, *God the only founder*. Founders' hall is in Founders Court, Lothbury.

The Poulterers' company was incorporated in 1504, and is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants. The arms are *argent, on*

a chevron between three storks azure, as many swans proper. Crest, on a mural coronet, a stork with wings expanded. Supporters, two pelicans vulning themselves. This company has no hall.

The Cooks' company incorporated in 1480, is governed by a master, wardens, and assistants. The arms are *argent, a chevron engrailed, gules between three columbines proper*. Crest, a pheasant. Supporters, a buck and a hind, each vulned with an arrow. Motto, *Vulnerati non vieti*. The hall has been destroyed by fire.

The Coopers' company was incorporated in 1501, and in the succeeding reign was empowered to search and gauge all ale, beer, and soap vessels within the City of London and two miles round its suburbs. This company is governed by a master, three wardens and assistants, and bears for arms *gyronny of eight sable and gules on a chevron between three annulets or, a croze between two axes azure, on a chief vert, three lilies argent*. Crest, a demi heathcock with wings expanded azure, powdered with annulets or, in his beak a lily. Supporters two camels gules, bridled or, powdered with annulets, of the last. Motto *Love as brethren*. Coopers' hall is in Basinghall-street.

The Bricklayers' and Tilers' company incorporated in 1568, is governed by a master, two wardens, and assistants. The arms are *azure, a chevron or, in chief a fleur de lis argent between two brick axes paleways, and a bundle of laths in base or*. Crest, an arm vested and cuffed, holding a brick axe. Motto, *In God is all our trust*. Bricklayers' hall built in 1627, is in Leadenhall-street.

The Bowyers' company incorporated in 1620, is governed by a masters two wardens, and assistants. The arms are *sable, on a chevron between three floats, as many mullets or*. Crest, three long bows interlaced, one erect and two in saltier. This company has no hall.

The Fletchers' or Arrow makers are a company by prescription, and bear for arms *azure, a chevron between three arrows or, headed and feathered argent*. Crest, a demi angel with wings endorsed, holding a bundle of golden arrows. This company is governed by two wardens and assistants, but has no hall.

The Blacksmiths' company incorporated in 1578, is governed by a master, three wardens, and court of assistants. The arms are *sable, a chevron or, between three hammers argent, handled and ducally crowned of the second*. Crest, a phoenix with wings endorsed, firing herself with sun beams. Motto, *By hammer and hand all arts do stand*. Blacksmiths' hall stood on Lambert-hill.

The Joiners' company, incorporated in 1569, and governed by a master, two wardens, and assistants, bears for arms *gules, a chevron argent, between two pair of compasses in chief extended at the points and a sphere in base or, on a chief of the last a pale azure, between roses of the first, seeded of the third barbed vert; on the pale an scallop shell of the second*. Crest, a demi savage proper, wreathed about the head and waist with leaves vert, in his right hand a spear or, headed argent. Supporters, two naked boys proper, the dexter holding in his hand a female figure, crowned with a mural coronet; the sinister, holding a square. Motto, *Join truth with trust*. Joiners hall was burnt down in 1811.

The Weavers' company was incorporated as early as the reign of Henry I. and is supposed to have been the first incorporated of all the city companies. It is governed by two bailiffs, two wardens, and bears for arms *azure, on a chevron argent, between three leopards heads, each having in the mouth a shuttle or, as many roses gules seeded of the third, barbed vert*. Crest, a leopard's head or, ducally crowned gules, in his mouth a shuttle of the first. Supporters, two vyverns with wings endorsed ermine purfled or, on each wing a rose gules, seeded or, barbed vert. Motto, *Weave truth with trust*. Weavers' hall is in Basinghall-street.

The Woolmen are only a fraternity by prescription, and have no hall. The company is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms *gules, a wool-pack argent*.

The Scriveners' company incorporated in 1616, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants. The arms are *azure, an eagle with wings expanded or, standing on a book in base fess ways gules, close clasped and garnished of the second, holding in his mouth a penner and inkhorn, sable, stringed of the third*. Crest, an arm issuing from the clouds, in the hand a pen as if writing on the wreath. Motto, *Scribere Scientis*. The Scriveners had formerly a hall in Noble-street, but being much reduced in circumstances they sold it to the Company of Coach makers, in whose possession it still remains.

The Fruiterer's company incorporated in 1605, is governed by a master, two wardens, and assistants. The arms are *azure, on a mount vert, the tree of Paradise environed with a serpent between Adam and Eve all proper*. Motto, *Arbor vitæ Christus*. This company has no hall.

The Plasterers' company was incorporated in 1501, and the charter was confirmed in 1667. It is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *azure, on a chevron engrailed or, a rose seeded and barbed, between two fleurs de lis of the first, in chief, two plasterers' hammers argent handled or, and a trowel argent, in base a treble flat brush of the last handled of the second.* Crest, a dexter arm habited, holding in the hand a hammer. Supporters, two griffins vert, beaked sable, winged gules. Motto, Let brotherly love continue. Plasterers' hall is in Addle Street.

The Stationers' company, incorporated in 1557, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms *azure, on a chevron or between three bibles fessways gules, garnished, leaved, and clasped of the second, an eagle rising, enclosed by two roses seeded and barbed proper; in chief the Holy Ghost* Crest, an eagle rising within a glory. Supporters, angels with trumpets. Motto, Verbum Domini manet in æternum. Stationers' hall is situated in Stationers' Court, Ludgate Street, and was erected soon after the great fire, by which the former building was destroyed. It was modernized in 1800. Amongst the pictures belonging to this company are the following: King Alfred dividing his last loaf with the pilgrim, by West; Mary Queen of Scots escaping from Lochleven Castle, *Graham*; and portraits of Alderman Boydell, Mayor in 1792, by *Graham*; Tycho Wing, the almanac maker, Matthew Prior, Bishop Hoadley, Sir Richard Steele, Sir Richard Domville, Bart. William Bowyer, Robert Nelson, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*; Andrew Strachan, and his father William Strachan; there is also a bust of William Bowyer the younger. In the dining hall is a large window filled with painted glass, in two compartments of which are the arms and crest of the company.

The Embroiderers' company, incorporated in 1531, is governed by two wardens and assistants, and bears the arms, *paly of six argent and azure, on a fess gules between three lions of England, two brooches in saltier, between us many trundlers or.* Crest, a dove displayed argent, encircled with glory proper. Supporters, two lions or. Motto, Omnia de super. Embroiderers' hall is in Gutter Lane, Cheapside.

The Upholders' company, incorporated in 1627, is governed by a master, three wardens and assistants, and bears for arms *sable, three sparvers ermine, lined azure, garnished or, in base a lamb couchant argent.* This company has no hall.

The Musicians' company, incorporated in 1604, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *azure, a swan with wings expanded argent, within a double tressure flory counter flory or, on a chief gules, two lions of England, and between them a pale of the third, charged with a rose seeded and barbed proper.* Crest, a golden lyre. This company has no hall.

The Turners' company, incorporated in 1604, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *azure, a Katherine wheel between two columns or, in chief a regal crown proper, in base an axe argent handled of the second, lying fessways, the blade downward.* Crest, St. Katherine, in her right hand a wheel and in her left a sword, the point resting on the wreath. Motto, By faith I obtain. Turners' hall is on College Hill.

The Basketmakers' company is one by prescription, and is governed by two wardens and assistants. The arms are *azure, three baskets in pale argent, between a prime and an iron on the dexter, and a cutting knife and an outsticker on the sinister of the second.* Crest, a cradle, and a child, rocked at the head by a girl, and at the foot by a boy. Motto, Let us love one another. This company has no hall.

The Glaziers' company was incorporated in 1637, and bear for arms, *argent, two grozing irons in saltier between four closing nails sable; on a chief gules, a lion of England.* Crest, a lion's head erased or, between two wings expanded azure. Supporters, two boys, each holding a torch proper. Motto, Lucem tuam da nobis o Deus. The hall in Kerion Lane was destroyed in the great fire.

The Horners' or Bottle Makers company, incorporated in 1638, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *argent, on a chevron between three leather bottles sable, as many bugle horns, stringed, of the first.* This company has no hall.

The Farriers' company, incorporated in 1673, is governed by a master, three wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *argent, three horse shoes sable pierced of the field.* Crest, an arm issuing from clouds on the sinister side, holding in the hand a hammer, ducally crowned all proper. Supporters, two horses argent. Motto, Vi et virtute. The Farriers have no hall.

The Paviers' company is one by prescription only; it is governed by a master, three wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *argent, a chevron between three flagstones sable.* Crest, an arm embowed, holding a pick axe proper. Motto, God can raise to Abraham children of stones. This company has no hall.

The Lorimers' company, though very ancient, was not incorporated till 1712; it is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants. The arms are *azure, on a chevron argent, between three manage bits or, as many bosses sable.* This company has no hall.

The Apothecaries' company was originally incorporated with the Grocers in 1606, but had a distinct charter granted in 1617; this company is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *azure, Apollo with his head radiant, in his sinister hand a bow, in his dexter an arrow, all or, supplanting Python argent.* Crest, a rhinoceros proper. Supporters, two unicorns. Motto, Opiferaque per orbem dicor. Apothecaries' hall, situated in Water Lane, Blackfriars, was built about the year 1670, and contains the following portraits: Robert Gower, Sir Benjamin Rawlings, Peter Guelsthorp, Henry Smith, William Prowting, Gideon de Lanne, Dr. George Pile, Sir John Clerke, John Lorimer, King James I. Charles I. William III. and Queen Mary, John Allen, Joseph Higden, both by *Pine*.

The Shipwrights' company existed by prescription many years before its incorporation in 1605. It is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *azure, Noah's ark or, on a chief argent, the cross of St. George charged with a lion of England.* Crest, the ark, on the top the dove with an olive branch. The hall which stood at Ratcliffe Cross has been pulled down.

The Spectacle-makers' company, incorporated in 1630, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *argent, three pair of spectacles vert garnished or.* Motto, A blessing to the aged. This company has no hall.

The Clock-makers' company, incorporated in 1632, is governed by a master, wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *sable, a table clock or.* Crest, a sphere or. Supporters, time, and an emperor in his regalia all proper. Motto, Tempus rerum imperator. There is no hall belonging to this company.

The Glovers' company, incorporated in 1638, is governed by a master, four wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *per fess sable and argent, a pale counter charged, on each piece of the first a ram salient of the second; armed and unguled or.* Crest, a ram's head issuing from a basket argent, between two wings expanded gules. Glovers' hall in Beech Lane having gone to decay, was converted into tenements.

The Comb-makers' company, incorporated in 1636, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *azure, a lion passant guardant between three combs or.* Crest, on a mount an elephant standing against a tree all proper. This company has no hall.

The Felt or Hat-makers' company, originally united with that of the Haberdashers', recovered a distinct charter of incorporation in 1604. This company, which has no hall, is governed by a master, four wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *argent, a dexter hand couped at the wrist gules, between two hat bands nowed azure, in chief a hat sable banded of the third.* Crest, an arm embowed proper, holding in the hand a hat sable banded azure.

The Frame-work Knitters company, incorporated in 1663, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *argent, a knitting frame sable garnished or.* Supporters, a student of the university of Cambridge; a woman, in her dexter hand a knitting needle, and in the sinister a piece of worsted knit gules. Motto, Speed, strength and truth united. This company has no hall.

The Silk Throwers' company, incorporated in 1630, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *argent, three bundles of silk in fess sable, on a chief azure a silk throwers' mill or.* Crest, a mulberry tree, with silk worms variously dispersed all proper. Supporters, two janissaries habited proper, each having a hank of silk hanging over the exterior arm. Motto, God in his least creatures. This company has no hall.

The Silkmen's company, incorporated in 1631, is under the direction of a governor and assistants, and bears for arms, *argent, a ship of three masts in full sail on the sea, all proper, on a chief or, a bale of silk corded proper, between two bundles of silk pendant of the last.* This company has no hall.

The Pin-makers' company, incorporated in 1636, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants. On the seal of this company is represented a demi queen, couped below the waist, and vested in regal robes; on her head a crown, composed of fleurs de lis, and the motto *Virginitas et unitas nostra fraternitas*. Pin-makers' hall is in Pinners'-hall Court, Old Broad Street.

The Needle-makers' company, incorporated in 1656, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *vert, three needles in fess argent, each ducally crowned or*. Crest, a Moor's head couped at the shoulders in profile proper, wreathed about the temples argent. Supporters, a man and woman wreathed round the waist with leaves, all proper; in the woman's dexter hand a needle argent. This company has no hall.

The Gardeners' company, incorporated in 1616, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *In a landscape, variegated with flowers, a man vested round his loins with linen, digging with a spade all proper*. Crest, a basket of fruit proper. Motto, *Amor vitæ Christus*. This company has no hall.

The Soap-makers' company, incorporated in 1638, is under the government of a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *azure, a dolphin naiant, between three eel spears or*. Crest, a tree proper enfiled with a ducal coronet or. Motto, *Deus rexque secundum*. This company has no hall.

The Tin-plate Workers', incorporated in 1670, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, but has no hall. The arms are, *sable, a chevron or between three lamps argent garnished or, illuminated proper*. Crest, a globular ship lantern ensigned with a regal crown all proper. Motto, *Amore sitis uniti*.

The Wheelwrights' company, incorporated in 1670, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *gules, a chevron between three wheels or, on a chief argent an axe fess-ways proper*. Crest, a dexter arm embowed, vested and cuffed, holding in the hand a mallet. Supporters, two horses argent. Motto, *God grant unity*. There is no hall belonging to this company.

The Distillers' company, incorporated in 1638, is governed by a master, three wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *azure, a fess wavy argent, in chief the sun in splendour, in base a still double armed or, on a fire proper, with two worms and bolt receivers of the second*. Crest, a garb environed with a vine fructed all proper. Supporters, a Russian habited proper, and an Indian wreathed about the temples, and vested round the waist with feathers of various colors; in his hand a bow, and at his back a quiver of arrows all proper. Motto, *Drop as rain, distil as due*. This company has no hall.

The Hat-band-makers' company, incorporated in 1638, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, but has no hall. The arms are, *azure, on a chevron between three hat-bands or, as many merlions sable*.

The Patten-makers' company, incorporated in 1670, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *gules, on a chevron argent between three pattens or, tied of the second, the ties lined azure, two cutting knives conjoined sable*. Crest, a patten as before. Motto, *Recipiunt fæminæ sustentacula nobis*. This company has no hall.

The Glass Sellers' company, incorporated in 1664, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, but has no hall. This company bears a device, but has not any arms.

The Tobacco-pipe-makers' company, incorporated in 1663, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *argent, on a mount in base three plants of tobacco growing and flowering all proper*. Crest, a demi-Moor; in his right hand a tobacco-pipe, and in his left a roll of tobacco. Supporters two Moors, wreathed about the loins with leaves of tobacco. Motto, *Let brotherly love continue*. This company has no hall.

The Coach and Harness-makers' company, incorporated in 1671, is governed by a master, three wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *azure, a chevron between three coaches or*. Crest, Phæbus driving the chariot of the sun, drawn by four horses argent. Supporters, two horses argent, harnessed and bridled sable studded or, on each of their heads a plume of feathers or, argent, azure, and gules. Motto, *Surgit post nubila Phæbus*. Coach-makers' hall is in Noble Street, Falcon Square.

The Gun-makers' company, incorporated in 1638, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, but has no hall. The arms are, *argent, two guns in saltier, in chief the letter G, and in*

base V sable, each regally crowned, on the dexter side in fess a barrel, and on the sinister three balls all of the second.

The Gold and Silver Wire Drawers' company, incorporated in 1623, and re-incorporated in 1693, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, but has no hall. The arms are *azure, on a chevron between two coppers in chief or, and in base two points in saltier argent, and a drawing iron between two rings sable*. Crest, two arms embowed, vested and cuffed, holding between their hands an engrossing block. Motto, *Amicitiam trahit amor*.

The Long Bow-string makers' company is one by prescription, and is under the direction of two wardens and assistants, but has no hall. The arms are, *azure, a hank of bowstring in pale or, on a chief argent three bows*. Crest, a man vested, shooting with a bow and arrow. Motto, *Nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo*.

The Card-makers' company, incorporated in 1629, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, but has no hall. The arms of this company are, *gules, on a cross argent between the four are cards proper, a lion passant guardant of the first*. Crest, an armed arm holding in the hand an ace of hearts all proper. Supporters, two men in complete armour proper, on each a sash gules.

The Fan-makers' company, incorporated in 1709, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms *or, a fan displayed with a mount of various devices in colors, the sticks gules; a chief per pale gules and azure, on the dexter side a shaving iron over a bundle of fan-sticks tied together or, on the sinister a framed saw in pale of the last*. Crest, a hand couped proper, holding a fan displayed or. Motto, *Arts and trade united*. This company has no hall.

The Wood-mongers' company was incorporated in 1606, but in 1668, the members of it surrendered their charter. They have no hall. The armorial bearings of this company are, *gules, a sword erect argent, hilt and pommel or, enfiled with a ducal coronet of the last, between two flaunches of the second, each charged with a faggot proper*. Crest, on a mount vert, a grove of trees proper, from which is issuing a lion or. Motto, *Vis unita fortior*.

The Starch-makers' company, incorporated in 1622, is governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, and bears for arms, *azure, two garbs in saltier or, on a chief gules a lion of England*. Crest, a woman vested couped below the waist, her hair dishevelled, all within a chaplet composed of ears of wheat. Supporters, a man vested, holding in his right hand a hammer, and Plenty with a cornucopia in her left hand. This company has no hall.

The company of Fishermen was incorporated in 1687, but has neither hall nor arms.

The Parish Clerks', incorporated in 1233, by the name of the fraternity of St. Nicholas, were re-incorporated in 1611, and confirmed in 1636; this company, consisting of all the parish clerks within the bills of mortality, is governed by a master, two wardens, and assistants. The arms are, *azure, a fleur de lis or, on a chief gules, a leopards head between two closed song books of the second, stringed vert*. Crest, a cubit arm, holding in the hand a music book open. Motto, *Unitas societatis stabilitas*. Parish Clerks' hall in Wood Street, contains the portrait of William Roper, and in a painted glass window, David playing on his harp, St. Cecilia at the organ, the arms of Charles II. and portraits of John Clarke, and Stephen Peckhurst.

The Carmen were incorporated in 1606, with the fraternity of fullers, under the appellation of woodmongers, but the latter throwing up their charter in 1668, the carmen were re-appointed a fellowship of the city, and bear for arms those of the City of London: they are governed by a master, two wardens and assistants, but have no hall.

The Porters were constituted a company in 1646, consisting of tackle and ticket porters. The city arms is their armorial badge, and their Hall is on St. Mary's Hill, near Billingsgate. The governor of this fellowship is an Alderman.

The Watermen's company, incorporated in 1556, is governed by eleven overseers, seven auditors, five comptrollers, and thirty assistants, and bears for arms, *barry wavy of six argent and azure, on the middle bar a boat or, on a chief of the second, two oars in saltier of the third, between two cushions of the first, tasselled or*. Crest, a hand holding a golden oar. Supporters, two dolphins azure finned or. Motto, *Jussu superiorum*. Watermen's hall is on St. Mary's Hill.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The City of London returns four members to parliament, a privilege conferred in the reign of Henry II. when the right of election was vested in the Livery. It consists of the whole space contained within the exterior boundaries of the Liberties of the City of London, including the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple. The present members are George Grote, Esq. Alderman Matthew Wood, George Lyall, Esq. and George Crawford, Esq.

The Borough of Finsbury sends two members to parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1832. It consists of the Parishes of St. Luke, St. George the Martyr, St. Giles's in the Fields, St. George's Bloomsbury, St. Mary, Stoke Newington, and St. Mary, Islington, The Liberties of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, Ely Rents, Ely Place, the Rolls, Glass-house Yard, and the Charter House; Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn; the parish of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell, excepting that part which is situated to the north of the parish of Islington; those parts of the parishes of St. Sepulchre and St. Andrew Holborn, and of Furnival's Inn and Staple Inn, which are situated without the Liberty of the City of London. The present members are the Right Hon. Robert Grant, Judge Advocate General, and Robert Spankie, Esq.

The Borough of the Tower Hamlets returns two members to parliament, agreeably to the Reform Bill of 1832; it consists of the several divisions of the Liberty of the Tower, and the Tower division of Ossulston Hundred of the County of Middlesex. The present members are Stephen Lushington, Esq. L.L.D. and William Clay, Esq.

The City of Westminster returns two members to parliament, which privilege was conferred in the reign of Edward VI. when the right of election was vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. It consists of the City and Liberties of Westminster, and the Duchy Liberty. The present Members are Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. and Lieutenant Colonel De Lacy Evans.

The Borough of Mary-le-bone returns two members to parliament, agreeably to the Reform Bill of 1832; it consists of the parishes of St. Mary-le-bone, St. Pancras, and Paddington. The present members are Sir William Horne, Attorney General, and Sir Samuel St. Swithin Burden Whalley.

THE INNS OF COURT AND CHANCERY.

Inns of court are so called from being places of study, preparatory to practising in the courts of law, which were anciently held in the hall or court of the royal palace. Inns of Chancery were appropriated to such clerks as chiefly studied the form of writs, which was the province of the cursitors, who are officers of chancery, and such as belong to the courts of common pleas and king's bench. These societies are divided into four ranks, benchers, outer barristers, inner barristers, and students. The four inns of court are, the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.

Of the ancient buildings of the Inner Temple, the only part remaining is the church. This was founded by the Templars in the reign of Henry II. upon the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, which was the general plan of all their churches, and was consecrated by Heraclius Patriarch of Jerusalem in 1185. The western part, or nave, is circular, about 57 feet diameter, of curious construction, and singular elegance of design. Upon the pavement is laid two distinct series of statues, four in one, five in the other series, these are of very remote sculpture, may be called excellent, the costume and armour in fine preservation; they are monumental figures of Geoffrey de Mandeville, ob. 1148, William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, ob. 1216, Robert Ros, ob. 1215, William Plantagenet, ob. 1256, and others whose names are not known: the attitudes of the figures are much varied, and some are represented in a way no where else to be met with. The choir, proceeding from the eastern side of the nave, to which it in a manner forms a part, is in the early pointed style of architecture, and is divided into a spacious centre with its aisles; it is in length 87 feet, and in breadth 58 feet, and contains several very curious monuments. The arch of entrance on the western front is particularly grand, having on each side clustered pillars, with enriched capitals; it is in excellent preservation.

The old hall of the Temple, which was a later structure than the church, and supposed, by Dugdale, from the form of the windows, to have been of the time of Edward III. was pulled down to make room for the present substantial fabric, about the reign of Henry VIII. Although a fine room, it is comparatively small, ornamented with emblematical paintings, by Sir James Thornhill, and contains

portraits of the celebrated judge Lyttleton, who died in 1481, and of his commentator Coke, a distinguished lawyer in the reign of Charles I. besides portraits of other celebrated judges. In the Inner Temple is a good library, and other buildings, consisting of several courts or squares, all surrounded by houses or chambers well inhabited. A beautiful garden on the Thames side is laid out with taste, and kept in perfect order; hence the view both up and down the river is interesting. The various divisions of the buildings in the Temple, retain the names of their founders; others are denominated from their vicinity to the principal offices, as the King's Bench Walk, near the King's Bench office; Church-yard court, adjoining the church-yard, &c. Allhallows, Candlemas, and Ascension day were anciently kept at this house with great splendour, when dancing, music, &c. were conducted by a master of the Revels. The steward, whose province it was to provide for these entertainments, was by his office an esquire, and entitled to wear a gold chain of the value of 100 marks. The arms of the Templars were argent, a cross gules on the nombril a holy lamb, but the society of the inner Temple now bear on a shield or, a pegasus gules.

The society of the Middle Temple consists of benchers, or such as have been readers, anciently called apprentices of the law, members, barristers, and students. The government of the society is vested in the benchers, whose general meetings to transact business, are dignified with the name of parliaments, and are held with much formality. The officers are a treasurer, a sub-treasurer, steward, chief butler, two porters, &c. The principal building of importance in the Middle Temple, is the great hall, completed in 1572, in the treasurership of Edmund Plowden, but the screen at the lower end was not put up till 1574; the latter was erected by contribution from the benchers, barristers, and members. This hall is the largest and finest room in any of the Inns of court, being 100 feet long, including a passage, 44 feet wide, and in height upwards of 60 feet. The roof is constructed of timber, and the enrichments of the interior are in a style of correspondent grandeur. The windows contain the armorial bearings of nearly two hundred members of the society, amongst them several of royal and noble rank; a great oriel window at the western end, has an uncommonly rich effect. Along the sides of the hall which are panelled with oak to a considerable height, are the arms of the readers, from the time of Richard Swaine in 1597, amounting to nearly three hundred in number. The oldest date to the arms in the windows is 1540, one of those which were removed from the hall which formerly stood on the same site. Some of the later arms are the work of Pearson. The hall also contains bronzed busts of the twelve Cæsars, and full length portraits of Charles I. and his equerry, King Charles II. King James II. King William III. Queen Anne, and King George II. The gallery at the lower end of the hall is of oak, and highly enriched with carving, both on the Doric pilasters and pedestals; the panels in the intercolumniations are also carved in bold relief. In the gallery are suits of ancient armour, with several morions and weapons carefully arranged. The oak tables and benches of the hall are very massive. Here were held the great feasts and Christmassings for which the Inns of court were formerly celebrated. One of the yearly festivals is particularly described in Gerard Legh's *accidence of armoury*; they sometimes lasted several days, and on each day the ceremony differed. In the parliament chamber are painted all the arms of the treasurers; and here is also some fine carving by *Grinling Gibbons*. The chief entrance to the Middle Temple is by a gatehouse, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in the Ionic order. The Middle temple consists of several courts or squares, a very good library, besides gardens, a fountain, &c. Shakspeare, from tradition, made the Temple garden the scene of the origin of the badges of the white and red roses, the distinction of the houses of York and Lancaster; vide 1st part Hen. 4. act 2. sc. 4.

To the Inner and Middle Temple anciently belonged five Inns of chancery: Strand Inn, which was destroyed at the building of Somerset House, Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, New Inn, and Lyon's Inn. There are no records which fix any certain date to the foundation of these Inns of chancery: Clifford's Inn, adjoining St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street, is of very considerable antiquity. The society is governed by a principal and twelve rulers. Their arms are those of the founder, *Chequy or and azure, a fess and border gules*. It has three entrances, one in Fleet-street, another in Fetter-lane, and a third through Serjeant's Inn. The hall, a moderate sized room, contains an old chest, in which are kept the institutions of the society. In this hall Sir Matthew Hale and the judges sat after the great fire of London, to settle the differences regarding the

several divisions of property; the speedy rebuilding of the City is in a great measure owing to the great care which they used, and to the judgment they showed in the affair.

Lyon's Inn, between Holywell-street and Wych-street consists of one small square only, with a hall in the south western angle, which was erected in the year 1700. Its government was originally vested in a treasurer and twelve ancients: the arms are *chequy or and argent, a lion rampant sable*.

St. Clement's Inn, near St. Clement's Church in the Strand, occupies three courts. The hall fills the southern side of the middle court: it is a well proportioned room, and contains a portrait of Sir Matthew Hale. The device of the society is an anchor without a stock, surmounted by the letter C. In the middle of the garden which adjoins that of the New Inn, is a sun dial, supported by the figure of an African kneeling, presented by Lord Clare to the society; it attracts much attention.

New Inn is the only law seminary remaining in the possession of the Middle Temple. It stands contiguous to Clement's Inn on the west: the buildings occupy three sides of a square; the garden which is a large plot of ground, surrounded by iron palisades, is laid out in pleasant walks, and is common to both societies. The hall stands at the south eastern angle. The site of the New Inn about the year 1485, was occupied as a common hostelry for travellers, and was called from its sign "Our Lady Inn." It became an Inn for students of the law, according to tradition, upon the removal of students from the Inn of Chancery, formerly situated in Sea-coal-lane, called St. George's Inn. The armorial ensigns of New Inn are, *vert, a lilly pot argent*.

Strand Inn, or Chester's Inn, was a house of chancery belonging to the Middle Temple, which stood near the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand, and together with that building and several others, was destroyed on the building of Somerset-house in the Strand. It is sometimes confounded with the house of the bishops of Chester, which stood near the same spot; but the latter was commonly called Lichfield and Coventry's Inn, or London Lodgings, and was originally built by Walter Langton, bishop of Chester, and treasurer of England in the reign of Edward I. In the high street near the Strand, stood a cross of stone, against the bishop of Chester's house, at which the justices itinerant sat, without London, in the year 1291, and at other times.

Lincoln's Inn, one of the principal Inns of court, occupies a large plot of ground on the western side of Chancery, or *Chancellor's-lane*, nearly in the centre of the metropolis, and was founded partly on the ruins of a convent of black or preaching friars, which anciently fronted Holborn; and partly on the site of the house and garden of the the bishop of Chichester. The hall was founded in 1506; but the louver or lantern was not erected till 1552: on the outside of it were placed in lead, the arms of Lacy, earl of Lincoln, together with those of Quincy, and of the earl of Chester. The noble gate-house was erected in 1518; and towards this part Sir Thomas Lovell, the founder of Holywell nunnery, formerly a member of this society, but then treasurer of the household to King Henry VII. was a benefactor. The timber used for it was brought by water from Henley upon Thames; and the brick and tile used, were dug from the Coneygarth, lying on the western side of the house adjoining to Lincoln's-Inn Fields. In 1542 Chancery-lane was paved with stone, at the expence of the society, as far as the extent of their own house and garden; and in 1555, a walk under the trees in the Coneygarth was made. Lincoln's-Inn chapel, designed by *Inigo Jones*, was erected in the reign of James I. It is reared on pillars and arches, which form an open walk beneath the chapel; the windows are painted with representations of prophets, apostles, &c.; the edifice is 67 feet long, by 41 feet wide, but is not be commended for its architecture.

The buildings which comprise the ancient part of Lincoln's Inn adjoin Chancery-lane, and are approached by the great gate house; the more modern part which occupies the greatest extent, lies to the north and south, and consists of the new square, or Searle's Court, and the stone buildings: Searle's Court received that name from Henry Searle, a benchler, whose property it was, about 1697. His arms, with those of the Inn, are in one corner of the square. The stone buildings are situated towards the northern end of Chancery-lane, fronting the west. This range is part only of a plan for re-building the whole Inn, which has never been completed. In front is a spacious garden. The terrace walk, erected in 1663, forms a fine promenade, having a view of Lincoln's Inn Square, one of the largest in Europe, originally laid out by *Inigo Jones*, by a commis-

sion from the king, issued in 1618, and entrusted to the care of the lord chancellor Bacon, the earl of Arundel, &c. Several of the ancient houses remain in this square, particularly Lindisey house, afterwards the mansion of the duke of Ancaster. Lincoln's-Inn library, situated in the stone buildings, contains many very fine and curious manuscripts, removed in 1787 from the old library, and great part of which were bequeathed to the society by Sir Matthew Hale. The keys of the presses in the library are kept by the master, who is chosen annually by the benchers from their own body, and the manuscripts cannot be viewed without an order from one of the masters of the bench.

Thaive's Inn is a court adjoining the parish church of St. Andrew Holborn. It was granted in the reign of Edward VI. to the benchers of Lincoln's-Inn, for the use of students at law, which society soon afterwards constituted it one of their Inns of chancery, and vested the government in a principal and fellows, who were to pay as an acknowledgment to the mother house an annual rent. The members are allowed the same privileges for the admission of students into Lincoln's-Inn, as were enjoyed by the members of Furnival's Inn.

Furnival's Inn is situated in Holborn, between Brook-street and Leather-lane, and occupies one square or court. This society was governed by a principal and twelve ancients. Their arms are *argent, a bend between six martlets within a border gules*.

Gray's Inn, the fourth and last Inn of court, stands on the northern side of Holborn, and extends from Gray's-Inn Lane a considerable distance westward. It consists of two large squares or courts, besides a third facing the principal entrance to the gardens. The hall and chapel occupy the southern side of the largest court; the former is a well proportioned apartment, having an open worked timber roof, and windows richly decorated with armorial bearings. The chapel stands on the site of an ancient structure, called the chapel of Portpole. In 1592, a sum of money was contributed by the members of the society, towards building a gate house in Holborn, which was soon afterwards erected. The gardens, for which this Inn of court is still celebrated, are very large, and were planted in the reign of Elizabeth, when Mr. Bacon, afterwards lord Verulam, as treasurer of the society, allowed a sum for planting elm trees in them; and it was ordered that a new rail, and quickset hedges, should be set upon the upper long walk. The arms of the society are *sable, a griffin segreant or*.

Staple Inn stands on the southern side of Holborn, and is one of the two Inns of chancery belonging to Gray's-Inn; it consists of two large courts surrounded with buildings. The first court adjoining Holborn is of great age, and towards the street extends a considerable length. Great part of the second court was rebuilt about 1720, and it contains also a garden. The Hall of this Inn, which separates the two squares, is a large handsome room; in the windows are some coats of arms of former members of the society. Here are also some old portraits, and busts of the twelve Cæsars on brackets. The arms of Staple Inn are *vert, a wool pack argent*.

Bernard's Inn is situated at a short distance from Staple Inn in the same street, and consists of two courts, surrounded by chambers. The hall of this Inn contains a few portraits of eminent lawyers, and the windows are decorated with armorial bearings. In the second square is a small garden, and an access to Fetter-lane. The government of Bernard's Inn was vested in a principal and twelve ancients, besides the gentlemen of the house. Their arms were *party per pale indented ermine and sable, a chevron fretted or and gules*.

Besides the Inns of court and chancery, there are other Inns appropriated to the use of the judges of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, Barons of the Exchequer, and Serjeants at Law: two of these are still remaining; the one situate in Chancery-lane, the other in Fleet-street. A third Serjeant's Inn stood in Holborn, called Scroop's Inn, which has long been destroyed.

Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, consists of two small courts, surrounded by the judge's chambers. The principal entrance fronts the hall; the second court communicates with Clifford's Inn. The hall windows, like those of other Inns, are decorated with armorial bearings in stained glass. The chapel is not remarkable. This Inn, previously to 1484, was called Faryngdon's Inn.

Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, retains its ancient name, but is at present occupied by the Amicable society, and private residences round a court, the Inn having been deserted by the judges on the old buildings falling to decay. It adjoins the north eastern corner of the Temple, with which it has a communication.

Scrope's Inn adjoined the house of the bishop of Ely; the site is now called Scrope's-court.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

This celebrated fortress stands on the northern bank of the river Thames, at the eastern extremity of the city, and occupies the brow of an eminence, called Tower-hill. It is probable that it was originally designed to defend the maritime approach to the capital; but as a place of strength little importance can be attached to it. The fortifications, which consist of a citadel, encompassed by an inner and outer ward, occupy more than twelve acres of land, and are surrounded by a broad ditch, supplied with water from the Thames. The principal entrance to the Tower is over a stone bridge at the southwestern angle of the enclosure; there are also two draw-bridges on the southern side communicating with a platform, or wharf, towards the river, and an entrance by water under a strong gate-house tower, which is usually called the traitor's gate. Beyond the ditch, on the west, there formerly stood some considerable outworks, which formed the Barbican, the post of an advanced guard, and where a porter was stationed to announce all arrivals at the gate, and to detain strangers till their business was made known to the governor. A small moat connected with that which surrounds the Tower enclosed these outworks, most of which have been removed, and the site is now chiefly occupied by the royal menagerie. The entrance to the principal bridge is covered by a strong tower, flanked with bastions; at the opposite end of the bridge, another portal of similar construction forms an entry to the outer ward. The inner ward, which contained the state apartments, and all the most considerable buildings, is entered from the south by a gatehouse, the architecture of which is in the style of that of the fourteenth century: the inner ward was enclosed by a lofty wall of stone, embattled and strengthened by thirteen turrets, properly situated for commanding the intermediate lines of rampart. A great portion of this wall is still extant, and most of the towers remain nearly in their original state.

THE WHITE TOWER.

The most ancient part of the Tower of London is the Citadel, which stands nearly in the centre of the Inner ward. It is said to have been erected under the direction of Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, by command of William the Conqueror, about 1081, and is called Cæsar's Tower. In dimension this edifice is 176 feet north and south, by 96 feet east and west, having on the eastern side a semicircular projection of considerable diameter, which rises to the summit of the building. The elevation is 92 feet; it is embattled, and its angles are finished with turrets, which rise considerably above the roof. The turrets at the north and south-western angles are square, with a slight projection; that upon the south east is built on the summit of the wall, and the tower at the north-eastern angle, called the observatory, is an irregular circle in plan, projecting materially from the face of the main building; it contains a staircase, which communicates with each of the floors from the vaults to the roof.

In its elevation, the White Tower is divided into three stories, and there are two entrances on the northern side, and another on the southern; both of which are evidently more modern than the date which has been assigned to the building; but over the former are indications of an arch of ample dimension which seems to point out the situation of the original entrance. Considerable repairs were effected in this building about the middle of the thirteenth century, probably the first of any importance that had been necessary since its foundation. Much was done to the White Tower, in common with the rest of the fortress, in the year 1532, when stone was brought for the purpose from the quarries of Caen in Normandy. After the restoration of Charles II. it underwent another repair; and in the reign of William III. great alterations were made in the windows, and other parts of the building, when some of the rooms were converted into armouries. The first floor of the White Tower consists of two large apartments and a smaller one, distinguished from the others by having a semicircular termination. Tradition states this was the place of confinement of Sir Walter Raleigh, and that it was here he wrote his History of the world; it is now a repository for cavalry arms; the others are used as an armoury and tool room. On the second story is Cæsar's chapel, which, with its gallery, occupies the entire space from the second floor to the roof; it exhibits a fine and perfect specimen of the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, and was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. This chapel is supposed to have been used for the private devotion of the royal family and household, when the court was kept at the tower; it now forms part of the rooms belonging to the record office. The other rooms on this

floor are used as armouries. The uppermost story of the White Tower corresponds exactly, in point of division, with each of the others; but the rooms are much loftier, and their general appearance excites a greater degree of interest. To the largest apartment tradition has given the name of the council chamber, and it is said that here the council was assembled in 1483, when Richard, Duke of Gloucester, ordered the execution of Lord Hastings, and the arrests of the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ely, and Lord Stanley. The massive timbered roof and its supporters, has an appearance of great antiquity, and the room evidently formed one of the state apartments of the White Tower. Round the floor of the uppermost story are small galleries, formed in the substance of the wall, and communicating with stairs at the angles. The whole of this floor is now annexed to the record office, the keeper of which is Henry Petrie, Esq. and the check clerk John Bayley, Esq. the latter gentleman has published a valuable history of this interesting edifice, whence much of this brief notice is derived.

ST PETER'S CHAPEL.

Besides the private chapel of St. John the Evangelist in the white tower, there is another chapel in the north-western angle of the inner ward, dedicated to St. Peter, *ad vincula*, which was in early times appropriated to the public devotion of the royal family and household, as well as for the general use of the garrison. It was originally erected in the reign of Edward I. but appears to have undergone considerable alterations since that period, these were made probably in the reign of Henry VIII. at which time it was materially injured by fire. The chapel is entirely void of ornament, but derives interest from being the burial place of many personages distinguished by rank, by fortune, and by fate. At the western end is an altar tomb, with recumbent figures of Sir Richard Cholmondeley, and Elizabeth his wife. He was lieutenant of the tower in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. On the north side of the chancel is a monument of Sir Richard Blount, who died in 1560, and of Sir Michael his son, both lieutenants of the tower. Besides these monuments, and others of less note, there are in the floor several ancient slabs, but the brasses with which they were inlaid, have been purloined.

LIEUTENANT'S HOUSE.

The lodgings of the lieutenant of the tower, now occupied by the resident governor, are situated in the south-western angle of the inner ward. It is a large building, chiefly of timber, erected about the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. A room on the second floor contains some paintings, but concealed by the panneling, and a memorial of the gunpowder plot, with a bust of King James I. which was erected in 1608, by Sir William Wade, then lieutenant of the tower. It was in this apartment that the commissioners met to examine the conspirators, and it has thence derived the name of the council chamber.

TOWERS IN THE WALLS.

The Bell Tower is situated immediately behind the lieutenant's house, and takes its name from containing the alarm bell of the garrison; it now forms part of the domestic offices of the resident governor. It is of circular form, and consists of only one floor above the ground. The architecture of the basement story is worthy of notice; it has a vaulted roof, with deep recesses in the walls, and derives celebrity from having been the place of confinement of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and is said, with little foundation, to have been that in which the princess Elizabeth was lodged, when imprisoned by queen Mary. The next tower, proceeding northward, in the line of enclosure of the Inner ward, is the Beauchamp, or Cobham Tower, so called from its having been the place of confinement of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, previously to his banishment to the Isle of Man in 1397; and from some of the Cobhams who were confined here in the reign of Mary. The style of architecture corresponds with that which prevailed in the time of king John, or the early part of the reign of Henry III. the period when most of the small towers in the inner ward were erected. The Beauchamp Tower, one of the principal state prisons, excites interest from the numerous inscriptions, coats of arms, and other devices left on its walls by the sufferers. These were chiefly discovered in 1796, when the building was converted to a mess house for the officers of the garrison. The chief

room in this tower is a spacious apartment on the first floor, and adjoining it are small cells, probably intended for the better security of persons by night. Continuing the course of the ancient wall is another tower, denominated the Devereux Tower, in consequence of Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, the favorite of queen Elizabeth, having been confined in it in the year 1601. The style of architecture in this building differs from that of the Beauchamp tower, and seems to be of earlier date. It retains for the most part its original character, having undergone little or no alteration, excepting in the windows. Its form approaches almost to a circle, and it consists of two stories, with one apartment on each, ascended by a winding staircase of stone. The basement, which is vaulted and groined, is about 19 feet in diameter, and the walls are 11 feet in thickness. This building now belongs to the office of ordnance, and is the residence of the master furbisher of small arms. From the Devereux tower, the ancient enclosure wall runs in a north-eastern direction to the Flint tower, which assimilated both in form and dimension to the rest of the towers which fortify the inner ward; it was rebuilt with brick about the year 1801. In the same direction are the remains of another tower, called the Bowyers tower, from its having been formerly the residence of the master and provider of the king's bows. The basement is the only part extant of the original building, and here, the tradition is that George, Duke of Clarence, was drowned in a butt of malmsey. The upper part of the building is of brick-work, and modern.

The enclosure of the inner ward declines to the south east, and the next tower is called the Brick tower, formerly the lodging of the master of the ordnance; the upper part of this tower, which is of brick, appears to have been built as early as the reign of Henry VIII. The north-eastern angle of the enclosure of the inner ward, is occupied by the Jewel tower, of comparatively modern erection, where the regalia is at present kept. From this tower, proceeding in a southerly direction, is another, called the Constables tower. In form and style of architecture, it closely corresponds with the Beauchamp tower, but is of smaller dimension. The original walls exist in a perfect state; but the windows have been enlarged, and the whole of the interior modernized. Continuing in the same direction, the next building on the walls is the Broad Arrow tower, similar to the last in form and dimension. By an ancient plan of the Tower of London, it appears that in the reign of Elizabeth, the wardrobe, forming part of the palace, extended westward from the Broad Arrow tower, and communicated with a strong round tower that stood near the south-western angle of the citadel, now entirely demolished.

At the South western angle of the Inner Ward is the Salt Tower, in form nearly circular; from this tower the wall of the Inner Ward originally extended in a westerly direction to the Lantern Tower, but at a subsequent period this space was occupied by the King's Gallery, a long building, at the back of which were the royal gardens. The Lantern Tower formed part of the royal apartments and contained the King's bedchamber and closet. Adjoining this tower were the Great Hall and other buildings of the Palace which occupied the entire south eastern angle of the Inner Ward. In 1788 great part of the Lantern Tower was destroyed by fire, and its remains were soon afterwards taken down, together with an adjoining gate-house: no traces of the domestic apartments of this ancient seat of royalty are now to be found: the site of these and other parts of the palace is now occupied by the buildings belonging to the ordnance office. The business of the ordnance office was formerly transacted in houses behind St. Peter's Chapel, but in the reign of James II. part of the old palace was taken down, and an office erected here, which having been destroyed by fire in 1788 the present structure was soon afterwards raised on its site; besides these offices a very large portion of the interior of the Tower of London is also occupied by Armories and Storehouses, and by residences of the different officers of the Establishment.

From the Lantern Tower or the King's lodgings the line of enclosure of the Inner ward is continued westward to the Record Tower, formerly called the Hall Tower from its contiguity to the Great Hall. It is a large circular building, the lower part with the exception of the White Tower is the oldest portion of the Tower of London, now extant. The Record Tower consists of only a basement and first story, each forming an occasional apartment, the former about 23 and the latter 28 feet in diameter. On the ground floor the walls are about 13 feet in thickness and in them are eight recesses, the arches of which are semi-circular, and the whole of the structure as high as the first floor is formed of regular courses of well squared masonry.

In the walls of the upper story there are also large recesses, but much higher, and having pointed arches; here is a fine lofty chamber

and it is a common tradition that this room was the scene of the supposed murder of King Henry VI. It is now fitted with presses which contain the ancient records of the Kingdom, of the highest national and individual importance.

Adjoining the Record Tower on the west is a gatehouse, which forms the principal entrance to the inner ward. It is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Edward III.; each end of the archway beneath the tower was originally secured by gates and a strong portcullis, and in the eastern side between the defences was a circular stone staircase leading to the lodging of the porter, the superstructure consisted of two apartments and a space for working the portcullis. In the reign of Henry VIII. this tower was called the Garden Tower from its contiguity to the Lieutenants garden which now forms a part of the Parade; it is now by the warders designated as the Bloody Tower from the circumstance of the two young princes King Edward V. and his brother Richard Duke of York, sons of King Edward IV., having, as it is said, been put to death in this particular spot by their uncle the Protector Richard Duke of Gloucester, but the whole story is extremely doubtful. The bones found in the reign of Charles the II. and afterwards buried in Westminster Abbey were discovered on the southern side of the White tower at the foot of a staircase which leads to the chapel in that building. From the Bloody tower the enclosure wall of the inner ward is continued westward to the bell tower before described.

THE ARMORIES.

The Spanish Armory is a brick building situated opposite to the south-western angle of the White tower and derives its name from being stored with weapons erroneously described as having been found on board the Spanish fleet called the Armada, which in the reign of Elizabeth was destined for the invasion of England, but being met in the Channel was wholly taken or dispersed by the English fleet. Queen Elizabeth is here represented with a fluted breast-plate of the time of Henry VIII. below which is a piece of armour that without minute inspection it is impossible to understand; it could not be worn in a sitting posture, and proves to be the garde deraine belonging to the breast plate, being part of the identical suit worn by King Henry VIII. at the battle of the spurs in 1513, and such as occurs in the painting of that event now at Windsor castle. The armour for the Queen's arms is of Charles I's time, and the helmet held by the page of that of Edward VI. and of an elegant shape. Historians who record the Queen's going to Tilbury to review her troops never notice so extraordinary a circumstance as her appearing in armour. The targets with pistols in them were in the tower in the reign of Edward VI.; the pistols here were common to the English soldiery as well as the Spaniards and the glaives, bills, halbards, partisans, &c. which principally compose this part of the collection were used in England in the reign of Henry VIII.; the instruments of torture and the banner may have been part of the Spanish spoils, but it is probable that the remainder were furnished from the old stores in the tower.—*vide Meyricks Critical Enquiry.*

The Horse Armory adjoining the White Tower contains a representation of many of the English monarchs in fine armour on horseback, disposed with a grand and imposing effect, the whole was arranged by Sir Samuel Meyrick, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington, Master General of the Ordnance, in 1827. The suit of armour made for King Henry VIII. as well as the horse armour of the same suit is entirely covered with very curious engravings exhibiting a striking picture of the feelings of the times which conceived a man's body to be doubly protected, when, not only sheathed in steel, but covered with legends of saints. Here are also curious specimens of ancient and modern armour, cuirasses found on the field of Waterloo, &c.

The small armory situated opposite the northern side of the White tower, is 345 feet long and 60 feet wide. The building was finished in the reign of William and Mary, and their Majesties on its completion entertained their court with a splendid dinner in the large room. The ground floor besides containing chests of arms and accoutrements is the deposit of a great variety of ancient pieces of artillery and the drum major's chariot used in the army under the Duke of Marlborough. The first floor is fitted up as a repository of small arms, and contains about 150,000 stand, besides which there are several apartments fitted up as armories in the White tower, and another large building adjoining the office of ordnance, appropriated to the same purpose.

THE OUTER WARD.

The principal fortifications of the outer ward consist of a chain of small towers on that side next the Thames, all of which were erected in the latter part of the reign of Henry III. and some of them exhibit interesting specimens of the architecture of that period. The situation of the first, called the Develin tower, is now occupied by a small stone building of modern date. The wall round this building runs in a westerly direction to the Well tower; the lower part of it is all that is now extant of the original work. The next tower westward is called the Cradle tower, the upper portion of which seems to have been in early times connected with the apartments of the palace. The lower part forms a curious vaulted gateway which led in former times to a small drawbridge. The enclosure is hence continued westward to St. Thomas's tower, now called the Traitor's gate, from having under it a passage by water from the river, through which state prisoners were usually conveyed. The interior of this tower retains much of its original appearance and exhibits an interesting specimen of the early pointed style of architecture. The apartments in the two circular towers, which project from the body of the structure, nearly correspond in form and dimension and their vaultings rise from small round pillars with hexagonal capitals.

The By ward tower stands at the south western angle of the fortress and forms the principal entrance to the outer ward. It is a strong gatehouse tower flanked with bastions having a gateway originally defended by gates and a portcullis. The interior of this structure remains in great perfection, an ancient stone fire place is still perfect in each of the rooms. Opposite to this building on the outer side of the ditch is the Martin tower, a strong gatehouse corresponding in almost every particular with the By ward tower excepting that part is of comparatively modern construction. This tower protects the approach to the principal bridge; beyond it stood some considerable outworks, the site of which is now occupied by barracks and the royal menagerie; most of the beasts and birds kept at the tower were presents to the king and royal family either from foreign princes or from naval and military officers returning from abroad.

GARRISON.

The office of Constable of the Tower has generally been conferred on a man of rank and influence in the country; he is sometimes called in early records constable of London and seems to have occasionally exercised a command over the Capital and to have held privileges and jurisdictions in the river Thames of a very extensive and peculiar kind. The Duke of Wellington K. G. is the present Constable and has the same jurisdiction over the Tower Hamlets as a Lord Lieutenant has over his county, he has the appointment of the officers of the Militia of that part, which consists of two regiments, he is assisted by a lieutenant, a deputy lieutenant, a fort major, a chaplain, a gentleman porter, &c. There is also a gentleman goaler, a yeoman porter, and forty yeomen wardens, the last were in early times sworn by the constable as his own servants, but in the reign of Edward VI. they were constituted yeomen of the guard extraordinary, and allowed the same livery. The Tower has its court of record, coroner, justices of the peace, and other offices, and the Constable of the Tower is the *custos rotarum* of the district.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

Immediately below London bridge commences the Port of London, the limits of which extend to the north Foreland in Kent and to the Naze in Essex, but the ships trading to London usually moor in the Pool. The Port of London actually occupied by shipping extends from London bridge to Deptford, a distance of nearly four miles, and four or five hundred yards in breadth. It consists of four divisions called the upper, middle, and lower pools, and the space between Limehouse and Deptford. The upper pool extends from London bridge to Union hole. The middle pool is continued thence to Wapping new stairs. The lower pool from the latter place to Horseferry tier near Limehouse, and the space below to Deptford. Previously to the formation of the docks the land accommodations of the Port of London consisted of legal quays and sufferance wharfs. The legal quays were appointed in 1558, they occupy the northern bank of the river Thames with some interruptions from London bridge to the western extremity of the Tower ditch, and constituted the whole legal accommodation for the prodigious shipping trade of London, although the depth of the river was found insufficient to admit of that speedy clearance

which the trading and mercantile interests required, and the quays were found inadequate to the increased extent of commerce. The Commissioners of the customs permitted other landing places, thence called sufferance wharfs, five of these were situated on the northern side of the river, between the Tower and Hermitage dock, and eighteen on the opposite side. In the year 1799 as a preliminary step towards the improvement of the Port of London; the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons were authorised by Parliament to make a canal through the Isle of dogs, and by the same act the West India dock company was incorporated for the purpose of making wet docks, with quays, wharfs, and warehouses attached to them for the reception of all vessels in the West India trade.

In June 1800, the act was obtained for incorporating the London Dock company, for the purpose of making wet docks in the angle formed by the river Thames, between Hermitage and Shadwell docks below Wapping. The East India Dock company was incorporated in 1803, for the purpose of making docks within the parishes of St. Dunstan, Stepney, and St. Leonard, Bromley, for the reception of ships employed in the service of the East India company, which are prohibited from unloading elsewhere, excepting in Long Reach. There are also the Commercial Docks, and the Grand Surrey Canal dock at Rotherhithe; and St. Katharine's Docks near the Tower.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

So early as the year 979, the King's Customs were principally collected at Billingsgate. In the year 1383, a custom house was built by John Churchman, but the customs were collected in different parts of the city. About the year 1559 an act was passed, which compelled persons to land their goods in such places as were appointed by the commissioners of revenue, and a new Custom House was then erected in Lower Thames Street, which being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, was rebuilt in the reign of Charles II.; this building also was destroyed by fire in 1718. The Custom House was again rebuilt the same year on a very noble scale, but was totally consumed by fire, 12th February, 1814. Prior to its destruction, the custom house was found to be inadequate to the vast increase of commercial business, and government had abandoned the idea of making additions to the old building, and had directed a new custom house to be erected between the former one and Billingsgate: the first stone of the present edifice was laid on 25th October, 1813. It was erected from designs by *David Laing*, and was completed in 1817: the whole building is 489 feet in length, and 107 in breadth. The fraudulent and scandalous manner in which the foundation was laid, occasioned the fall of a large portion of the building in 1825, and it became necessary to rebuild it under the direction of *Smirke*. The Long Room is 190 feet in length, by 66 in width. The wharf towards the Thames is about 60 feet in total width.

The custom duties are collected under the direction of a board of commissioners, who act, not for the purpose of revenue alone, but to carry into effect the laws of trade and navigation, and for the encouragement of commerce and manufacture. The commissioners have a general control over the revenue of the customs, and the regulations of foreign trade. The waterside department consists of all the officers of the docks, who are, a principal surveyor, &c. at the West India docks; a principal surveyor, &c. at the London docks; four landing surveyors, &c. seventy six landing waiters, whose duty it is to attend the landing of all goods, take the weights, gauge, or take and compute the duties. It is customary to station two of these to each ship arriving from abroad; five gaugers, four timber measurers, with porters, &c. and a clerk of the check. The land and water guard consists of a surveyor of sloops, &c. a surveyor of the act of navigation, and four river inspectors. The business at each out port is under the direction of a collector, who has a comptroller and searcher under him. All baggage and small parcels not entered in a ship's manifest, are sent to the king's warehouse to be properly disposed of.

LONDON BRIDGE.

The erection of a new bridge having been agitated at different periods for more than twenty years, premiums were offered in 1821, for designs; that of the late *John Rennie*, F.R.S. was adopted, on a recommendation of a committee of the House of Commons. An act for the rebuilding London bridge received the royal assent 4th July, 1823. The site of the new structure having been fixed to be about 100 feet westward of the old bridge; the first pile was driven 15th March, 1824, and the first stone was laid 15th June, 1825, by the Lord

Mayor, in the presence of the Duke of York, and other distinguished visitors. After the death of Mr. Rennie in 1826, the work was carried on under the superintendence of his son, now Sir John Rennie. The design of the bridge displays five very beautiful elliptical arches, the two outwardmost of which are 130 feet in span, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; the two next 140 feet in span, and $27\frac{1}{2}$ in height; and the central, the largest elliptical stone arch in existence, is 152 feet in span, and $29\frac{1}{2}$ in height. The piers on each side this magnificent opening are 24 feet in width; the two other piers are 22 feet wide, and the abutments are 73 feet each at the base. The piers are plain rectangular buttresses resting on massive plinths and pointed cutwaters; they are crowned by a bold projecting block cornice, which describes the sweep of the roadway, and is surmounted by a plain double blocking course, receding in two heights, like the scamilli of the ancients. There are no balusters as at the other stone bridges in London, but the architectural feature last described forms a dwarf wall, over which a person may look upon the river. The total height of the bridge from low water mark is 55 feet, the width of the carriage way is 36 feet, and of each foot path 9 feet. The exterior of the bridge is of three sorts of granite, wrought in the most beautiful and scientific manner. The eastern side is faced with purple Aberdeen granite, the western with the light grey Devonshire Haytor, and the voussours, or arch stones of both are united with the red brown granite of Peterhead. The fillings in of the piers, spandrels, road-way, &c. are of the hard Bramby Fell, a fine indurated sandstone, Derby and Whitby stone. The materials were roughly shaped at the quarries, and after being wrought in a field at Mill-wall, Poplar, were finally dressed and fitted to their places at the bridge. The bronze lamp posts fixed on the parapet walls, were cast by *Parker*, of Argyll-street, from captured cannon brought from Woolwich: their design is elegant, and they appear to greater advantage from the total absence of all ornament in the masonry. The bridge was opened to the public by the king in person, on 1st August, 1831. The roadway on the Surrey side is continued up in nearly a straight line, until it meets the old road near St. Thomas's-street. On the eastern side of this road another diverges northward, and by a similar inclined plane meets Tooley-street. Tooley-street is itself continued westward, under a handsome elliptical arch of brick. The road from the bridge on the city side branches off to Fish-street Hill and Eastcheap. The arch which extends over the road and pathways of Thames-street, is elliptical, like the large arches of the bridge, it is built with Yorkshire stone, but fronted on each side with granite.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.

This bridge, which is as elegant in its form as it is scientific in its construction, was entirely built at the expence of a joint stock company. It is of cast iron, and was designed by *Rennie*, and executed under his direction: the preparatory works were begun 23rd September, 1814, it occupied four years in erection, and the bridge was opened to the public March 24th, 1819; there was no ceremony observed on the occasion. The arches of this bridge, three in number, are composed each of eight ribs of cast iron, which are rivetted to diagonal braces, to prevent racking. The magnificent centre arch, the largest in the world, is composed of a segment of a circle, whose span is 240 feet, four feet more than Sunderland bridge, its height 24 feet, the side arches being 210 feet in span. Many of the single pieces of this gigantic skeleton are of the weight of 10 tons each, and the total weight of the iron employed in its construction, is between five and six thousand tons; it was cast by Messrs. Walker & Co. at Rotherham, in Yorkshire. The length of the iron bridge within the abutments is 700 feet, and the clear waterway under the three arches is 660 feet. The roads leading to Southwark bridge on the Surrey side cross St. George's fields from the elephant and castle, and crossing Great Suffolk-street, meet at a right angle with New Bridge-street, in Union-street, Southwark.

BLACKFRIAR'S BRIDGE.

This bridge, nearly opposite the centre of the city, was erected in pursuance of an act of parliament, passed in 1756, and the first pile was driven in the middle of the river 7th June, 1760. The ceremony of laying the first stone took place on 31st October following by the Lord Mayor. The architect was *Robert Mylne*, who afterwards presented to the British Museum a model of a part of the bridge, exhibiting a plan for a centre frame, of very ingenious construction, invented by

himself. The bridge was completed in the year 1769. It is entirely of stone, and consists of nine elliptical arches, the centre arch being 100 feet wide, and those on each side decreasing in regular gradation to the smallest at each extremity, which is 70 feet wide. The breadth of the bridge is 42 feet, and the entire length from wharf to wharf is 995 feet: the upper surface is a portion of a very large circle: over each pier of the bridge is a recess, supported by two Ionic columns and two pilasters, which stand on a semicircular projection of the pier above high water; at each end of the bridge are flights of stone steps, defended by iron rails, for the convenience of taking water. Bridge-street, Chatham-place, and Great Surrey-street, were improvements consequent upon the erection of Blackfriars' Bridge.

WATERLOO BRIDGE

The first stone of the Strand bridge as it was then denominated, was laid on the Surrey side of the Thames, close to Cupars bridge, on the 11th October 1811. It was projected by *Dodd*, but was erected by *John Rennie*: the design is said to be derived from Perronets bridge over the Seine at Neuilly near Paris. It consists of nine elliptical arches, with Grecian Doric columns in front of the piers surmounted by an entablature and balustrade. The road way upon the summit of the arches is level in a line with the Strand and is carried by a gentle declivity on a series of brick arches on the Surrey side of the river to the level of the roads near the Obelisk in St. George's fields. The length of stone work within the abutments, or from one river bank to the other is 1,240 feet, the straight line running parallel with the river, gives the bridge an appearance of elegance and grandeur not equalled by any work of this description in Europe. The length to obtain the summit of the bridge is 1,250 carried on partly by a mound of earth and brick arches. The length from the north shore or from the abutment to the Strand is 400 feet, the road principally carried over on brick arches. The total length of the bridge, with its approaches from the Strand to St. George's fields, is 2,890 feet. The span of the nine stone arches over the river, all of which are of equal dimensions is 129 feet. The width of the bridge within the balustrades is 42 feet, 28 feet of which is carriage road. The whole of the exterior of the bridge is executed with Cornish moor stone. On June 18th, 1817, the anniversary of the glorious victory of Waterloo, the bridge was opened with appropriate ceremony. The Prince Regent and other illustrious personages passed through the centre arch and landed on the Surrey side where a procession formed. On reaching the Middlesex side of the bridge the company reembarked and returned to Whitehall. It had been called Waterloo Bridge by an act of Parliament passed in June 1816, which declared that the bridge will be a work of great stability and magnificence, adapted to transmit to posterity the remembrance of great and glorious achievements and the company of proprietors being desirous that a designation should be given to the bridge which should be a lasting record of the decisive victory obtained by his Majesty's forces in conjunction with those of his allies on the 18th day of June 1815, it was enacted that the bridge should be named Waterloo Bridge and should cease to be called the Strand bridge. Canova the sculptor on viewing this bridge expressed the highest admiration of its beauty, saying it was the finest piece of architecture in the country and perhaps in the world. Connected with the road leading direct to St. George's fields are two smaller roads, eastward to Blackfriars road, and westward to Westminster road.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

An act of parliament was passed in 1736, for building a bridge across the river Thames, from New Palace Yard, Westminster, to the opposite shore, in the county of Surrey. This act was not obtained without great opposition from some of the inhabitants of the city of London and the borough of Southwark; and also from the watermen of the river Thames. The first stone was laid in a caisson on the 29th January, 1739, by the earl of Pembroke, and it was opened to the public on 17th November, 1750. The bridge was erected by *Labelye*, a Swiss architect, and consists of thirteen semicircular arches, besides a small one at each end. At the sides of each abutment, there are flights of steps down to the river side, for the convenience of embarking. The width of the centre arch is 76 feet, and the rest decrease regularly four feet on each side; the whole length of the bridge is 1223 feet. The ascent to the bridge is easy, and there is a semi-octangular recess over each pier for the accommodation of passengers. These recesses are supported by solid

buttresses rising from the foundations which form the angular extremities of the piers below. Over the central arches are pedestals intended for groups of ornamental figures which were not executed. The foundation of this bridge is laid on a solid mass of gravel which lies at the bottom of the bed of the river, but at a much greater depth on the Surrey than the Westminster side, and this inequality of the ground required the heights of the several piers to be very different, some have their foundations laid at five feet and others at fourteen feet under the bed of the river; they are all four feet wider at their foundations than at the top. The materials of all the piers are the same within as without, and consist of blocks of Portland stone, many of which are four or five tons in weight, and none less than a ton, excepting the closers. The several statutes, under which Westminster Bridge was constructed, provided also for the building of Bridge Street, George Street, and Parliament Street, and for opening and widening the road from the Stones End Lambeth, to the Fishmonger's Alms Houses at Newington, and for the making of what is now called the Borough Road, from Symon's Corner near the Obelisk, across St. George's Fields to the Stones End in Blackman-street in the Borough; and another new road, from the Alms Houses at Newington into the Kent-road, near the End of Kent-street; and also a road from the Asylum to Kennington Common.

THE RIVER THAMES.

Westminster Abbey and Lambeth Palace grace the banks of the river immediately above the Bridge, and for more than five miles its shores are covered with a profusion of spires, towers, and noble edifices. The very bold reach made by the Thames, in its course from Westminster through London and Southwark to Limehouse, adds greatly to the effect of the prospect from the water, or from any of the bridges. The Cathedral of St. Paul with its dome, is proudly elevated above the numerous churches of the City; the lofty Monument and the high bastions of the Tower of London front the great Borough of Southwark, below where the fine tower of St. Saviour's Church graces the view. The river Thames below London Bridge is absolutely crowded with shipping of all nations, so as apparently to close up its channel with a thick forest of masts; but the populous appearance of a City by no means terminates at the Tower, for the suburb of Wapping unites with the outskirts of Stepney and Limehouse, by means of numerous houses and its large church, and covers the shores of Middlesex and Essex as they unite. On the opposite side of the river, Rotherhithe almost incorporates itself with Southwark, and stretches out to Deptford within the borders of Kent. All these places abound in public and private docks, in which no expense has been spared to produce every improvement required in these naval repositories. Between the mouth of the River Lea and that chain of populous villages which form the outskirts of London on this side, a very extraordinary compass is made by the River Thames, almost enclosing a flat which has obtained the title of the Isle of Dogs; opposite to this level where the Ravensbourne descends from Lewisham, the spires of the Deptford Churches and the magnificent Hospital at Greenwich, backed by its well wooded park, grace the Kentish shore with great splendor, above which the elevated ground of Blackheath displays its numerous villas and pleasant villages, commanding striking views over London, and across the river Thames towards Essex. The river makes another sweep to reach Woolwich, the great repository and foundery of our artillery on the Kentish shore, and rolls on, encompassed more and more by marshes, in a broad stream, with frequent windings, to the Sea.

THE COMMERCIAL AND TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF LONDON.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The Royal Exchange, the general place of resort for the London merchants, is situated on the northern side of Cornhill. The ancient Bourse was in Lombard-street, where the merchants met in the open air; but as early as the year 1531, Sir Richard Gresham, who was then sheriff, wrote to Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Privy Seal, requesting him to move the king to direct a letter to be sent to Sir George Monoux, requiring him to sell certain houses in Lombard-street, for the purpose of erecting a Bourse on the ground, for the use of the merchants. Three years after this the king sent letters to the city directing the building of a Bourse at Leadenhall, but the court of common council voted that the place of meeting should not be removed

from Lombard-street, and nothing was proceeded with. In the reign of Elizabeth Sir Thomas Gresham, son of Sir Richard, persevered in his father's design and proposed to the corporation in 1564, that if they would give him the ground he would erect an Exchange at his own expense, with covered walks, where the merchants and traders might daily assemble and transact business at all seasons without interruption from the weather. This offer was accepted, in 1566, the ground plot of the present building was levelled at the charge of the city, and possession given to Sir Thomas Gresham, who in the deed is styled agent to the Queen's Highness. The superstructure was carried on with rapidity, and the whole was covered in before the end of the year 1567. The plan of the building is supposed to have been derived from that of the Exchange at Antwerp, it contained beneath the arcade, ranges of shops for different trades, as haberdashers, armourers, apothecaries, booksellers, goldsmiths and glass-sellers. The success of these shops was not answerable to the expectation of the founder, and those that were untenanted were offered rent free for a twelvemonth, to any persons who would engage to furnish and adorn them with wares and wax lights against the time appointed for the queen's coming. On the 23rd of January 1571, the queen's majesty attended by her nobility came from Somerset House in the Strand, and entered the city by Temple Bar, through Fleet-street, Cheap and by the north side of the Burse to Sir Thomas Gresham's house in Bishops-gate-street where she dined. After dinner her majesty returning through Cornhill, entered the burse on the south side, and after that she had viewed every part, especially the pawn,* which was richly furnished with all sorts of the finest wares in the city. The Queen caused the Burse by a herald and trumpet to be proclaimed the Royal Exchange, and so to be called thenceforth and not otherwise. When the Royal Exchange was burnt in 1666, the master and wardens of the Mercers company, trustees of the Gresham estates, began the work of rebuilding as soon as possible, and petitioned the king for an order to obtain Portland stone for the purpose. On the 23rd of October 1667, king Charles 2nd went to the Royal Exchange, and laid the stone which formed the base of the pillar on the western side of the northern entrance. His majesty was entertained on the occasion at the joint expense of the city and the Mercers company under a temporary shed, built for the purpose, upon the Scotch walk. On the 31st of the same month, the Duke of York laid the first stone of the eastern pillar, and was regaled in the same manner. On the 18th of November, Prince Rupert placed that on the eastern side of the southern entrance. During the period occupied by the rebuilding of the Royal Exchange, the merchants met at Gresham College, but the works being sufficiently advanced the new edifice was publicly opened on the 28th of September 1669. The ground plan of the present Royal Exchange is similar to that of the ancient one; the buildings of stone surround a quadrangle, 144 feet by 117, and form a colonnade, which as well as the area itself, is for general accommodation arranged into distinct parts, called walks; as the Italian walk, the French walk, the American walk, &c. In the centre on a marble pedestal is a statue of king Charles 2nd, by *Spiller*. Beneath the colonnade are niches for statues, two only have been yet erected, that of the original founder Sir Thomas Gresham, by *Cibber*, and that of Sir John Barnard. The inner face of the superstructure is highly enriched, the cornice is interrupted to admit of compartments, for the Royal arms on the north, the arms of the city of London on the south, the Mercer's arms on the west, and the arms of Sir Thomas Gresham on the east; between the windows are niches containing very curious statues of our ancient kings, chiefly executed by *Cibber*, those of kings George 1st and 2nd are by *Rysbrack*, that of king George 3rd by *Wilton*, that of king George 4th is a fine interesting figure. Upon the northern and southern fronts on the right of the entrances are stairs leading to the gallery, which is occupied by offices of different descriptions, and by Lloyd's Coffee-house, a celebrated establishment where intelligence is duly registered of the arrival and sailing of vessels, losses at sea, captures, engagements, accidents, and other circumstances connected with the shipping interest. The total extent of the Royal Exchange from north to south is 171 feet, and from east to west 203 feet. The principal front towards the south in Cornhill, consists of a centre with wings, composed of a mixed architecture, chiefly Corinthian. The entrance gateway is formed within the central intercolumniation of four Corinthian columns, which with their entablature reach to the summit of the main building. In the side intercolumniations over the lesser entrances are niches containing statues of kings Charles 1st and

* Pawn is a word hitherto unexplained in our English dictionaries, it probably means a gay shop, having a peacock for a sign. In French *Paon*.

2nd, by *Bushnell*. This front is surmounted by a tower and cupola, which were rebuilt in 1820, from designs by *George Smith*; as a separate structure it would be deserving of very great praise, but considered as a restoration, it ought most certainly to have partaken of the character of the original edifice. The tower consists principally of a well proportioned peristyle of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a plain dome, crowned with the crest of the original founder, a gilded grasshopper: the whole is certainly more elegant than the similar appendages of several adjacent buildings. To the square basement of the tower is attached on each side, a short wall with low pedestals in front, bearing statues of the four quarters of the globe, &c. by *Bubb*; above in a niche is a statue of the founder; this portion is a variation of design that cannot be considered an improvement. The tower of the Royal Exchange would have appeared more stately without such adjuncts; its prominent defect is want of height; but another defect, not less striking, is the ungraceful outline which the front now presents, compared with the original, which was demolished to give place to the present.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England is the most important institution of the kind that exists in any part of the world, and history furnishes no example that can at all be compared with it for the multiplicity of its transactions, and for the influence which the establishment possesses over public and national affairs. The Bank is an immense pile of building, which occupies an area of an irregular form, bounded on the south side by Threadneedle-street, on the west by Prince's-street, on the north by Lothbury, and on the east by St. Bartholomew's-lane. The names of the architects under whom in succession the Bank buildings were erected, are *George Sampson*, *Sir Robert Taylor*, and *Sir John Soane*. The first stone of the original building on the present site, but then the house and garden of Sir John Houlton, was laid in 1732, and finished in 1736, from the designs of *Sampson*. This building comprised the original centre towards Threadneedle-street. The wings, formerly attached to it, were designed and erected by *Sir Robert Taylor*; and other additions were made by the same architect, between the years 1765 and 1785.

The Bank of England was first established by charter of William and Mary, dated July 27th, 1694. The business was transacted from its institution till 1733 in Grocers' hall, the identical edifice mentioned by Addison in the *Spectator*, No. 3. written in 1711. The present building bears an inscription to express the memorial of royal sanction, which is placed beneath a well executed statue of King William, by *Cheere*, at the eastern end of the pay hall, which fronts the principal entrance. The exterior walls of the Bank measure 365 feet on the southern side, 440 feet on the western side, 410 feet on the northern side, and 245 feet on the eastern side. Within this space are nine open courts, a spacious rotunda, court and committee rooms, numerous public offices, an armoury, a printing office, a library, &c. besides apartments for the chief officers of the establishment. It would be difficult to give a complete idea of the interior of the Bank of England, without the aid of a ground plan. It may be sufficient to say, that under the direction of *Sir John Soane* the distribution of the several offices has been arranged in accordance with one general plan, to which every addition and alteration have been made subservient. Under this arrangement, the principal entrance from Threadneedle-street opens by an archway into a quadrangular paved court, with which all the leading communications are connected: through the pay hall and bullion court into Lothbury, and affording access to the court and committee rooms, the governors, deputy governors, and waiting rooms, the discount office, the treasury, the bullion office, the general cash book office, the cashier's office, the chancery office, the secretary's office, &c. At the entrance to the secretary's office the corridor turns westward, and leads to the land tax redemption office, the loan or property office, the bank note office, and the stamp office, the drawing office in the accountants' department, the accountants' office for the new specie, and other offices dependent upon these. Between the land tax redemption office, and the loan office, is a corridor leading to the accountants' office, for the old specie. On the western side of the paved court is the dividend pay office, adjoining which is the green court, formerly the church yard of St. Christopher's parish, which gives access to the cheque office, the reduced annuity office, the armoury, the guard room, and the bank note printing office. The eastern side of the paved court leads to the rotunda, the three per cent. office, the four per cent. office, the bank stock office, the three

per cent consols, and the unclaimed dividend office, and through the last communicates with the entrance to the Bank from Lothbury. The principal suite of apartments is on the ground floor, and there are no rooms over the chief offices, which are lighted from above; but beneath this floor, and below the surface of the ground, there are a greater number of rooms than in the entire superstructure. In the committee room is a half length of King William III. who is represented in armour. In the governor's room is a view of the Bank, Cornhill, and the Royal Exchange, taken from a point near the mansion house, by *Morland*. In the ante room is a portrait of Abraham Newland, who was cashier from 1782 till 1807. Also of David Race, formerly cashier, by *Hickey*. In the adjoining waiting room are busts of Fox and Pitt, by *Nollekens*. The rotunda is a lofty apartment, 57 feet diameter, terminating in a dome and lantern lights; here stock brokers and jobbers daily assemble to make purchases, drive bargains, &c. The offices appropriated to the management of the different stocks, branch out from the sides of the rotunda, and its vestibule, which opens to Bartholomew-lane. In the different offices, under the letters of the alphabet, are arranged the books in which the names of all persons having property in the funds are registered, as well as the particulars of their respective interests. The entrance from Lothbury exhibits a singular display of architectural design, by *Sir John Soane*, R.A. formed upon the best specimens of ancient art extant. The Lothbury court, as it is called, forms an irregular quadrangle, having the buildings on the eastern and western sides masked by open screens, or colonnades, of the Corinthian order raised on a double flight of steps, and having their entablature surmounted by vases. On the southern side, forming the entrance into the bullion court, is a magnificent arch, also of the Corinthian order of architecture, the columns of which are surmounted by statues, emblematical of the four quarters of the globe, and the intercolumniations are enriched with reliefs, allegorically representing the rivers Thames and Ganges, the whole of the sculpture was executed by *T. Banks*, R.A. The northern side of this court contains a lodge, and other offices of inferior description. Besides the offices above described, there are many others in this edifice; so extensive indeed are the engagements entered into by the corporation, that upwards of a thousand persons are constantly employed in the various departments within the building. The exterior of the Bank of England now forms one uniform design, which has been accomplished gradually, under the entire direction of *Sir John Soane*, R.A. In the angle between Princes-street and Lothbury, the architect has adopted a portion of the peripteral temple at Tivoli, a beautiful specimen which Claude the painter has introduced more frequently than any other into his unrivalled landscapes. The whole design may be termed dignified and novel, evincing the highest class of professional ability.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

This magnificent building, one of the largest public edifices now existing in the City of London, is situated near the junction of Cheapside and Newgate-street, on the spot formerly occupied by the college of St. Martin's-le-Grand. The principal front 400 feet in length, has a grand and impressive effect, arising from the simplicity of design in its elevation, and from the solidity and grandeur of its proportions. A hexastyle portico, of the Grecian Ionic order of architecture which projects with two intercolumns at the sides, is also recessed, and has an air of space, and a depth of shadow, that contribute materially to enhance its very beautiful effect. Its extreme breadth is 70, and its depth 20 feet. The vestibule or great hall, which occupies the centre of the edifice, is open to the public; its dimensions are about 80 feet in length, 60 feet in breadth, and 53 feet in height. It is supported by two lines of columns, similar to those of the portico, and raised on pedestals; against the wall are corresponding antæ, or pilasters; the entablature is surmounted by an attic, whence light is admitted. Over the entrance from Forster-lane, is a gallery of communication with the apartments of the respective wings. On the northern side of the vestibule are the letter carriers' office, the inland office, and the ship letter office. On the southern side are the two-penny post office, the foreign office, the receiver general and accountants' offices. Other offices belonging to this department of government are the secretary's and assistant secretary's offices, the bye-letter office, the dead letter office, the returned letter office, and the letter bill office. The Inland Office, the most important on the establishment, is connected with the Branch

offices, and different receiving offices in London, with the letter carriers' office, and with the mail coach office, as well as with the deputy post-masters' offices in various parts of the country; hence also the mails for the West Indies are despatched, and the principal part of the revenue of the Post is undoubtedly derived from the business here transacted. According to the 18th report of the commissioners of revenue enquiry, which relates entirely to the transactions of every department of the general post office in London, and shows the machinery of this extensive establishment, the ordinary business of each day was at that time in the Inland Office alone 35,000 letters received, and 40,000 sent, which amounts to 23,475,000 annually, exclusive of the letters in the foreign department and the ship letter office, and altogether independent of the two-penny post office. The number of newspapers daily, varies from 25 to 50,000, of which number about 20,000 are put into the post office ten minutes before six o'clock; the number put in after that hour, composes a total of 240,000 newspapers annually put into the office from six to a quarter before eight o'clock. The revenue derived from charges for early delivery in London, is £4000, and the sum obtained by the charge of one penny each letter taken up by the letter carriers from five o'clock, when the receiver's offices are shut, to six o'clock, when they must despatch all their letters by the mail carts to the general post office is £3000 a year, giving 720,000 letters annually, or nearly 2,000 daily collected in this manner. The revenue of London is £6000 per week, above £300,000 a year, and yet of this annual revenue there has only been lost, by defaulters, £200 in twenty-five years. The franks in a morning amount to 4,000 or 5,000, or more. Newspapers can only be franked for the continent to the first foreign port at which the mail arrives; after this they are charged postage according to the weight. A great number of letters are circulated in Great Britain by means of the cross post, and the general business of the country is under the direction of surveyors, eight in number, who reside in particular districts, to which their attention is confined. The whole of the present regulations of the general post are well known to have originated with, and are carried on under the superintendence of Sir Francis Freeling, Bart. The Office of the Inland department is a hall 85 feet 6 inches in length, by 48 feet 6 inches in breadth, but including the office for paid letters, the total length is 101 feet. It communicates by folding doors with the letter carriers' office, a room nearly of the same dimensions. The walls are occupied by divisions, agreeing in number with the mail coaches despatched hence every evening. These divisions are filled with cabinets closed with shutters, and containing partitions, all inscribed with the names of the several towns upon each separate road. In the area are tables covered with green cloth, upon which the operation of sorting the letters is performed, in a manner neither tedious nor intricate, which it is hardly necessary to explain in detail. The letters are afterwards transferred to the divisions before named, and after undergoing a peculiar computation, are finally sent on their rout; all which is accomplished with accuracy and precision only to be acquired by constant practice. The degree of perfection indeed which this grand machine has attained, must have required, in its gradual and progressive improvement, the application of powerful ability, as well as a very judicious adoption and arrangement of various means suggested by the speculations of ingenious projectors.

The edifice was designed by and executed under the direction of *R. Smirke*, R.A. it may be characterized as chaste, simple, and imposing. The clock over the principal entrance was made by *Vulliamy*; the bob of the pendulum weighs 448 lbs. and is remarkable as the heaviest ever put to a clock; the object attained by such a weight, is to counteract the effect of wind on the hands of the dial.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

The first association for promoting trade between England and India, was formed in London in the year 1599, which in the following year procured a charter of privileges, constituting the adventurers a corporate body, by the name of The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies. About 1697, a company was incorporated by the name of The General Society, and authorized to trade with India, but the old company was entitled to three years notice before its trade could be stopped. In 1701, when their time expired, a union was effected between the two corporations. On 22nd July, 1702, an indenture passed under the great seal, and the two corporations took the common name of The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies. This act of par-

liament is the foundation of the privileges now enjoyed by the United East India Company. The exclusive privilege of trading eastward of the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, then granted, was confirmed and continued by successive acts of parliament; but on the last renewal of their charter, their trade under certain restrictions, was laid open to every place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, excepting China. The government of this company is in twenty-four directors, at the head of which is a chairman and deputy chairman. Six directors go out every year, and six others are elected in their room. These seats are often contested with great warmth, and sometimes great expence, on account of the immense patronage they acquire.

Immediately after their annual election, the directors divide themselves into committees, as the committee of correspondence, the committee of accounts, the committee of shipping, the committee of warehouses, and the committee of buying. The officers more immediately under the directors, are a secretary, a deputy, a check clerk, &c.; there are also on this large establishment, an examiner of Indian correspondence, an auditor, a treasurer, an accountant general, a freight accountant, a transfer accountant, a paymaster of seamen's wages, and a clerk to the committee of shipping; under this committee are also a master attendant, a surveyor, and a husband of the shipping. The erection of the present East India House was commenced in 1799, from designs by *R. Jupp*. On the front towards Leadenhall-street, is a hexastyle portico of the Ionic order of architecture, surmounted by a pediment, in the tympan of which is an alto relievo, representing Commerce, typified by Mercury, attended by Navigation, and introducing Asia to Britannia, at whose feet she pours out her treasures. The King is represented holding on his right arm a shield of protection over the heads of Britannia and Liberty. By his side is Order attended by Religion and Justice. In the back ground is sculptured the City barge, and near it Industry and Integrity. A river God representing the Thames, fills the western angle of the tympan, and the River Ganges the eastern. There are also acroteria sculptured in allusion to the species of trade in which the East India Company is engaged. The wings are plain, and are surmounted by a balustrade. The principal entrance under the portico opens upon a long corridor, leading to a court, and court room surrounded by offices of various description. The chief ornament of the court room is a bas relief in white marble, representing Britannia attended by India, Asia, and Africa, and surmounted by the arms of the Company. The arms are thus blazoned: *argent, a cross gules, in the dexter chief, an escutcheon of France and England quarterly, the shield ornamented and regally crowned or.* Crest, a lion rampant guardant, holding a regal crown or. Supporters, two lions rampant guardant or, each holding a banner argent, charged with a cross gules. Motto. *Auspicio regis et Senatus Angliæ.* In the court room are also views of Fort St. George, Bombay, Fort William, Tellicherry, the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena. The committee room contains a portrait of General Stringer Lawrence. The old sale room is semicircular at the west end, where are niches containing statues of Lord Clive, Sir George Pocock, and General Lawrence, there is also a statue of Sir Eyre Coote. The new sale room erected from designs by *Jupp* and *Holland*, is adorned with pictures illustrative of the commerce with India. In the room belonging to the committee of correspondence, are portraits of the Marquess Cornwallis, Warren Hastings, the Nabob of Arcot, &c., besides views of Trichinopoly; Viri Malli, a curious Rock, the Bath of the Bramins in Chillimbrum, Madura, Tippy Column, the mausoleum of the Seer Shaw, Choultry of Seringam, the southern entrance to the pagoda at Seringam, &c. &c. all painted by *Ward*. The library, situated in the eastern wing of the building, is sixty feet in length by twenty feet in breadth, having on the southern side a semicircular recess; over the chimney piece is a picture of an emperor of Persia, in a dress highly embellished with jewels of considerable size. At the eastern end of the library are busts of Warren Hastings, and of Robert Orme the historian of Indostan. The printed books here relate chiefly to the history, customs, and jurisprudence of Asia. There is besides a fine collection of MSS. in all the Oriental languages, amongst which are Tippoo Saib's copy of the Koran, curious Malayan MSS., drawings of Indian plants, a collection of printed books of the Chinese, &c. Adjoining the library is a museum, containing the Babylonian inscriptions, written in the nail headed or Persepolitan character, collected by Harford Jones, and a fragment of Jasper, upwards of two feet in length, covered with inscribed characters, which was presented to the court of directors by Sir Hugh Inglis. The trophies obtained from Tippoo Saib are amongst the most valuable of the curiosities in

this repository, comprising standards, pieces of armour, helmets, and the foot stool of his throne, the last of solid gold; also his mantle, rendered invulnerable by having been dipped in the holy well at Mecca, &c. The East India House extends a great way southward, having a garden belonging to it, and warehouses towards Lime-street, to which there is a distinct entrance; other warehouses belonging to this company are situated in Haydon-square near the Minories, in Gravel-lane, Petticoat-lane, Fenchurch-street, New-street Bishopsgate, &c. The great repository for tea is in Crutched Friars, and includes a court 150 feet by 60 feet, entered by an archway. The East India Company have also almshouses and a hospital at Poplar.

THE SOUTH SEA HOUSE.

The South Sea House is situated at the northeastern extremity of Threadneedle-street; it stands on a large extent of ground reaching to Old Broad-street. The front is handsome, with an arched entrance to a Doric quadrangle, or court. In the reign of Queen Anne the advantage of forming establishments in the South Seas in consequence of the immense profit made by the Spanish Merchants on European merchandize sent thither, induced a company to apply to Parliament for a participation in this alluring speculation. They were incorporated by a charter dated 8th September 1711, under the title of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas and other parts of America and for encouraging the Fishery. But although the company seemed to be formed for the sake of commerce, ministers never entertained a serious thought of making any settlement on the coast of South America, which was what flattered the expectations of the people, nor was it ever carried into execution by the company. By a statute of the 6th George 1st 1720, it was declared that they might redeem all, or any of the redeemable national debt. The fatal south sea scheme originated in this last mentioned statute. It was projected on pretence of raising a fund for carrying on a trade to the south seas. The sum necessary for establishing it together with the profits that were to arise from it, were divided into a certain number of shares, or subscriptions, and the better to carry on the deception, the directors engaged to make very large dividends. The first subscription was opened on 14th April, and in June following, shares of one hundred pounds were sold for £890, but in September the fallacy of the scheme became apparent and the destruction to public and private credit, thus produced, was excessive. The speculations of this company afterwards became the subject of Parliamentary investigation and various acts were passed for the relief of the sufferers. In 1724 this company undertook the Greenland whale fishery, but the speculation proved unsuccessful, and since the year 1750 the company has ceased in every respect to be a trading company, the remainder of its trading stock having been converted into an annuity stock. The arms of this company are *azure, a globe whereon are represented the straits of Magellan and Cape Horn, in the sinister chief point, two herrings hauriant in saltier argent, crowned or. On a canton the arms of Great Britain.* Crest, a ship in full sail. Supporters, dexter, Britannia, sinister, a Fisherman having in his hand a string of fish. Motto, *A gadibus usque Auroram.* By an act of Parliament passed in the year 1753, the management of this company is vested in a governor, sub-governor, and 21 directors, but no person is qualified to be governor, his Majesty excepted, unless he is possessed, in his own name and right, of £5,000 in the trading stock, the sub-governor must have £4,000, the deputy governor £3000, and each director £2,000, in the same stock. The Exchequer Bill loan office for public works and fisheries under the acts of 57 George III. &c. is held at the South Sea House.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The Hall belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company is situated at the upper end of Culver-court, Fenchurch-street, the elevation is enriched with pilasters, an entablature, &c. In a room is preserved a pair of horns of the moose deer, weighing 56 pounds and a picture of an elk killed in the presence of Charles XI. of Sweden, which weighed 1229 pounds. A charter of incorporation was granted to this company, 2nd May, 1679, by the name of the Governor and Company of adventurers of England trading to Hudson's Bay, and their capital fund was £10,500, they were empowered to have a common seal and the making of bye-laws, their arms are *argent, a cross gules between four beavers passant proper.* Crest, on a chapeau, a squirrel sejant. Supporters, two bucks. Motto, *Propelle outem.*

This company had formerly a complete monopoly of the northern fur trade, until the conquest of Canada by Great Britain, since which time their commerce has been declining. They still, however, send ships annually to sea, maintain three forts in Hudson's Bay, and some outposts. Some disputes have lately arisen between this Company and the North Western traders, they however are a chartered Company, and their opponents only an association of merchants.

Other Trading Companies of the City of London, are the Russia Company, who were incorporated in 1555, and their Charter was confirmed in 1614. Their arms are *Barry wavy argent and azure, over all a Ship in full sail, proper, her sails, pendants, and ensigns of the first, each charged with a cross gules, all between three bezants; on a chief or, a pale, between two roses gules, charged with a lion of England.* Crest. A lizard's head erased, ducally gorged; supporters, a lizard and an ape both ducally gorged. Motto. *God be our good guide.*

The Levant and Turkey Company, chartered in 1579, bear for arms, *Azure, on a sea in base proper, a ship in full sail or, between two rocks of the second, all the sails, pendants and ensigns argent, each charged with a cross, gules, a chief engrailed of the third, and in vase a sea horse proper.* Crest. A demi sea horse salient. Supporters. Two sea horses. Motto. *Deo Reipublica et Amicis.*

The Eastland Company was incorporated in 1579, and had their charter confirmed by King Charles II. they carried on what is now called the Baltic trade. They bear for arms, *Or, on the sea in base a ship in full sail, her sails pendant and ensigns argent, charged with a cross gules. On a chief of the last, a lion of England.* Crest, a camel. Supporters, two bears. Motto, *Despair not.*

The Royal African Company was chartered by King Charles II. who gave them an exclusive trade from the port of Saltee, in South Barbary to the Cape of Good Hope. In 1749 the trade was opened to all the king's subjects, but the company of merchants trading to Africa, is still a corporate body.

MARKETS OF LONDON.

Smithfield market is the largest for the sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs, particularly on Monday; there is also a market held on Friday, and on Tuesday and Thursday for horses.

Leadenhall market is the most considerable for country killed meat, and for poultry. It is the only market for skin and leather within the bills of mortality. Newgate market is also famous for its country killed meat, pigs and poultry, together with vegetables, fresh butter and eggs. The three last markets supply the butchers of London and its vicinity almost entirely.

Whitechapel market, Spitalfields market, Farringdon market, Brook's market, and Honey-lane market also contribute to the supply of their several neighbourhoods. The Borough market is considerable for vegetables.

At Billingsgate is the fish market, principally supplied by fishing smacks and boats coming from the sea up the river Thames, and partly with fresh fish by land carriage. This market is held daily. The Corn market is held in Mark-lane every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, but the chief business is done on Monday. A Corn Exchange was also erected in Mark-lane in 1827 as a market for the use of the corn factors of London; at Whitechapel and Smithfield, hay and straw are sold thrice weekly, and the metropolis is further supplied from another market for hay and straw held four times weekly in the Borough.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The principal public schools of London are of ancient foundation and arose upon the dissolution of the monasteries where the education of youth was previously carried on. The chief foundations are Christ's Hospital, the Charter House, St. Paul's School, and Merchant Tailor's School.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

This is a royal foundation for the education and maintenance of children, the number of which in this hospital, at one time, including those at Hertford, has amounted to more than one thousand. The grant of the late Grey friars monastery to the city in 1537 was confirmed in 1553 by charter of King Edward VI. The King who at this time was languishing under a decline which soon put an end to

his life, ordered the two houses of Parliament to attend him at Whitehall, when Ridley, Bishop of London, preached before the assembly, and recommended with energy the duties of beneficence and charity. His Majesty immediately sent for him, and enquired how he could best put in practice the duties he so strongly enforced. The result of this sermon and conference, was the determination in the King to found and endow with ample revenue the noble institutions of Christ's, Bartholomew's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's Hospitals. Almost the last action of this young King's life, was the grant of permission to the governors of Christ's Hospital, to purchase lands in mortgage to the value of 4,000 marks per annum. This laudable foundation of King Edward VI. was greatly increased by the benefactions of his subjects. In the year 1673, King Charles II. added a mathematical school and a ward to the hospital, for forty boys to be instructed in navigation. All the boys in the hospital are publicly examined twice a year before the governors, and the mathematical boys were formerly presented to the King every New Year's Day. They were also presented once a year to the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of the Treasury, and the Lords of the Admiralty, separately. The principal buildings of Christ's Hospital form the four sides of a large area, originally the cloisters of the Priory, but the parts have been erected at different times, and extend nearly round another court, in which are the new schools, erected from the designs and under the direction of *J. Shaw*. The schools consist of a plain elevation, in two stories above the ground floor, and a series of dormer windows in the roof; at each end is a projecting tower, the materials brick with stone dressings.

The New Hall of Christ's Hospital, by the same architect, was opened on 29th May, 1829; it is a magnificent room 187 feet in length by 51½ feet wide, and 46½ feet high; the enrichments are in excellent taste, and oak panelling is carried round the room to the height of ten or eleven feet from the ground, and the arms of various benefactors, from the earliest period of its establishment down to the present time, are painted on the upper panels. The ceiling also of oak is beautifully and chastely ornamented, and the galleries are enriched with carving. At the bottom of the room is Holbein's celebrated picture of King Edward VI. granting the charter of the Hospital. One side of the room is adorned by Verrio's picture of James II. giving audience to the president and governors of the Institution, who are presenting the children to his Majesty on New Year's Day; the windows contain coats of arms, &c. by *Miller*. A new entrance to the Hospital from Newgate-street is at present in progress, which will give an uninterrupted view of the Hall, a remarkably fine modern specimen of the Tudor style of architecture. In the Court Room are portraits of King Edward VI. by Holbein, and of the chief benefactors of the Hospital.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

This School was founded by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's in the year 1509; he was the eldest son of Sir Henry Colet, who had been twice Lord Mayor of London, and having a plentiful estate without any near relations, he resolved to consecrate his whole property to some perpetual benefaction, and this he performed by founding St. Paul's School, of which he appointed William Lilly first master in 1512. He ordained that there should be in this school a high master, a sur master, and a chaplain, who should teach gratis 153 boys, divided into eight classes; and he endowed it with lands and houses, chiefly in Buckinghamshire, amounting then to £122 4s. 7d. per annum; of which endowment he made the Company of Mercers trustees.

By the progressive improvement of the estate, and the good management of the Mercer's Company, and by some additional sums left to the foundation, the salaries of the masters are become very considerable, and there is also a house at Stepney, once the residence of Dean Colet, appropriated to the high master, besides that in St. Paul's Churchyard. The original building fronting the east end of St. Paul's Cathedral, was consumed by the great fire in 1666, but the school was rebuilt in 1670, at the charge of the Mercer's Company, and under the direction of Robert Ware the warden. It was again rebuilt from designs by *George Smith*, about 1825. The centre is a hexastyle portico of the Corinthian order, derived from the beautiful peripteral temple at Tivoli, elevated upon a rusticated basement of solid piers. The wings are elevated upon a similar basement, and project the width of an entablature, but the centre projects an entire intercolumniation, and finishes with antæ against the wall to support the

entablature, the frieze of which is enriched with the *Capo di Bove*, or bulls heads and garlands. The centre is entirely devoted to the School, and has lofty windows between the columns. It is surmounted by a low attic and acroteria, on the summit of which rises a cupola. The wings contain the master's houses. The School is divided into eight classes, in the lowest of which, boys are taught the rudiments of languages, and are thence advanced according to their proficiency to the other classes, till they reach the eighth or highest. It is a Free School, and education is confined to that mode of tuition alone which is strictly classical. The admission of a scholar is in the gift of the Mercer's Company, and they are admitted to the age of fifteen. There is no prescribed time of superannuation, but no boy is expected to remain after his nineteenth year. The apposition, a term peculiar to St. Paul's School, is the annual commemoration of the Founder. It has latterly been usually held on the Wednesday or Thursday of examination week. There are eight exhibitions paid out of a separate estate, being a benefaction of Lord Viscount Campden. There are also some advantages, either as scholarships or exhibitions, for Paul's School, at Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, founded by Mr. Perry and Dr. Sykes, also a scholarship founded by John Stock. The exhibitioners are chosen by the court of wardens of the Mercer's Company, and they are paid at Mercer's Hall.

MERCHANT TAILOR'S SCHOOL.

This School was founded by the Company of Merchant Tailors, in the year 1651, in a building called the Manor of the Rose, on the eastern side of Suffolk-lane.

The old school having been destroyed in the fire of London, the present building was erected on its site about 1675. It is a large brick edifice, having a range of pilasters in front, and a small cloister, beneath the school and library within, contiguous to these, is a house appropriated to the use of the head master. The school consists of eight classes, in which nearly 300 boys have their education, 100 of which, according to the ancient statutes of the Institution, are taught gratis. There are four probations in the year, by the master and ushers, on 11th March, 15th June, 11th September, and 11th December, not being Sundays, and then on the day following. The probations themselves undergo an examination by persons learned in Hebrew and Greek, appointed by the master and wardens of the company twice every year, upon what are called the doctor's days, between the 11th and 21st of March and September. After the examination public exercises are performed by the eight senior scholars or monitors of the school. There is another public examination of the scholars of the upper class, by the president and fellows of St. John's College, Oxford, annually on 11th June, previously to the election of scholars to be made upon that day, to fill up the vacant fellowships in the College.

THE CHARTER HOUSE.

This ancient Convent was purchased in 1611 of the Earl of Suffolk by Thomas Sutton, in order to establish a foundation for pensioners and scholars, for which he obtained letters patent from the King, afterwards confirmed by parliament. It was instituted for the maintenance of a master, a preacher, a head schoolmaster, a second master, and 80 pensioners. There are also forty-four boys supported in the house. From amongst these are chosen twenty-nine students at the Universities, who are each allowed £20 per annum for eight years; there are nine ecclesiastical preferments in the patronage of the governors, who, according to the statutes, are to confer them upon those who receive their education in this school. The pensioners and scholars are taken in at the recommendation of the governors, who appoint in rotation. The Charter House is situated between St. John's-street and Goswell-street; the present buildings were erected by the Duke of Norfolk, and are very irregular but convenient.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

Institutions devoted to the purposes of literature and science are numerous in the metropolis, but are chiefly situated without the liberties, or in Westminster; the principal of those exclusively belonging to the City of London, are the following:

THE LONDON INSTITUTION.

The London Institution was established in the year 1805, on almost

the same plan as the Royal Institution, and with a design to promote the diffusion of science, literature, and the arts, in pursuance of which the attention of the Institution has been directed to the acquisition of a valuable and extensive library, to the diffusion of useful knowledge by means of lectures and experiments, and to the establishment of a reading room, where the foreign and domestic journals and other periodical works, and the best pamphlets and new publications, are provided for the use of the proprietors. The celebrated Greek professor, Richard Porson, was their librarian, and was succeeded by William Maltby. The Institution was at first held at a large house in the Old Jewry, once the residence of Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor. It was then removed into Coleman-street. But in the year 1815, the present handsome building in Finsbury Circus was founded. It was erected from the designs of *William Brooks*. The ground story is of the Doric order of architecture, and the entablature, carried through the whole line of the front, is enriched with chaplets of laurel instead of triglyphs; the upper story consists of a tetrastyle portico of the Corinthian order as found at Tivoli, having the entablature surmounted by a balustrade, the piers of which are enriched in the manner of sarcophagi. The building contains an entrance hall, vestibule, stairs to the library, and corridor leading to the lecture room, laboratory, &c.; the upper story consists of the library, which occupies the whole front. The London Institution is governed by a president, four vice-presidents, twenty managers, and has nine visitors, five auditors, a treasurer, secretary, counsel, solicitor, and two librarians; the sub-librarian is William Upcott, the celebrated autograph collector.

THE CITY OF LONDON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

This Institution was founded in the year 1825, for the purpose of establishing a library of reference and circulation, classes for the attainment of languages; and for the delivery of lectures on literature, philosophy, and science. Amongst its earliest and most active patrons, was George Grote, Esq., now M. P. for the City of London, and extensive premises in Aldersgate-street have been adapted to the general purposes of the Institution, where a Museum, consisting of fossils and other natural and artificial curiosities has lately been formed. On 1st October, 1833, the members of this society published the first number of a monthly magazine, edited by themselves.

HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES OF LONDON.

There are four Hospitals of Royal foundation in the metropolis, namely, St. Bartholomew's, Bethlehem, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's, besides Christ's Hospital already described.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

This Hospital, situated in West Smithfield, was originally a Priory of Black Canons, and together with other religious houses, was surrendered to King Henry VIII. By this King it was granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of London for an Hospital, to be called Little St. Bartholomew's. This Hospital escaped the general fire in 1666, but in 1730 it was found necessary to rebuild it, which was effected by voluntary contribution; great alterations are at present, 1833, in progress, principally on the north front towards Smithfield.

The interior of the Hospital presents a fine court, surrounded by stone buildings, in which are the wards for the sick. In a court adjoining is a house for the treasurer. The hall is adorned with portraits of benefactors, there is also a full length portrait of King Henry VIII., and in a window is a representation in stained glass, of Henry VIII. delivering the charter to the Lord Mayor. This and most of the City Hospitals are under admirable management; they are made equally beneficial to rich and poor, as the latter receive every comfort and assistance their cases require, and by the knowledge the physicians, surgeons and their pupils here gain, they are enabled with superior skill, to administer to the rich who may need their assistance.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

Bridewell was formerly a palace and residence of the King; it was granted by Edward VI. to the City for charitable purposes. In 1666 the old building was destroyed by the fire, and the hospital was rebuilt at considerable expence; it is closely united in its foundation with that of Bethlehem, and the surplus funds of one Hospital, may by the charter, be applied to the use of the other. At present this Hospital, which is situated in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, is of a mixed nature in its establishment, consisting of a school of industry, a hospital, a workhouse, and a prison: great improvements have been made in the buildings, and the revenues are flourishing.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

The Priory of Bethlehem, one of those surrendered to King Henry VIII., was on petition of Sir John Gresham, granted with its revenues to the Corporation of London. It was built in Moorfields in 1675, from a design said to have been derived from that of the Tuilleries at Paris. Early in this century the building was found to want great repair, and it was resolved to rebuild it in St. George's Fields, where the City was possessed of land sufficient for the purpose. It is established for the cure of lunatics, and patients are admitted with little difficulty. The New Hospital presents a front of much grandeur of design; it is 580 feet in length, and is composed of three principal and two subordinate parts, consisting of a central building, with an hexastyle portico of the Ionic order of architecture; two wings and two receding intermediate parts, which form the main body of the building. In the hall are the figures of raving and melancholy madness, sculptured by Cibber. In the wings the patients are accommodated; and in the area behind, comprising nearly 12 acres, are separate buildings for offices, and grounds for the exercise of patients, who can be received to the number of 200, exclusive of about 60 others, who are confined for acts of criminality.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

This Hospital, situated in the Borough of Southwark, has been mentioned at page 101 *ante*. It is well endowed, and the governors are the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen *ex officio*, and others who qualify by a donation of £100. Patients hurt by accident are received into this Hospital at all hours, but diseased patients are admitted by an order from a governor.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

This charitable foundation for the reception of Lunatics, originated in the year 1751; but the first hospital was erected in 1757, on Windmill-hill, Moorfields, whence it was removed in 1786 to the present building in Old-street, by which its benefits were extended to a greater number of patients. The northern and southern fronts of the edifice, 493 feet in length, are in the same style; the centre and ends slightly project, and are higher than the intermediate parts, without being indebted to architectural ornament: it presents a design well suited to its destination. Behind the house are two large gardens, where such of the patients as can be permitted with safety, are allowed to take the air. This hospital has accommodation for 300 persons, and its government is in a committee of thirty. The mode of application for relief from the charity is particular, but directions may be obtained by application to the steward of the hospital.

Besides the principal hospitals here mentioned, London contains many asylums for the sick and lame, and institutions for the maintenance of indigent persons of various other descriptions, as dispensaries for gratuitously supplying the poor with medical aid and medicine at their own dwellings; numerous schools, supported by the respective parishes, with the aid of occasional voluntary contributions: and in each parish a workhouse for maintaining its own helpless poor. The public companies of the City of London, distribute large sums annually in charity, besides keeping up almshouses, which have been built and endowed by various members of the corporate bodies.

THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER.—*Home Circuit.*

THE Metropolis is formed by the union of the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark. Westminster on the northern bank of the Thames, received its name from its Minster situated westward of London, and is so called in a charter of sanctuary, granted by King Edward the Confessor, in the year 1066. For a considerable period it was entirely distinct from London, although it now forms an integral part of it. The Abbots of Westminster had archiepiscopal jurisdiction within their liberties, and had the keeping of the regalia; performing also a chief service in the coronation of the Kings of England, and had a seat in Parliament. The ancient arms of the Abbey were *Azure, on a chief indented or, a crosier on the dexter side, and a mitre on the sinister, both gules.* After the dissolution of monasteries, King Henry VIII. erected the abbey into a deanery, and in 1541 established it as a Bishopric, appointing John Thirlby the first bishop: upon this occasion it became a City; he having wasted the revenue allotted by the King for the support of the See, was translated to Norwich, and with him ended the Bishopric of Westminster, the dignity continuing only nine years, when Middlesex, which was the diocese, was restored to London. The dean continued to preside until the accession of Queen Mary, who restored the abbot; but Queen Elizabeth displaced the abbot, and erected the Abbey into a collegiate church, as it still continues. The arms of the Deanery of Westminster, are *Azure, a cross patonce between five martlets or, on a chief of the last a pale quarterly of France and England, between two roses gules.* The dean of Westminster being invariably Dean of the Order of the Bath, bears the ribbon of the order with the badge pendant. When the Bishopric was dissolved by King Edward VI., the right of Westminster to the name of City was lost with it, although custom has retained the epithet ever since. Westminster is governed by a high steward, who is usually a nobleman, and is appointed by the dean and chapter, a deputy steward, sixteen capital burgesses, sixteen assistants, a high bailiff, high constable, town clerk and other officers. The quarter sessions for the peace are held in the Court House in King-street. The arms of the City, granted the 1st October, 1601, are *Azure, a portcullis with chains pendant Or, on a chief of the last, the arms of King Edward the Confessor, in pale, between two roses of York and Lancaster.*

THE ABBEY CHURCH OF ST. PETER, WESTMINSTER.

This venerable structure, one of the most interesting edifices in the kingdom, on account of its antiquity, grandeur and beauty, as an ornament to the metropolis, as well as for its architecture; specimens of each successive period of the pointed style being here to be found, from its earliest date to the florid richness of the Tudor age. The Abbey is also the scene of the most impressive of our national ceremonies; within its walls both the coronation and burial of the Sovereigns of England, with a few exceptions, have been solemnized; here also are the monuments of our most distinguished nobility, as well as of the most celebrated poets, philosophers, and historians, in which the progress of the art of sculpture may be successfully traced.

The site on which the building stands is supposed to have been an island, circumscribed by the river Thames, called Thorney, on which in the Roman period of history, stood a Temple of Apollo, that was destroyed by an earthquake. In support of this tradition it may be remarked, that whenever the word *Thorn* occurs in a local name, a Roman station is always found to have been near, if not on the spot, (according to Gale, an eminent antiquary.) On the ruins of this Temple, Sebert, King of the East Saxons, previously to the year 616, erected a christian church and dedicated it to St. Peter. Such at least is the received tradition regarding its original foundation. It was rebuilt by King Edward the Confessor in 1065, and at the same time was endowed with ample revenues. On Whitsun Eve in the year 1220, King Henry III. commenced building of the present structure, by laying the first stone of a chapel in honor of the Virgin Mary, at the eastern end of the church, on the spot now occupied by

King Henry VIIIth's. chapel; and on 13th October, 1269, the new church, of which the eastern part with the choir and transept, appears to have been at that time completed, was opened for divine service; and on the same day, the body of St. Edward the Confessor was removed to a rich shrine at the back of the high altar, in the presence of the King, his brother, the King of the Romans, and many other nobles.

The Abbey Church may be considered as one of the finest examples of the pointed style of architecture that was ever erected in this country, and with the exception of the Cathedral at Salisbury, it is also the most perfect that now remains. The general plan of the conventual church is in form of the Latin cross, but is not uniform, as the cloisters which adjoin the southern side, occupy a portion of the space that would otherwise have composed a western aisle to the south transept.

The grand western front consists of a deeply recessed entrance porch, having a large pointed arched window above, and flanked by two square towers, in height 225 feet, terminating in battlements, with pinnacles at each angle. The western front, as it anciently appeared, was erected by Abbots Esteney and Islip, but it was never entirely finished till the reign of George II., 1735. The northern side of the church, between the western front and the transept, is supported by graduated buttresses, from which a double tier of flying buttresses, extend to the upper walls of the nave; between every two buttresses is a large pointed arched window, above which is a range of windows, consisting of three circles inscribed within a triangle; there is also a

range of pointed arched windows in the upper part of the walls of the nave, which are terminated by an embattled parapet.

The northern transept, although altered in its detail from what it originally was, presents a very noble specimen of the fanciful display inherent to the pointed style of architecture. The entrance at this transept was usually denominated Solomon's Porch, from its surpassing beauty. Above it is a great rose window, rebuilt in 1722. The entire height of this front to the top of the centre pinnacle, is 170 feet.

The eastern termination of the church, seen above the chapels which environ it, displays four windows on each side, and three at the end, which finishes in a half decagon; these windows are more acutely pointed than those of the upper range before described, but are of similar character and arrangement.

The front of the southern transept is not so elegant as that on the north side, but from its situation, the library, chapter house and cloisters, nearly exclude it from public view; here is a great marygold window, more complicated in its tracery than the rose window of the north transept; it was reconstructed in 1814, under the direction of *Benj. Wyatt*.

The southern side of the Abbey Church exhibits some peculiarities in its architecture, arising from the contiguity of the cloisters, and the ingenuity that was necessary to be employed, in order to support the walls, and at the same time to admit of space intervening between the superstructure and the abutments.

All the exterior walls of the edifice are embattled, and the roofing is substantially covered with lead. The central tower was rebuilt after a fire, which took place in this part of the church in 1803.

The interior of this venerable edifice, produces its most striking and impressive effect on entering from the west; the view from that point being more extended and unbroken, and the architectural character of the building more apparent than from any other. The lights too are so happily disposed, and the arrangement of the pillars so nicely adapted to the forms and magnitude of the arches, and to the loftiness of the vaulting, that the whole combines in one harmonious perspective. The great western window is admirably proportioned, and its tracery elegantly disposed; twenty-four large compartments are filled with painted glass, chiefly scriptural figures from the Old Testament, the royal arms of George II., King Sebert, Queen Elizabeth, Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of the Church, and the arms of the College of Westminster; it was executed in 1735.

The Abbey Church contains within its walls a vast store of characteristic ornament, exhibiting vestiges of ancient art, the work of every period, distinguished by its peculiar style of enrichment, from the remote time of its structure by King Henry III. The chancel or sanctuary in its original arrangement, displayed great magnificence; on the north side of the altar screen, which has been restored, are displayed the sepulchral monuments of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, second son of King Henry III., who died in 1296; of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1323; and of Aveline, Countess of Lancaster, who died in 1273, the last said to be the earliest monument in the pointed style erected in the Abbey Church. Such an assemblage of magnificent works of art of this remote period, is not to be found elsewhere in Europe. On the southern side of the chancel are the remains of a monument, erected to the memory of the Lady Anne of Cleves, fourth wife of King Henry VIII., from whom he was afterwards divorced; she died in 1557; and nearer to the altar are ornamented canopied stalls, answering in every respect to the exact situation of the seats of the officiating priests, during the celebration of high mass at the altar, and such as are still remaining in many of our ancient churches. These very curious canopied seats have been called erroneously the Tomb of Sebert. The height of the enclosure is 13 feet 9 inches to the top of the finials, and each compartment, four in number, is about 2 feet 7 inches wide, and were originally adorned with a full length figure, painted in oil colours, on a ground of plaster, a more ancient example of the art of painting than is elsewhere to be found, being undoubtedly as early as the reign of Edward I. The first portrait is that of Sebert, King of the East Saxons; it is the most perfect of the series, and merits particular attention, from the fine state of preservation in which it remains; the next compartment retained in 1821, only a small part of its original decoration, the greater portion seeming to have been purposely destroyed, from the dress it appears to have been the figure of an ecclesiastic, and it is supposed that the enclosure of the chancel contained figures of a King and a bishop, in alternate succession; the remains of this picture is now completely obliterated. The portrait of King Henry

III. in the next compartment, is painted on a ground, semé of lions passant guardant, in allusion to the charge in the royal arms. In the fourth panel the figure has been scraped off. The back of the enclosure or canopies has been originally painted, as well as the front towards the choir, but the only figure visible is that of St. Edward the Confessor, in the act of presenting his ring; and the figure of St. John the Baptist was probably that which was next to him, and in the act of receiving his ring, according to the legend.

Sepulchral brasses, a species of memorial entirely disused, were introduced into our churches about the commencement of the thirteenth century; the intrinsic value of the metal alone, has been the cause of much devastation amongst the monuments so decorated. The decay of time, in comparison, has had little effect, but from their situation in the pavement, the surfaces are liable to constant friction. Monuments of this description in the Abbey Church are but few, but those are exceedingly interesting, the earliest is that of John Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury and Lord High Treasurer of England, who died in 1395, in the Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor. The monument of Robert Waldeby, Archbishop of York, who died in 1397, is in the chapel of St. Edmund the King, and near it is that of Eleanor Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, who died in 1399; in the same chapel is also a monument of Sir Humphrey Bourchier, who died in 1471, the figure has been purloined, but the arms and badges remain; an inlaid marble slab in memory of Sir John Harpeden, who died in 1457, is in the north ambulatory, and near it that of Abbot Esteney, ob. 1498.

The monument of Sir Thomas Vaughan, who died in 1483, is in the Chapel of St. John the Baptist; and that of Sir Humphrey Stanley, who died in 1505, is in the Chapel of St. Nicholas; and the monument of this description of the latest date, is that of Dr. William Bill, Dean of Westminster, who died in 1561.

The arms of the principal benefactors to the Abbey Church, after it was refounded by Henry III., were formerly displayed on twenty shields in each aisle of the nave. The shields were of different descriptions, those in the more ancient part of the church being much larger than the others, and projecting from the walls, to which they appeared attached by straps, pendant from heads. The other shields were flat, and were represented as fixed, not pendant, and having over each the name of the person with whose arms it was charged. Several of these curious memorials have been destroyed and others hidden, by different tombs which have been erected in front of them.

The northern transept has a very rich appearance, arising as well from its style of architecture, as from the splendid monuments by which it is occupied. The southern transept, which has been familiarly termed poets corner, from the many distinguished literary characters who have monuments here, presents the same general character in its architecture, although some differences may be traced in the subordinate members and embellishments; these variations must be ascribed to that ceaseless diversity, both in arrangement and decoration, which belongs to the pointed style, and which constitutes one of its characteristic principles.

The choir forms a most interesting portion of the Abbey Church, and on entering it from the nave, the eye is particularly struck by the grandeur of the perspective, which results from the loftiness of the arches, the elegance of the vaulting, and the "dim religious light" that gleams through the quarries of its eastern windows. The stalls of oak are thirty-two in number, besides those for the dean and sub-dean, and below them are seats for the King's scholars of Westminster, and the choristers. The chancel is paved with a very curious mosaic or tessellated pavement, brought from Rome by Abbot Ware, in the reign of Henry III.; this pavement is so complicated in its design, that no verbal illustration can give an adequate idea of its diversified arrangement, and although it has been greatly injured by wanton spoilation, it must still be regarded as one of the most interesting works of its kind that now exists. The materials of which it is composed, are porphyry, lapis lazuli, jasper, alabaster, Lydian, and serpentine marbles and touchstone.

The fine Organ over the entrance to the choir, has lately been gilt and diapered in the ancient style, by *Willemt*.

The chapel of St. Edward the Confessor, immediately behind the choir, derives particular interest from the tombs by which it is surrounded, and the sculpture by which it is enriched; here lie enshrined the remains of the royal founder, encircled by the ashes of kindred sovereigns. The screen which extends across this chapel on the west, is one of the most remarkable specimens of ancient art that now remains, and although much damaged by wanton devastation, is still exceedingly interesting and curious. On a sculptured frieze, the

principal events of Edward the Confessor's life are represented in alto relievo; the subjects occupy fourteen compartments, separated from each other by trefoils, some of which are faced by shields radiated; these are formed by a broad label and is continued under all the historical compartments. The design of the lower part of this screen is extremely elegant, and the variety of delicate tracery which it exhibits can hardly be paralleled. It was most probably erected in the reign of Henry VI., if not at the expense of that monarch, who is known to have held the memory of the Confessor in high veneration.

The shrine of Edward the Confessor stands nearly in the middle of his chapel. All the ancient part of this shrine is of stone, curiously inlaid with mosaic ornament. Its height, including the cornice, is 9 feet, its width 5 feet 4½ inches, and its length 9 feet 5 inches. It was the work of *Pietro Cavallini*, who is supposed to have accompanied Abbot Warc to England, after his visit to Rome in the latter part of Henry IIIrd's reign. The upper part of the shrine is of wainscot, and consists of two stories of unequal dimensions, originally inlaid to correspond in some measure with the mosaic enrichments of the ancient part. It was made by order of King James II., and including this portion, the entire height of the shrine is 14 feet 9 inches.

The tombs of sovereigns which surround this chapel, commencing near the northern end of the screen, and continuing to the southern, are those of King Edward I., King Henry III., Queen Eleanor, King Henry V., Queen Philippa, King Edward III., King Richard II., and his first consort Queen Anne. The tomb of King Henry III. is similar in style and material to the shrine of St. Edward. It consists of an elevated basement, raised upon two steps; and of the tomb itself, on which lies a gilt-brass effigy of the monarch whose ashes it contains. The mosaic work with which it was originally decorated, is chiefly composed of small triangular pieces of red and gilt glass, disposed into panels, having guilloché borderings. On each side of the tomb is a polished slab of dark red porphyry, nearly 3 feet in length, and at each angle are two spiral columns, but the tesserae with which they were originally inlaid, are mostly gone. At the foot of this monument is an altar tomb, in which lies buried the young Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King Henry VII., who died at Eltham Palace, 14th September, 1495.

The entire east end of St. Edward's Chapel, is occupied by the tomb and very singular yet elegant monumental chantry of King Henry V. It was probably erected in the early part of the reign of his son, King Henry VI. The tomb is divided, at the sides, into three compartments, and on the upper slab lies a headless figure of the King, carved in oak, said to have been once covered with gilded plates of brass. The chantry is of an oblong form, in plan, and extends from the beautiful octagonal entrance turrets to the eastern wall of the Abbey Church. The altar screen of the chantry is very ingenious in its design, and displays a rich assemblage of statues of different sizes. In the arrangement, the statues of St. George and St. Denis, the patron saints of England and France, are placed at the opposite extremities of the screen. Over it is a window by *Willelment*. On the screen work above the arches, which extend across the ambulatory of the church, and connect this chapel with its eastern wall, are ranges of curious sculpture, similar in their general design, but differing in particulars. In each are four principal divisions, three of which contain small standing figures in niches, and the fourth a coronation scene in alto relievo; the last is nearly in the centre of the design, and contains on one side nine figures, and on the other five: they are supposed to represent the coronations of Henry V. in England and France; the principal figure in each compartment is certainly intended for that of Henry himself, and resemble all the likenesses which are extant of that monarch. The cavetto over the canopies that surmount the figures, is charged with the King's cognizances of the swan and antelope alternately; these badges are also repeated on the large cornices under the figures, together with the flaming beacon, a favorite device of Henry V. Within a few feet of the tomb of Queen Philippa is a large slab, formerly enriched with inlaid brass, in memory of Thomas of Woodstock, K. G., Duke of Gloucester and Constable of England, the youngest son of King Edward III., who died in 1397. There are no other monuments in this chapel than those already mentioned, although various other persons of distinguished rank have been interred here. One of the principal objects of curiosity in this chapel, is the coronation chair of the English sovereigns, made in the reign of Edward I., to contain the famous stone on which the inauguration of the Scottish Kings was

performed, and which Edward I. brought from Scone in Perthshire, according to the old rhyming chronicle:—

Kyng Edward wyth the lang shankes fro Scotland hit fette,
Besyde the shryne of Seynt Edward at Westminster het hit sette.

With this chair another is kept, which is stated to have been made for the coronation of Queen Mary in 1689, it is wholly unornamented, but is similar in form to the ancient one.

The upper windows which admit light into this chapel are filled with painted glass, displaying in each principal division a whole length figure standing under a canopy; the figures represent Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary, King Edward the Confessor and St. John the Evangelist, St. Augustine and Bishop Mellitus; over every figure is a shield of arms, the charges upon which have been disarranged by modern glaziers. The anomalies in the blazoning of these shields need not be pointed out to the heraldic reader, who will at once determine that they never could have been originally represented as they now appear. Numerous pieces of glass have been improperly introduced, which from their style of execution and variation of ornament, were evidently brought from other windows, and are of a date considerably posterior to the figures. All the ancient glass with which these windows are composed, is of the kind called pot metal, from the colors being incorporated with the glass whilst it is in a state of fusion, by which means the stain pervades the entire mass.

St. Benedict's Chapel is the first in order from the south transept of those chapels, which surround the eastern part of the Abbey Church; the site of the altar is now covered by the monument of Frances, Countess of Hertford, ob. 1588. In this chapel, besides other tombs of less interest, is the monument of Simon Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal of Preboste, who died in 1376. In the middle of the chapel is a large altar tomb of Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, who died in 1645.

The Chapel of St. Edmund is separated from the ambulatory by an ancient wooden screen; it contains the remarkable monuments of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, half brother of King Henry III., who died in 1296; of Edward Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1617; of Sir Bernard Brocas, Chamberlain to Anne, Queen of Richard II., who died in 1400; of John Lord Russel, who died in 1584; of Lady Katherine Knollys, Lady of the bed chamber to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1568. Against the screen is the tomb of John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, son of Edward II., he died in 1334, and near it is the altar tomb of Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, who died in 1559. The general form and architecture of St. Nicholas's Chapel, is similar to that of St. Edmund; the screen is supposed to have been erected by Abbot William of Colchester, in the reign of Henry IV.; the principal monuments in this chapel are the following: adjoining the screen is that of Philippa, Duchess of York, who died in 1431; against the western wall is the monument of Elizabeth, Duchess of Northumberland, ob. 1776; and in continuations are the monuments of Winifred, Marchioness of Winchester, ob. 1586; William Sutton, Bishop of Durham, ob. 1486; Mildred Lady Burghley, ob. 1589; Sir George Fane, ob. 1618, but the monument was erected in 1764; of Anne, Duchess of Somerset, widow of the Protector, ob. 1587; Elizabeth Lady Cecil, Lady of the bed chamber to Queen Elizabeth, ob. 1591. Near the middle of the chapel is a large altar tomb of Sir George Villiers, ob. 1605.

St. Paul's Chapel, the first on the northern side of the Abbey Church, after passing that of King Henry VII., is separated from the ambulatory by the monument of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, who died 1764, by *Wilton*; and by a stone screen enclosing the tomb of Lodowick Robsert Lord Bouchier, standard bearer to King Henry V., who died in 1431: this monument was originally one of the most curious in the church, but its painted decorations, chiefly emblazons, have been obliterated by the want of taste in those whose duty it was to have carefully preserved the tomb entire. The screen is embattled, and consists of two courses of pierced arches with buttresses; the lower part includes an altar tomb, at the ends of which are sculptured large gnomons, supported by a lion and a falcon, and charged with the arms of Robsert and Bouchier quarterly; over the centre of the tomb are the arms and crest, upon a helmet of the time. Almost every part of the screen was enriched with gilding and painting, and besides numerous shields of arms, the whole was strewed with gilded Katherine wheels, the badge of the family. The walls of the chapel are covered with the monuments of Lord Cottington, ob. 1652; Frances, Countess of Sussex, ob. 1589; Dudley Viscount

Dorchester, ob. 1631; Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor, ob. 1587; Sir J. Puckering, Lord Keeper of the great Seal, ob. 1596. In the area of the chapel is the beautiful tomb of Sir Giles Daubeney, K. G., Lord Chamberlain to King Henry VII., who died in 1507.

St. John Baptist's Chapel in its arrangement and architecture, is almost exactly similar to that of St. Edmund on the opposite side, but it has no screen, although it is completely separated from the ambulatory by the ancient tombs of Abbot Fascet, ob. 1500; Thomas Ruthall, Bishop of Durham, who died in 1522; Abbot Colchester, who died in 1420; and the monument of Admiral Holmes, who died in 1761. The entrance to this chapel is through the small chapel of St. Erasmus. On the northern side is the monument of Colonel Edward Popham, who died in 1651; and against the eastern wall is the costly monument of Henry Carey Lord Hunsdon, K. G., Lord Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1596, it was erected by his son, and is perhaps the most lofty structure of the kind in the whole kingdom, its height being 36 feet; Elizabeth Savile, Countess of Mexborough, ob. 1821. In the middle of the chapel is the tomb of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, who died in 1622.

Whether the Chapels of St. Erasmus and Abbot Islip were at any time joined in one, it is now perhaps impossible to ascertain, but there has evidently been a large opening in the masonry, through which the figure of St. Erasmus must have been visible to persons praying near the altar of Islip's Chapel. St. Erasmus's Chapel, the smallest in the whole church, from its peculiar situation seems to have been constructed within one of the main piers. Above the doorway is inscribed *Sanctus Erasmus*; still higher is a beautifully decorated niche, with a triple headed canopy, the recess of which is occupied by a tablet in memory of a Bishop of Londonderry.

Islip's Chapel corresponded with that of St. Benedict on the opposite side, but was altered by Abbot Islip, about the end of Henry VIIIth's reign. It is separated from the area by a stone screen beautifully executed, the upper division of which is most elegantly designed, and consists of a range of seven niches with canopies and pedestals, surmounted by a cornice, having a moulding of vine branches, and a range of trefoils. The interior of this chapel is wrought in a style of similar elegance to the screen; the eastern end where the altar was originally placed, is occupied by a monument of Sir Christopher Hatton, who died in 1619. In the oratory over this chapel, are presses containing the "ragged regiment" waxen figures of several of the Kings and Queens, &c. now nearly stripped of their robes, and so defaced that it has become impossible to ascertain the particular persons they were intended to represent.

The Chapels of St. John the Evangelist, St. Michael and St. Andrew, occupy the whole of the eastern aisle of the northern transept; the screens that formerly separated them from the transept and from each other, have been entirely destroyed.

In the time of the Stuarts, the lower Convocation-house held its sittings in this division of the Abbey Church, when the upper house sat in King Henry VIIIth's Chapel. The principal monuments in these chapels are as follow: Sir Charles Stuart, K. B., ob. 1801, by *Nollekens*; Admiral Sir George Pocock, ob. 1792, by *Bacon*; Sir George Hollis, ob. 1626; Sir Francis Vere, ob. 1609, this monument is of a very singular kind, it consists of a low basement, on which lies the effigies of the knight, and over him is a table slab, supported on the shoulders of four figures of men in armour kneeling, which are remarkably well sculptured and are interesting, on account of the costume: upon the slab is represented a complete suit of armour. Other monuments are those of Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, K. G., ob. 1702; Captain Edward Cooke, R. N., ob. 1799, by *Bacon*; Admiral Kempenfelt, ob. 1782; Algernon, Earl of Monrath, ob. 1771, by *Wilton*; Admiral Totty, ob. 1802; Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, ob. 1692; Lady Elizabeth Nightingale, who died 1734, by *Roubiliac*, this monument ranks amongst the choicest specimens of the art of sculpture; Francis Thomas, Earl of Kerry, ob. 1818. A considerable part of the area of St. Andrew's Chapel is occupied by the curious monument of Henry Lord Norris of Rycot, who died in 1601: it is of architectural design and very lofty, its height being nearly 24 feet; the six sons of Lord Norris are represented kneeling on the basement at the sides of the tomb, they are all in armour but without helmets, and some of them display so much character, that hardly a doubt can be entertained of their having been actual likenesses: all the statues and arms have been originally painted and gilt.

The monument of General Wolfe, who died at Quebec in 1759, occupies a considerable portion of the southern side of St. John the Evangelist's Chapel: it was designed and executed by *Wilton*;

nearly opposite to this is a monument to John Earl Ligonier, K. B., who died in 1770.

The monuments in the northern transept chiefly worthy of notice are the following: Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K. B., who died in 1752, by *Roubiliac*, the talents of the sculptor have been most admirably displayed in the design and execution of this monument, it exhibits a figure of Hercules placing a bust of the deceased on a pedestal, near which is a figure of Navigation regarding the bust with a look of veneration; Clement Saunders, Esq., carver in ordinary to King Charles II., James II., and William III., ob. 1695; William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, K. G. ob. 1676; John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, K. G. ob. 1711, by *Gibbs*; Admiral Vernon, ob. 1757, by *Rysbrack*; Admiral Wager, ob. 1743, by *Scheemakers*; William, Earl of Chatham, ob. 1778, by *Bacon*; Captains Bayne, Blair, and Manners, erected in 1793, by *Nollekens*; William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, ob. 1793, by *Flaxman*; Charles James Fox, ob. 1806; Sir Eyre Coote, K. B., ob. 1783, by *Banks*; General Hope, ob. 1789, by *Bacon*; Jonas Hanway, ob. 1786, by *Moore*; Sir Clifton Winteringham, Bart., ob. 1794, by *Banks*; General Coote Manningham, ob. 1809, by *Bacon*; George Montagu Dunk, Earl of Halifax, ob. 1771, by *Bacon*; Sir William Saunderson, one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to King Charles I., ob. 1676. The range of arches over the northern doorway, is occupied by a singular monument to Vice Admiral Watson, ob. 1757, by *Scheemakers*. Admiral Sir John Balchen, ob. 1744, by *Scheemakers*; John Warren, Bishop of Bangor, ob. 1800, by *Westmacott*; Lord Aubrey Beauclerc, ob. 1740, by *Scheemakers*; General Percy Kirk, ob. 1741, by *Scheemakers*; Sir Richard Kane, ob. 1736, by *Rysbrack*; Samuel Bradford, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, ob. 1731, by *Cheere*; Hugh Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh, ob. 1742, by *Cheere*; Sir Thomas Hesketh, ob. 1605; and Warren Hastings, ob. 1818, by *Bacon*. The monuments in the northern aisle of the choir of greatest interest, are the following: Hugh Chamberlin, M. D., ob. 1728, by *Scheemakers* and *Delvaux*; Dr. Arnold, ob. 1802; Henry Purcell, ob. 1695; Captain George Bryan, ob. 1809, by *Bacon*; Lord Courcy, ob. 1719; Dr. John Plenderleath, ob. 1811, by *Bacon*; Sir Thomas Duppa, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, ob. 1694; Robert Viscount Dunbar, ob. 1714; Charles, Earl of Normanton and Archbishop of Dublin, ob. 1809, by *Bacon*; Dr. Peter Heylin, ob. 1662; Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart. of Nether-ton, Devon, ob. 1728, by *Cheere*; Richard Le Neve, ob. 1673; Admiral Temple West, ob. 1757; William Croft, Doctor of Music, ob. 1727; John Blow, Doctor of Music, ob. 1708; Charles Burney, Doctor of Music, ob. 1814; Captain Saumarez, ob. 1747, by *Cheere*.

The monuments in the nave and aisles of the Abbey Church are very numerous, the following list of persons commemorated, includes the most remarkable for design or execution. Against the screen of the choir are two companion monuments, namely of Sir Isaac Newton, who died in 1726, and of James, Earl of Stanhope, who died in 1720, both of which were designed by *Kent*, and executed by *Rysbrack*. Those in the northern aisle occur as follow: Thomas Viscount Teviot, ob. 1710; Sir J. S. Denham, Bart., ob. 1780; Henry Priestman, ob. 1712, by *Bird*; Miss Johnstone, ob. 1815, by *Flaxman*; Admiral Baker, ob. 1716; Gilbert Thornburgh, Esq., Gentleman of the Cellar to the King, ob. 1677; Dr. Mead, ob. 1756, by *Scheemakers*; William Morgan, ob. 1613, and Thomas Mansell, ob. 1684; Mary Beaufoy of Guy's Cliff, Warwickshire, ob. 1705; the Right Honorable Spencer Percival, ob. 1812, by *Westmacott*; J. G. Loten, ob. 1789, by *Banks*; Ann Whytell, ob. 1788, by *Bacon*; Robert Killegrew, ob. 1707, by *Bird*; William Levinz, ob. 1765, by *Hayward*; Thomas Banks, R. A., ob. 1805; Dr. Woodward, ob. 1728, by *Scheemakers*; Anne, Countess of Clanricard, ob. 1732; Captains Harvey and Hutt, ob. 1794, by *Bacon*; General Lawrence, ob. 1775, by *Tyler*; Sir Godfrey Kneller, ob. 1723, by *Rysbrack*. Within the area of the north western tower, is a monument of Captain James Montagu, ob. 1794, by *Flaxman*; against the eastern wall is a monument of the Honourable G. A. F. Lake, ob. 1808, by *Smith*; and against the western wall that of William Hormick, ob. 1746.

On the northern side of the great western entrance, is a monument of John Conduitt, Master of the Mint, who died in 1737, by *Cheere*; and on the southern side is a corresponding monument of Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, ob. 1732, also by *Cheere*. Immediately over the great western entrance, is a monument of the Right Honourable William Pitt, ob. 1806, by *R. Westmacott*, *R. A.*

On the southern side of the nave, within the westernmost intercolumniation, is a monument of Captain James Cornwall, who died

in 1743, upwards of 30 feet in height. It was designed and executed by *Sir Robert Taylor*, and was the very first monument voted by Parliament, in commemoration of naval heroism.

At the western end of the southern aisle of the nave, and against the wall of the consistory court, is a monument of the Right Honorable James Craggs, Secretary of State, who died in 1721. Over the entrance to the deanery, is that of the Rev. Henry Wharton, ob. 1694; and proceeding eastward, the principal monuments occur in the following order: William Congreve, the Poet, ob. 1728, by *Bird*; Dr. Friend, ob. 1728, by *Rysbrack*; Sir Lumley Robinson, Bart. of Kentwell Hall, Suffolk, ob. 1684, by *Settle*; Dr. Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, ob. 1713, by *Bird*; Dr. Joseph Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, ob. 1725, by *Cheere*; within the recess of a window over the three last mentioned, is an extraordinary monument of Admiral Richard Tyrell, ob. 1766, by *N. Read*, pupil of *Roubiliac*, the subject is the ascent of the deceased from the depths of ocean into the heavenly regions; the next monument in succession is that of Dr. Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, ob. 1774, by *Tyler*; Mrs. Katherina Bovey, ob. 1727, by *Gibbs* the architect; Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, ob. 1793, by *J. Bacon, R. A.*; General Viscount Howe, ob. 1758, designed by *Stuart*, and sculptured by *Scheemakers*; a monumental bust of Colonel Herries of the Light Horse Volunteers, who died in 1819, by *Chantrey*; within a recess of an adjacent window, is a monument of Field Marshal Wade, who died in 1748, by *Roubiliac*; it consists of a trophy which Time is advancing to destroy, but is repelled by Fame: it is confidently stated that Bishop Newton was induced to write his "Dissertations on the Prophecies," in consequence of the opinions expressed by Marshal Wade, when in conversation with the Bishop on the subject of Revelation.*

In the next division are two monuments to Carola and Ann, wives of Sir Samuel Morland, Bart., who died in 1674 and 1689, these monuments attract attention from the peculiarity of the inscriptions, written in four different languages by the celebrated orator Henley, viz. in Hebrew, Greek, Ethiopic, and English; John Smith, ob. 1721, by *Gibbs*; over the last is a monument of General James Fleming, ob. 1750, by *Roubiliac*; Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, ob. 1712, by *Bird*; a conjoined monument to Sir Charles Harford and Clement Cottrell, both of whom died in 1672. In a recess of a window above the last, is the monument of General Hargrave, ob. 1751, by *Roubiliac*. In the next division is that of Colonel Roger Townshend, ob. 1759, designed by *Robert Adam* the architect, and executed by *Carter*; Sir Palmes Fairborne, ob. 1680, by *Bushnell*; Major Andre, executed by the Americans as a spy in 1780, designed by *Robert Adam*, and executed by *Van Gelder*; Sir John Chardin the celebrated Eastern traveller, ob. 1713, by *Cheere*; Bridget, wife of Charles Radley, gentleman Usher to King Charles II., ob. 1679.

The principal monuments in the southern aisle of the choir, are ranged in the following order, commencing with the first on the northern side, on entering from the nave of the church: Thomas Thynne, Esq. of Longleate, Wilts, who was shot in his own carriage in Pall Mall, near the end of the Haymarket, on Sunday, 12th February, 1682, by three assassins, said to have been hired by Count Koningsmark for the purpose; Sir Thomas Trigge, K. B., ob. 1814, by *Bacon*; Thomas Owen, ob. 1598; James Kendall, ob. 1708; Lady Grace Gethin, ob. 1697; Sir Thomas Richardson, ob. 1634, by *Hubert Le Sueur*; William Thynne, Receiver of the Marches to Henry VIII. ob. 1584. On the southern side of the aisle, the chief monuments are those of Admiral Harrison, ob. 1791; Sophia, Marchioness of Annandale, ob. 1716, by *Gibbs*; Sir John Burland, ob. 1776; Sir Cloudesley Shovell, shipwrecked in 1707; William Wragg, ob. 1777, by *Hayward*; Rev. Charles Burney, ob. 1818, by *Gahaghan*; George Stepney, ob. 1707; Dr. Isaac Watts, ob. 1748, by *Banks*; John Methuen, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, ob. 1706, by *Rysbrack*; Sir Richard Bingham, ob. 1598; Admiral George Churchill, ob. 1710; General W. Strobe, ob. 1776, by *Hayward*; Martin Folkes, ob. 1754, designed by *Tyler*, and sculptured by *Ashton*.

The monuments in the southern transept, or poets corner, are chiefly arranged in two tiers and are placed in the following order, commencing with the northernmost of the upper tier: David Garrick, ob. 1779, by *Webber*; John Ernest Grabe, ob. 1711, by *Bird*; Sir

Robert Taylor, architect; ob. 1788; William Camden, ob. 1623; Dr. Isaac Casanbon, ob. 1614; Sir Richard Coxe, taster to Queen Elizabeth and King James I., ob. 1623; James Wyatt, architect, ob. 1813; Sir John Pringle, Bart., ob. 1782; Dr. Wetenhall, ob. 1733; Dr. Stephen Hales, ob. 1761, by *Wilton*; Dr. Thomas Triplett, ob. 1670; Dr. Isaac Barrow, ob. 1677; Joseph Addison, author of the Spectator, ob. 1719, by *Westmacott*; G. F. Handel, ob. 1759, one of the last works of *Roubiliac*; General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B., hereditary Usher of the White Rod for Scotland, ob. 1791; Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. of Rokeby, Yorkshire, ob. 1777; Sir Edward Atkyns, ob. 1669; Right Honourable James Steward Mackenzie, ob. 1800, by *Nollekens*.

At the western end of this transept is a monument of John, Duke of Argyll, K. G., ob. 1743, one of the finest examples of statuary that was ever executed by *Roubiliac*. Over the entrance to the Chapel of St. Blaise, is a monument of the poet Goldsmith, ob. 1774, by *Nollekens*; John Gay, the poet, ob. 1732, by *Rysbrack*; Nicholas Rowe, poet laureat, ob. 1718, by *Rysbrack*; James Thomson, author of the Seasons, ob. 1748, designed by *Robert Adam*, and sculptured by *H. M. Spang*; William Shakespeare, ob. 1616, designed by *Kent*, and executed by *Scheemakers*; Mrs. Pritchard, the actress, ob. 1768, by *Hayward*; Christopher Anstey, author of the Bath Guide, ob. 1805, by *Horwell*.

In the eastern aisle of this transept are the following memorials, commencing with those on the western side: Mons. St. Evremont, a celebrated French wit, ob. 1703; Granville Sharpe, one of the most effectual opposers of the Slave Trade, ob. 1813, by *Chantrey*; Matthew Prior, the poet, ob. 1721, designed by *Gibbs*, and sculptured by *Rysbrack*, and the bust by *Coizevox*; Thomas Shadwell, poet laureat, ob. 1692, by *Bird*; William Mason, ob. 1797, by *Bacon*; John Milton, author of Paradise Lost, ob. 1674, by *Rysbrack*; Thomas Gray, the poet, ob. 1771, by *Bacon*; Samuel Butler, author of Hudibras, ob. 1733; Edmond Spenser, poet laureat to Queen Elizabeth, ob. 1598; Ben Jonson, poet laureat, ob. 1637, by *Gibbs*. On the eastern side are the following memorials: Michael Draiton, ob. 1631; Barton Booth, a celebrated actor, ob. 1733, by *Tyler*; John Phillips, author of a poem on "Cyder," ob. 1708; Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, ob. 1400, his monument was erected in Henry VIth's reign, by *Nicholas Brigham*; John Roberts, by *Hayward*; Abraham Cowley, the poet, ob. 1667; John Dryden, poet laureat and dramatist, ob. 1700, by *Scheemakers*. Against the enclosure of the choir, at the northern end of this transept, are the three following monuments: Dr. Robert South, ob. 1716; William Vincent, Dean of Westminster, ob. 1815; Dr. Richard Busby, Master of Westminster School, ob. 1695, by *Bird*. On the opposite pillars of the transept, are monuments of Dr. A. Horneck, ob. 1696; Dr. Samuel Barton, ob. 1715. There are in poets corner, besides the monuments, gravestones for the following persons of distinguished genius and talent; Richard Cumberland, ob. 1811; John Henderson, ob. 1785; Richard Brinsley Sheridan, ob. 1816; Dr. Johnson, ob. 1784; Thomas Parr, ob. 1635, æt 152; Thomas Clifflinch, ob. 1666; Robert Adam, ob. 1792; Sir William Chambers, ob. 1796; Henry Carr, ob. 1690, &c.

The cloisters of the Abbey form a spacious quadrangle on the southern side of the church, and enclose a grass plot of somewhat more than 100 feet square; they are wholly constructed in the pointed style of architecture, but include examples of different styles, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Richard II. There are four entrances into the cloisters; two from the church, one from Dean's-yard, and one from the College School, through a passage usually called the dark cloisters, which is supposed to be a part of the Abbey erected by King Edward the Confessor. The beautiful sculpture and tracery of the architecture in the cloisters, have suffered from the mischievous acts of the Westminster Scholars, and many of the monuments here erected have been broken and damaged from the same practices; so much injury have they been permitted to commit, that scarcely a single sculptured boss remains now perfect, in any part of the vaulting.

In the eastern cloister is an entrance to the Chapter house and Library shamefully mutilated; the gilding and painting with which it was once enriched, are now only to be traced in fragments; near it is an entrance to an ancient chapel, now called the chamber of the Pix. The memorials in the cloisters of the greatest interest are the following: Bonnell George Thornton, ob. 1790; Bonnell Thornton, author of the Connoisseur, ob. 1768; Albany Charles Wallis, ob. 1776; Sir John Kemp, Bart., ob. 1771; George Wicker, yeoman of the Chapel Royal, ob. 1681; Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, murdered

* Brayley's History of Westminster Abbey, whence the chief part of this brief account of the monuments is derived.

near Chalk Farm, 1678; Arthur Agarde, ob. 1610; Mrs. Addison, mother of the poet, ob. 1715; Colonel Richmond Webb, ob. 1783; Daniel Pulteney, an altar monument designed by *Leoni* the architect; Edward Tufnell, architect, ob. 1719; John Hay, ob. 1719, by *Rysbrach*; John Lawrence, ob. 1684; Thomas Saunders Dupuis, ob. 1796, by *Wilford*; Dr. Jebb, ob. 1787; Dr. Buchan, ob. 1805; William Woollett, ob. 1785, by *T. Banks, R. A.*; Luttrell Wynn, ob. 1814, by *Bacon*; Benjamin Cooke, doctor of music, ob. 1793; George Vertue, ob. 1756; Edward Wortley Montagu, ob. 1777; Dr. Ephraim Chambers, author of the *Cyclopædia*, ob. 1740, and Mrs. E. Atkinson, body laundress to Queen Anne, ob. 1725. Several of the Abbots of this church were interred in the southern walk of the cloisters, but there are now only four gravestones which record any of their names, viz. Vitalis, Gislebritus, Crispinus, Laurentius, and Gervase de Blois, the last is usually called Long Meg of Westminster, it measures 11 feet 10 inches in length and is 5 feet 10 inches in breadth.

KING HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL.

This Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and situated at the eastern end of the Abbey Church, is the most florid example of the pointed style of architecture that exists in this country; it is likewise the most perfect example, nearly the whole fabric having undergone a complete repair about ten years since, at the national expense.

The first stone of King Henry VIIth's. Chapel was laid in the month of January, 1503; the Chapel of our Lady or the Virgin Mary, which had been founded by King Henry III, a tavern called the White Rose, and a chapel dedicated to St. Erasmus, built by Elizabeth Widville, Edward IVth's. queen, were all taken down to make room for the new structure, the stone for which is said to have been brought from Huddlestone in Yorkshire. The merit of designing this chapel has been generally given to Sir Reginald Bray, but he could have very little concern in the erecting of it, as he died in October, 1503, within a few months after he had assisted Abbot Islip and the King in its foundation. In Speed's History of Great Britain, p. 979, after speaking of the Savoy Hospital and six religious houses built by King Henry, he continues: Of his building also was Richmond Palace, and that most beautiful piece the Chapel at Westminster, the one the place of his death the other of his burial; which forms of most curious and exquisite building, he and Bishop Fox first, as is reported, learned in France and thence brought with them into England. Besides the chapel there was an alms house erected for thirteen poor men, to be called the King's bedes men; the house has been pulled down many years, but twelve almsmen are still supported by the dean and chapter, who attend the Abbey Church on particular solemnities; they wear gowns of a reddish-purple color, with a portcullis, in silver, the royal badge, on the left shoulder. There is no other edifice in the kingdom, the external enrichments of which have been spread over its surface with such exuberance as in this chapel; with the exception of the plinth, every part is covered with sculptured ornament; the octangular buttress turrets are crested by cupolas, enriched with scaled work and crockets, and have niches with inscribed pedestals on every face, the springers are perforated with varied tracery, and the cornices are charged, even to profusion, with armorial cognizances; these consist chiefly of the portcullis, used as a badge by the King, on account of his descent from the Beauforts by the maternal line; the red rose, the distinguishing badge of the Lancastrians during the war of the rival houses; the white rose the badge of the Yorkists; the lion, the ancient crest of the royal arms; the dragon, the ensign of Cadwallader, the last King of the Britons, of whom King Henry VII. claimed descent; the greyhound, a badge of the house of Beaufort, and a fleur de lis of the house of Plantagenet.

The clerestory windows, which are large and finely proportioned, are divided into three stories by embattled transoms, and in the upper parts the mullions spread into very handsome tracery. In the spandrels within radiated quatrefoils, are roses and portcullises of large size, and in the cavetto of the surmounting cornice, are various sculptures in bold relief, including representations of demi angels, oak branches, hawthorns, and grotesque heads. Hence the walls are divided into rich panelling to the uppermost cornice, the cavetto of which is charged with foliage. On the other members of architecture are studded, in full relief, the royal badges; the animals all appear descending, and in each division a lion is placed between either a rose and a portcullis, or a fleur de lis and a portcullis, the dragon

and greyhound being placed at the extremities of the division. The present parapet designed by *James Wyatt*, is supposed to bear little resemblance to the original battlement.

The principal entrance to King Henry VIIth's. Chapel, is from the most eastern part of the ambulatory of the Abbey Church, by a flight of twelve steps, which lead to the brazen gates of the chapel. The doors to the side aisles open from the platform above the steps, and there is at present no other entrance to them; the entire division between the aisles and the nave of the chapel, being occupied by stalls and seats appropriated to the use of the Knights of the Bath. On the revival of this order by King George I. in 1725, Henry VIIth's. Chapel was appointed to the installation of the knights, and the deans of Westminster, were by statute declared to be the perpetual deans of the order. It had, however, been customary for the new made knights to take their oaths here as early as the reign of James I. On entering the body of the chapel, the mind is powerfully affected by the elevation and grandeur of the vaulting; the airy elegance of the architecture and its enrichments, illumined by a flood of light, that pours through the ramifications of its numerous windows. The nave is separated from the aisles by four arches on each side slightly pointed, which spring from slender pillars formed at the angles of the piers. Immediately over the arches and extending completely round the chapel, is a series of demi angels, crowned, supporting between them a succession of the armorial cognizances of the King; rose, portcullis, or fleur de lis also crowned. Above these figures is a range of sculpture, which extends to the base of the clerestory windows, and includes above seventy statues, each about 3 feet in height, representing the principal saints, martyrs, and confessors of the church; they stand in niches on octangular pedestals, labelled, but not inscribed. Many of the statues are wrought with gracefulness, and display both correctness of form and strong expression; the leading circumstance in the legend of each being made a prominent feature in every statue; thus St. Dunstan grasps the tempter firmly by the nose with his forceps. All the small chapels lie open to the eastern end, the arches here being of similar elevation but of greater width than those of the nave; both their architecture and enrichments are in perfect unison with the general character of the building, the panelling being charged with the royal badges, &c. In some respects the northern and southern chapels have been additionally enriched, as the remaining basement and doorway of a once perforated and embossed screen before each, sufficiently shows: the upper parts of these screens were taken down many years ago. In the design and construction of the main vaulting of King Henry VIIth's Chapel, profound geometrical knowledge is combined with the utmost practical science, and the result has been termed a prodigy of art. It is not alone the untutored mind that contemplates with astonishment, the vastness of its extent and the fearful altitude of its pendant decorations; but even the intelligent architect wonders at the ingenuity and daring hardihood, that could arrange and securely poize in air such masses of stone, and counteract the power of gravity by professional skill: *vide Brayley's History*. The peculiar airiness of this vaulting, arises in a principal degree from the variety and boldness of the tracery, in the disposition of the ribs or groins: these spread over the surface of the ceiling, like a net of lace work, wherein the ground is composed of circles and radii, all the intervening forms being repeated in the same order in every circle, each of which forms an exact counterpart to the same division of the work in each pendant. Additional beauty is given to the pendants, by pierced foliage surrounding the octagonal finials, and which also encircles the second range of panelling above them. The scantlings of stone with which the vaulting is constructed, vary according to their situation, but in general the thickness of each stone, exclusive of sculpture, may be stated at from ten to fourteen inches. Roofs of timber covered with lead extend over the vaulting, both of the body of the chapel and of the side aisles.

All the windows of the chapel were originally filled with painted glass, which possessed so much excellence as to be referred to as an example in the indentures made for glazing the chapel at King's College, Cambridge; the subjects are supposed to have been scriptural, but the only figure of particular importance that now remains, is the portrait of King Henry VII. in the upper eastern window: Strype, the historian of London, speaking of these windows, says, every light is composed of diapered and well painted glass, each pane containing either a red rose, the badge of the house of Lancaster, or a text &c., the initial of the royal builders name. At the present time few panes are thus ornamented; the small lights in the clerestory windows, con-

tain fleurs de lis, roses, lions, &c. In the lower eastern window of the chapel, are numerous quarries having the initials H R, crowned, and amongst the larger specimens are the royal arms, the hawthorn tree, the Tudor rose, &c. On each side of the nave, upon a raised flooring, is a row of oaken stalls surmounted by canopies elaborately wrought; in front are reading desks, and under the last on the pavement are rows of seats. The subsellæ, both of the stalls and seats, are carved with historical and grotesque subjects, little in unison with the sacred character of the building, the general character of which are humorous and indelicate. Since the stalls were appropriated to the use of the Knights of the Bath, small plates of gilt copper, emblazoned with the arms of the Knights, have been fixed against the backs of each. Over the canopies are helmets, crests and swords of the Knights, and above them are large banners painted with their arms.

King Henry VII., the memorable founder of the chapel, lies buried with Elizabeth his queen, under a magnificent tomb, in the midst of the area near the eastern end. The tomb itself, with the metal statues which lie upon it, and the beautiful reliefs on the sides, were the work of *Pietro Torrigiano*, an Italian artist. The screen, which is altogether in a different style of workmanship, was most probably designed and wrought by Englishmen, it was certainly begun while King Henry lived, and there is no reason to suppose that *Torrighiano* arrived in England previously to the year 1512. The screen is wholly constructed of gilt brass, having a stone plinth; it is of an oblong form, 19 feet 2 inches by 11 feet 3 inches, and in height about 10 feet 6 inches; the design in the Tudor style of architecture, embraces all the royal cognizances, but the portcullis, the badge of the Beaufort family, is most frequently introduced.

The first of the small chapels on the northern side, is wholly occupied by the monument of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, K. G., who died in 1628. Against the eastern wall of the north eastern chapel, stands the lofty monument of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby, K. G., who died in 1721, designed and executed by *Scheemakers* and *Delvaux*. On the northern side of the south eastern chapel, is an altar tomb in memory of Anthony Philip, Duke of Montpensier, second son of the Duke of Orleans, who died in 1807, by *Westmacott*. The southern chapel is almost entirely occupied by the monuments of Lodowick Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, K. G., who died in 1624; against the eastern wall of the same chapel is an urn, in which is the heart of Esme Stuart, the last Duke of Richmond and Lenox of his family, who died in 1661. The principal monuments in the northern aisle of King Henry VIII's Chapel, are in memory of the following persons: Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax, K. G., who died in 1715; George Savile, Marquess of Halifax, ob. 1695. In the area is the monument of Queen Elizabeth, who died at Richmond, 24th March, 1603: originally this tomb was surrounded by curious iron work, which was removed together with many other, by the dean and chapter, whose evident duty is preservation; the railing was surmounted by a continued range of fleurs de lis and roses, and on the frieze were the initials E. R., intermixed with falcons and roses several times repeated, at each angle and in the middle of each side were standards; the whole had formerly been gilt: *vide Brayley's History*. At the eastern end of this aisle are two monuments of Sophia and Maria, infant daughters of King James I.; the first died in 1617, and the last in 1619. Both monuments were formerly enclosed by a railing, having brass columns gilt, surmounted by balls on the standards and on the coping, the rose, thistle, and the lily also in brass, gilt. In the same vault with the above children, were interred the remains of Queen Anne of Denmark, who died in 1619, and King James I., who died at Theobald's, 27th March, 1625. Within a recess where the altar formerly stood, is a sarcophagus, placed there by command of King Charles II. in 1678, in memory of King Edward V., and his brother Richard, Duke of York. The monuments in the southern aisle of King Henry VIII's Chapel, are to the memory of the following persons: Margaret, Countess of Lenox, who died in 1577; on the iron railing which formerly surrounded this tomb, were family badges and armorial standards. The monument of Mary, Queen of Scots, was erected by her son, King James, within a year or two after his accession to the English throne; the Queen was beheaded in the hall of Fotheringay Castle, Northamptonshire, on 8th February, 1587, and her remains were first buried in Peterborough Cathedral, but were removed to a vault in this chapel by order of King James I. Eastward of this monument is that of Margaret, Countess of

Richmond and Derby, and mother of King Henry VII., who died in 1509; this tomb is supposed to be the workmanship of *Torrighiano*. Near a contiguous pier towards the north, is a statue erected by Horace Walpole, afterwards Lord Orford, in memory of his mother, Katherine, first wife of Sir Robert Walpole, who died in 1737, by *Vallory* of Rome. Between the easternmost piers, is a monument of George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, K. G., ob. 1670, and Christopher Monck, Duke of Albemarle, K. G., ob. 1617, designed by *Kent*, sculptured by *Scheemakers*. King Charles II., who died 6th February, 1685, is buried in a vault below this spot. In the same vault are the remains of Queen Mary, consort of King William III., ob. 8th March, 1703; Prince George of Denmark, K. G., the husband of Queen Anne, ob. 1708; and Queen Anne, ob. 2nd August, 1714. The following persons, together with two infant children of King George the IInd., and a still born child of the present Duke of Cumberland, have been deposited in the royal vault that was made under the nave of King Henry VIII's Chapel, after the decease of Queen Caroline, in 1737; Queen Caroline, Consort to King George II., ob. 20th November, 1737; Frederic, Prince of Wales, father of his Majesty George III., ob. 1751; Princess Caroline Elizabeth, third daughter of King George II., ob. 1757; Princess Elizabeth Caroline, second daughter of Frederic, Prince of Wales, ob. 1759; King George II., ob. 25th October, 1760; William, Duke of Cumberland, ob. 1765; Frederic William V., son of Frederic, Prince of Wales, ob. 1765; Edward, Duke of York, ob. 1767; Princess Louisa Anne, third daughter of Frederic, Prince of Wales, ob. 1768; Augusta, Princess Dowager of Wales, mother of King George III., ob. 1772; Princess Amelia, daughter of King George II., ob. 1786; and Henry, Duke of Cumberland, ob. 1790.

LIBRARY, CHAPTER HOUSE, DEANERY, &c.

The Library belonging to the dean and chapter is entered from the eastern side of the cloisters of the Abbey Church; it was founded by Lord Keeper Williams, whilst Dean of Westminster; it contains some valuable editions of Greek and Latin classics, and of the works of the fathers of the Church.

The Chapter House, built by King Henry III., was very early devoted to state purposes, and the House of Commons held its sittings within it in 1377. In the year 1547, King Edward VI. granted the chapel of St. Stephen for the meetings of the House of Commons, and the Chapter House was subsequently used as a repository for the records of the Exchequer. It is a spacious and lofty building on an octagonal plan, having originally a large pointed arched window, on each of the exposed sides of the octagon, which have been partly built up, and small windows introduced.

The interior is now divided into two stories, connected with each other by several flights of stairs: amongst the more curious records preserved here, are the two volumes of Domesday Book, one of the most ancient records of England, being the register from which judgment was to be given, upon the value, tenure, and services of lands therein described. The exact time when William the Conqueror undertook the survey, is differently stated by historians; but from the memorial of the completion of it, at the end of the second volume, it is evident that it was finished in 1086; this book contains a mine of information, whence illustrations of the most important and the most certain kind, upon our ancient institutions, services, and tenures of lands, are to be drawn. There are also the original great pipe, or treasurer's roll, of the 4th of King John, several royal wills, rolls of Parliament, and all the proceedings of the Court of Wards, from its erection in 1540, to its abolition in 1660.

The ancient Refectory of the Abbey stood on the southern side of the great cloisters, it was nearly 130 feet long by about 38 feet in width, its site is now occupied by a prebendal garden, but the north wall still remains.

The buildings extending westward from the Refectory into Great Dean's-yard, formed part of the monastic offices. The deanery, originally the abbot's lodgings, the Jerusalem chamber, and the college hall and kitchen, were all built by Abbot Litlington, in the early part of Richard IInd's reign; they are connected with each other, and enclose a small quadrangular court, the only entrance to which is from Dean's-yard. In one of the apartments of the deanery, is a portrait of Queen Elizabeth presented by her Majesty to Dean Goodman, other portraits are those of the Deans of Westminster. The Jerusalem chamber is 38 feet by 19 feet in dimension; the chimney piece is curiously carved, and bears the arms of Dr. John Williams, Bishop of

Lincoln and Dean of Westminster, between the arms of the See of Lincoln, and those of the College of Westminster; the northern window contains several historical subjects in painted glass, together with armorial designs; against the southern wall of this room, is fixed a very curious portrait of King Richard II., which formerly hung in the choir of the Abbey Church, it was repaired and cleaned by *Muss*, in 1822. King Henry IVth. breathed his last in this chamber, into which he had been conveyed when seized with illness, whilst engaged in devotion at St. Edward the Confessor's shrine; the apartment is now used for the meetings of the Chapter of Westminster.

The College Hall is spacious and well proportioned; the roof is supported by strong beams, and the walls are partially lined with oak panelling; at the southern end is a gallery, and in the middle of the floor, which is paved with stone, is a raised circular hearth, with a hollow surrounding it, for the consumption of wood, usual in halls in former times.

PARISHES IN THE CITY AND LIBERTY OF WESTMINSTER.

The City of Westminster originally consisted but of two parishes, St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist; the liberties at present include the following: St. Anne's, Soho; St. Clement Danes; St. George's, Hanover Square; St. James's; St. Martin's in the Fields; St. Mary le Strand; exclusive of the Duchy of Lancaster; and St. Paul's, Covent Garden, besides the extra-parochial liberties of the close of the collegiate church of St. Peter, and the verge of the palaces of St. James's and Whitehall, with Privy Gardens. In the parish of St. James's many houses were demolished upon the building of Regent-street, as well as many houses in Whitcombe-street, Cockspur-street, and the whole of Suffolk-street, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields.

St. Margaret's Church is situated a small distance from the northern door of the Abbey; it was rebuilt in the reign of Edward I., by the parishioners and merchants of the Staple, excepting the chancel, which was erected at the charge of the Abbot of Westminster. The tower was cased and the whole church repaired in 1735, at the expense of the nation, on account of its being the church where the House of Commons attend divine service on stated days, when the Peers at the same time go to the Abbey Church. In 1758 it was again repaired, when the porch at the west end was erected. The eastern window of this church, the crucifixion, was made by order of the magistrates of Dort, in Holland, and was designed by them as a present to King Henry VII. for his new chapel at Westminster, but the King dying before its completion, it passed into other hands; the time stated to have been occupied in executing it, was five years; the window also contains portraits of King Henry and his Queen, who are kneeling at their devotion, and above them are figures of St. George and St. Katherine, their patron saints, the portraits were copied from pictures sent over to Holland for that purpose. The church is 130 feet in length by 65 feet in breadth, the altitude of the tower to the top of the pinnacles, is 85 feet. It is a rectory in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

The parochial Church of St. John the Evangelist, stands southward from Westminster Abbey. It was commenced in 1721, and completed in 1728, by *Archer*, when the parish was taken out of that of St. Margaret. It is a rectory in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Beyond this church is the ancient Horse Ferry, between this City and Lambeth, which was suppressed on the building of Westminster Bridge, and a sum of £3,000. settled on the Archbishop of Canterbury, the proprietor of the Ferry, in lieu of the profit arising from it.

The liberty of the City of Westminster extends to Temple Bar, on the outside of which begins the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, granted to Peter de Savoy, Earl of Richmond, uncle to Queen Eleanor, wife of King Henry III., from whom it passed to the House of Lancaster. It was specified in the grant to consist of all those houses upon the Thames, which sometime pertained to Brian de Lisle, without the walls of the City of London, in the way or street called the Strand. The extent of this liberty includes all the buildings between the southern side of the Strand and the Thames, from Temple Bar to the eastern side of Cecil-street. Anciently this spot was occupied by the houses of the chief nobility, the names of which are still preserved in the streets built on their site, and on the gardens belonging to them: hence Essex-street, Devereux-court, Arundel-street, Norfolk-

street, Howard-street, Surrey-street, Burleigh-street, Exeter-street, Craven-buildings, Drury-lane, &c.

On the northern side of the Strand near Temple Bar, is the parish church of St. Clement Danes, rebuilt in 1682 by *Sir Christopher Wren*. It is a rectory in the patronage of the Earl of Exeter. About 1793, Butcher-row was taken down and Pickett-street built, and the street on the southern side of St. Clement's Church, was widened at the same time. Opposite to the end of Drury-lane stands the church of St. Mary le Strand, rebuilt in 1714, by *Gibbs*; being the very first of the fifty new churches. It is a rectory in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

Opposite to this church was Somerset House, erected by the Duke of Somerset, Protector of England, in 1549, the Duke being soon afterwards attainted by Parliament, it came into the possession of the crown. In this palace Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I., kept her court, whence it was called Denmark House during that reign. It was afterwards the residence of Katherine of Braganza, Queen Dowager of Charles II., and by an act passed in the 2nd year of the reign of George III. it was settled upon his Queen, but was exchanged for Buckingham House; when an act of Parliament was obtained for embanking the River Thames before Somerset House, and for building on on the ground various public offices; these occupy a space 500 feet in depth and nearly 800 feet in width, and include a court 340 feet by 210 feet, the whole erected after designs by *Sir William Chambers*; the length of the front towards the Strand is 135 feet, which is chiefly occupied by the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, and the Royal Academy. In front of the entrance is a statue of King George III. in bronze, by *Bacon*.

Westward of Somerset House, the site of the ancient Savoy Palace is occupied by Wellington-street, the approach to Waterloo Bridge, whence a new street is in progress northward towards the British Museum.

The ancient chapel called St. Mary le Savoy, was repaired in 1721, at the expense of the King; it is extra-parochial, and contains many ancient monuments.

The parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, was taken out of that of St. Martin in the Fields, its site was anciently a large garden belonging to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, whence its present appellation. It was granted in 1552, to John Earl of Bedford, together with a field on the northern side, denominated the seven acres, which from its length was commonly called the Long acres. The Earl of Bedford built a house for his own residence on the side of the Strand, where Southampton-street is at present situated, with a garden behind it, under the northern wall of which the market was originally held.

In 1704, when Southampton and Tavistock-streets and Maiden-lane, were erected on the site of Bedford-house and garden, the market was removed into the square designed by *Inigo Jones*. The church situated on the western side of this square, was erected about 1638, from designs by the same architect, and dedicated to St. Paul; after the restoration it was constituted an independent parish, and the patronage of the rectory is vested in the Duke of Bedford, who nominates a churchwarden, the rector nominates another, and the parishioners elect a third; the election for members to serve in parliament for the City of Westminster, is held on hustings erected for the purpose in front of this church.

The parish of St. Anne's, Soho, was separated from that of St. Martin in the Fields, by act of Parliament in 1661, but the church was not built till 1675. It is a rectory in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Behind the garden of Leicester House, where Lisle-street now is, was a military ground, established by Henry, Prince of Wales, son of King James I.; farther north was Gerard House, the residence of Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield in the reign of Charles II. Soho or King's-square was originally called Monmouth square, and the mansion of the Duke stood on the southern side of it. Its present name is derived from the watchword at the battle of Sedgemoor. In the centre of this square is a statue of King Charles II.

The parish church of St. James's is situated on the southern side of Piccadilly. It was erected by Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban's, in 1684, and was, it is said, dedicated to St. James, in compliment to the Duke of York; the next year it was made a distinct parish, and separated from St. Martin in the Fields. It is a rectory in the patronage of the Bishop of London; the font in this church was sculptured by *Gibbons*. Piccadilly, in which the church is situated, appears to have taken its name from a gaming house, called Pick a

dilly, and described in 1640, as a fair house for entertainment and gaming, with handsome gravel walks with shade, and where were an upper and lower bowling green, whither many of the nobility and gentry of the best quality resorted, both for exercise and conversation. the street was completed in 1642, as far as Berkeley-street. Burlington House, when erected, was considered to be quite out of the town. Devonshire House is built on the site of the mansion of the Berkeley's; and opposite St. James's Church is Albany, erected on the gardens of Melbourne House, once the residence of the late Duke of York. Northward is Uxbridge House, the mansion of the Marquess of Anglesey. Westward of St. James's parish is that of St. George's, Hanover-square, the church of which stands in Great George-street; it was erected in 1724, and is a rectory in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Westward from Hanover-square, named after the present royal family, and adorned by a statue of William Pitt, by *Chantrey*, is Grosvenor-square, named after Sir Thomas Grosvenor, the owner of the estate; it is adorned by a statue of King George I. in the centre. In Conduit-street, which terminates the southern end of Great George-street, is Trinity Chapel, erected in 1716; from the western end of Conduit-street is Bruton-street, leading into Berkeley-square, named from its vicinity to the mansion of Lord Berkeley of Stratton; the whole of its southern side is occupied by the residence of the Marquess of Lansdowne, lord president of the council, &c. Westward of Berkeley-square is May-fair, on the northern side of which is Chesterfield House, the residence of the Earl of Chesterfield, erected in 1750, after which Stanhope-street was built.

The parish of St. Martin in the Fields, is named from the dedication of the parish church, and its original situation in the fields. A small church was built here at the expence of King Henry VIII., which was enlarged in 1607, at the charge of Prince Henry and some of the nobility. The whole was taken down in 1721, and the present building was completed in 1726; it is a noble structure of the Corinthian order, by *Gibbs*: the beauties of this church were entirely concealed by the near approximation of the houses in St. Martin's-lane, till they were removed in 1826, to make room for Trafalgar-square. It is a vicarage in the patronage of the Bishop of London. At the south western corner of the Strand, opposite Trafalgar-square, is Northumberland House, erected by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, in the reign of James I. About 1642, it came into the possession of Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, from which time it has borne its present name. The front towards the street was rebuilt by Algernon, Duke of Somerset, in 1748. At the western end of the Strand is Charing Cross, where King Edward I. caused a monumental cross to be erected for his Queen Eleanor, which was destroyed by the populace in the reign of Charles I. After the Restoration an equestrian statue of King Charles was erected on the spot where the cross formerly stood. The statue of bronze was cast in 1633, by *Le Sueur*; it is most beautifully executed, and may certainly vie with the most celebrated equestrian statues of antiquity, the modern it far surpasses; the pedestal on which it stands is finely elevated, and is not less admirable for its sculpture by *Gibbons*. Northward of Charing Cross is Trafalgar-square, on the site of the King's Mews, the building erected by King George II. in 1732, is now, 1833, about to be removed, when a National Gallery, for the reception of works of art, will be erected on the spot.

ANCIENT PALACE AND HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Eastward of Westminster Abbey, and extending to the River Thames, is the site of the ancient Palace of Westminster, founded by King Edward the Confessor, now called New and Old Palace Yards; many parts of this palace still exist, converted to other uses. The Great Hall rebuilt by King Richard II. in 1397, was called the New Palace, to distinguish it from the Old Palace, where the Houses of Lords and Commons now assemble.

Westminster Hall, considered to be the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars, is 270 feet in length and 74 feet in breadth. It was the great dining room of the royal palace, and King Richard II. on its completion in 1399, solemnized Christmas by a feast held in it with characteristic profusion; it is stated that the King and his guests sat down every day to the number of 10,000. Excepting the northern end, which being the principal front, is adorned with a porch and a number of tabernacles for statues, Westminster Hall presents but little architectural enrichment externally. Its deep roof has been stripped of its lead covering and mean looking slates substituted, but it has still an air of grandeur inseparable from such vast dimensions. The interior however makes ample amends for any external

want of elegance; the roof delights the scientific spectator with the intricate and skilful arrangement of its timbers, in which lightness, strength and ornament are combined in the happiest manner. It is pleasing to reflect that the whole structure reposes in perfect security, after more than four centuries after its first erection. Figures of angels form the most striking decoration of the roof; they have a bold and fine effect, whether looked up to or viewed in a range perspective. Each holds a large shield, charged with the arms of France and England quarterly, as borne by the royal founder. The stone corbels, from which the timber arches spring, are sculptured with the arms attributed to King Edward the Confessor, supported by two harts. King Richard II. assumed these arms, and sometimes bore them impaled with the abovementioned, in veneration of his sainted predecessor.

Parliaments have frequently sat in this Hall, and here was held the ancient Court of Justice, in which the King presided. The Court of Exchequer and the three great Courts of Chancery, King's Bench and Common Pleas, are still held in rooms adjoining, the entrances to which are in this hall.

In Westminster Hall the Kings of England have constantly held their coronation feasts, it is also generally used for the trials of Peers accused of high treason, or other crimes against the state, and it was in this Hall that King Charles I. was tried.

Southward of Westminster Hall was part of the Old Palace used for the meeting of the House of Lords, but since the union of Great Britain and Ireland, the Court of Requests has been used for the purpose, the tapestry hangings of the former House of Lords having been removed hither.

The present House of Lords does not occupy the whole of the Court of Requests, part of the northern end being formed into a lobby, by which the Commons pass to the House of Peers. The old tapestry with which the room is hung, represents the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, the design was made by *Cornelius Vroom*, and the tapestry was executed by *Francis Spiering*, for the Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral and Commanded in Chief in the engagement. King James I. purchased it, but it was not put up till the year 1650, during the period of the Commonwealth, when the apartment in which it formerly hung, was used as a committee room by the House of Commons.

The King's Throne was erected for George IVth. Adjoining to the House of Lords, is the Princes Chamber or King's robing room. A new entrance for his Majesty to the House was erected in 1826, from designs by *Sir John Soane*.

St. Stephen's Chapel, south westward of Westminster Hall, was erected in the reign of Edward III.; the whole edifice appears from its remaining parts, to have been a splendid example of the architecture of the fourteenth century. After the Reformation this royal establishment was granted by King Edward VI. to the Commons of England for their sessions, and to that purpose it has ever since been appropriated. Various alterations have been made in the interior of this edifice at different periods. On removing the panelling previously to its enlargement on the Union with Ireland in 1800, it was discovered that the walls had been richly decorated with arcades, &c., the effect of which was heightened by a profusion of figures and ornaments, painted and gilt. In the crypt beneath the Old House of Lords is the cellar, in which the conspirators of 1605, lodged the gunpowder designed to annihilate the estates of the realm.

PALACES AND PARKS.

York Place, the residence of the Archbishop of York, which had been rebuilt by Cardinal Wolsey, was seized by King Henry VIII. in 1529, when the Cardinal incurred a premunire, by which all his estates were forfeited. The King was no sooner possessed of this palace than he named it Whitehall, and enclosed the park for the use of this and the palace of St. James's. It became the residence of the Kings of England, and so continued till the year 1697, when by an accidental fire it was nearly destroyed, excepting the Banqueting house, which had been erected by King James I. in 1619, after a design by *Inigo Jones*, and was part of a plan for the rebuilding of the whole palace. The ceiling of this magnificent room was painted by *Rubens*, and represents the apotheosis of James I. On the morning of the execution of King Charles I., he was conducted hither from St. James's Palace, and after passing a short time in his bed room, went through a breach in the wall at the northern end of the room, upon the scaffold; the passage still remains, and is the entrance to a small additional building. In the Court behind the Banqueting

house, is an excellent statue in bronze of King James II. by *Gilbons*. This last remain of the palace has been converted to a Military Chapel, where are now deposited the French eagles captured at Salamanca in 1812.

The palace of Whitehall lay in ruins for many years, the site of it is now, together with a great part of the Privy Gardens, covered by houses of noblemen and gentlemen, amongst which Fife House, the residence of the Earl of Harrington and that of the Duke of Buccleuch, are the most conspicuous.

Richmond terrace was built in 1826, on the site of the residence of the Dukes of Richmond.

Opposite to Whitehall Chapel is the Tilt-yard and the Horse Guards, where the King's guard of horse is stationed; it was rebuilt in 1754. In the centre of the building is an arched entrance to St. James's Park, and the Parade where the reliefs for the different guards about the Palace are inspected every morning. At the southern end of the parade is the Treasury, beneath which is an arched passage leading to Downing-street; beyond this is another entrance to the park, called Storey's gate; near it formerly stood a storehouse for ordnance, whence the corruption.

St. James's Park, nearly a mile and a half in circumference, was originally enclosed by King Henry VIII., who laid it out in walks, and collected the waters together, it having been marshy ground. After the restoration, when King Charles II. came to reside at Whitehall, his majesty sent for Andrew Le Notre, comptroller of the royal edifices of France, to give a new disposition to St. James's and Greenwich Parks, he formed the Mall and made the canal, which was then 2800 feet long and 100 feet broad. The Mall on the northern side is a vista, nearly half a mile in length, which derived its name from the game of Pale Maille, a kind of an antique cricket, played with a mallet in a hollow smooth walk, enclosed on each side by a border of wood, and having an iron hoop at one end. King Charles II.'s usual exercise was a brisk four hours walk up and down the Mall. The park was at this time stored with several sorts of ordinary and extraordinary wild fowl, breeding about the decoy which had been formed by the King, with withy pots a little above the surface of the water for the fowls to lay in, there were also deer of several kinds, as red deer, roe bucks, stags, and an elk; Lords Castlehaven and Arran, alone, run down and killed a buck in the park before the King for a wager in 1664, and in 1657 there was a wrestling match between the western and northern men, in which the western men won, held before his Majesty in St. James's Park for £1000.

The Boccage, or avenue, on the southern side of the Park, was by corruption called the Bird Cage walk. The public were allowed the privilege of walking in it, and King William III. in 1699, granted permission to make a passage into the Park from Spring Gardens.

In the year 1827, great alterations were made in St. James's Park, and an entire new disposition given to the enclosure, by numerous plantations; the Ha ha fence which formerly surrounded it, was removed and palisades were erected, with several gates of entrance for the accommodation of the public, who before this were excluded. The water, by extension on one bank and contraction on the other, was made to assume a sinuous form, and at the end towards the parade, is expanded into an ample lake; the tasteful promenades in the interior of the enclosure, have rendered this spot one of the most attractive in the metropolis; a new road has been opened from Great George-street along the Bird Cage Walk, with a very handsome lodge and gateway, opening upon James's-street, Pimlico; on the other side of the road are spacious Barracks lately erected for the foot guards. On the opposite side of the park Carlton House has been pulled down, and on the site of the gardens of that ancient seat of royalty, is built a Terrace of surpassing magnificence, consisting of two uniform ranges of buildings, divided in the centre by the termination of Waterloo-place, where a column is erected to the memory of the Duke of York. The column, designed by *Benj. Wyatt*, was founded in May, 1830, the height is 124 feet, and is intended to be surmounted by a statue of the Duke, by *Westmacott*, 14 feet high, when the total height will be, from the top of the steps to the top of the figure 138 feet, and from the bottom of the steps or level of the park, 156 feet; the masonry was executed by *Nowell* of Pimlico.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

This Palace is built on the site of a hospital, dedicated to St. James, the custody of which was granted by King Henry VI. to Eton College, by whom in 1531, it was surrendered to King Henry VIII.,

who entirely demolished the old building and erected the present edifice, which from its original dedication was called St. James's manor house. In this Palace the Court has been kept ever since Whitehall was destroyed by fire in the year 1697; so many alterations have been at various times made in the buildings, that but little trace of the magnificent style of architecture, characteristic of the Tudor period, remains. On the front towards St. James's-street is a Gate-House, but the windows have been altered, and the mouldings so pared down and levelled with the surface of the walls, that it scarcely can be referred to as an example of the original edifice, which is said to have been designed by *Holbein*. The Gate-House opens upon a small square court, called the Flag-yard, where some specimens of the Tudor architecture are yet to be seen; on the western side of this court is the Chapel Royal, for the use of the Royal family and the household of the King, in which choral service is performed, this has been preserved nearly in its original state, and the architectural style may be seen from the Ambassador's Court, on which side the building has been little deteriorated. Notwithstanding the irregular appearance of the exterior of St. James's Palace, the state rooms are acknowledged to be the most commodious for holding a court of any in Europe. There are two public entrances, the ministers of state and foreign ambassadors, and others having the privilege of *entree*, approach by the hall in the Ambassador's Court on the western side of the palace. The public in general approach by an entrance from the Chapel Court on the eastern side. In this court is the Queen's Chapel, distinct from the Chapel Royal, and where the service is at present performed in German.

Persons having the *entree*, proceed through the picture gallery to the waiting room. In this gallery are whole length portraits of the sovereigns of England, from the time of Henry VIII. to that of James II. The public entry from the opposite side of the palace, is by a corridor leading to the grand staircase, which opens to the guard chamber and presence chamber, adjoining which last is the waiting room, this room with the ante room and throne room, complete the suite of state apartments, excepting the King's closet, which is behind the throne room; besides these in another part of the palace, is the Banqueting room, a very splendid apartment. In the reign of George III., the Palace was more extensive, and contained private apartments for the use of the royal family, but in January, 1809, great part of it was consumed by a fire, which broke out in the south eastern angle of the palace, by this event the King's and Queen's private apartments, and those of the Duke of Cambridge, were destroyed, and have never been rebuilt. In 1822 a general restoration of the palace was made, by command of King George IV.; previously to the alteration then contemplated, the old bed chamber at the eastern end of the south front, in which James Francis Edward, called the Pretender, was born, was pulled down. Eastward of St. James's Palace is Marlborough House, built on part of the royal gardens in the reign of Queen Anne, it is at present tenanted by Leopold, King of the Belgians.

On the western side of the Palace are the apartments of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. Beyond these and adjoining the Green Park is the stable yard, in which are the Queen's house and the residence of the Princess Augusta; here also was the residence of the late Duke of York, by whom the mansion was rebuilt in a magnificent style, after designs by *Benj. Wyatt*. His royal highness dying before it was entirely completed, it became the property of the Marquess of Stafford, K. G., by whom it was finished for his town residence; his arms are sculptured on the tympan of the portico, on the north front. The Marquess was created Duke of Sutherland a short time before his decease in 1833, and it now belongs to his eldest son, the present Duke of Sutherland.

THE NEW PALACE IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

The situation of this Palace at the western end of St. James's Park, fronting the Mall, is not without its advantages, it commands a pleasing view of the public gardens in the centre of the Park, the ornamental lake, and well decorated plantations, bounded by the noble range of buildings fronting the parade towards Whitehall; on the garden front is a spacious terrace, whence is a view of beautiful scenery, the grounds presenting a diversified surface, being laid out with very great taste, and having an appearance of extent much greater than in reality the gardens contain.

The first edifice on this spot was known by the name of Arlington House, which being purchased by John Sheffield, Duke of Bucking-

hamshire, who rebuilt it in 1703, it was called Buckingham House, till the year 1762, when it was purchased by King George III. and having been settled on Queen Charlotte in 1775, in lieu of Somerset House, it obtained the name of the Queen's Palace. The whole was taken down in the year 1825, when the present noble edifice was commenced by his Majesty George IVth., from designs by *Nash*. In front of the Palace is a marble arch, intended to be surmounted by an equestrian statue of the founder, 18 feet high. The court immediately in front will be enclosed by a dwarf wall and iron palisades, but the front of the wings and the great extent of the palace on each side will be entirely laid open to the Park. Since the accession of his present Majesty, great alterations have been made from the original plan, and the works have been carried on from the designs and under the entire direction of *Blore*, the architect of Lambeth Palace. The extent of the principal rooms *en suite* is about 380 feet, but the extreme length of the front of the Palace towards St. James's Park, will exceed 520 feet; beyond the northern wing will be carried a Doric screen, or facade, enclosing the Queen's apartments, which are on this side the Palace, and on the southern side a similar screen will mask the offices and guard house. The grand portico, of the Doric order, under which carriages set down, opens upon a Hall entirely of marble, the capitals of the Corinthian columns only excepted, which are composed of mosaic gold; on the garden front, upon the ground floor, is a very handsome and spacious suite of rooms, devoted to a library, opening upon the terrace; a corridor between the library and hall, is intended for a statue gallery. Turning to the left, at the southern end of the hall, is the grand staircase; the balustrade of the steps is formed of mosaic gold, of a remarkably tasteful design.

A small guard chamber at the head of the stairs, opens upon an ante room of noble dimensions, beyond which is the magnificent Throne Room. The frieze in the last is sculptured with a series of subjects, representing the wars of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, and the union of the crowns at the marriage of King Henry VII., who held the title of Duke of Lancaster, with Elizabeth of York, the heiress of the rival house. The pilasters, of the Corinthian order of architecture, are of scagliola, and the rooms are hung with the richest silks of English manufacture.

In the centre of the Palace is the Picture Gallery, 160 feet long, lighted from the apertures of the roof, which is curiously constructed and highly enriched with ornament; the chimney pieces and doorways of this room are sculptured with emblematical subjects relative to painting.

On the garden front are three beautiful drawing rooms *en suite*, a state bed room and a dressing room; the Queen's apartments occupy the northern wing, near which is a flower garden; and the southern wing is destined for the apartments of the Lord Steward, and officers immediately concerned in the regulation of the royal household. At the southern end is also the State Dining Room, a very noble apartment, and near it is the armoury, occupying the precise spot where the valuable library of George III. was deposited, and which was so generously presented by his late Majesty to the public. The building is at present, 1833, nearly completed, under the superintendence of Mr Hogg, resident clerk of the works. The architect, Mr. Blore, had an exceedingly difficult task to perform, when, at the desire of his present Majesty, he undertook the completion of the Palace at the sum allowed by parliament; his alterations have given such complete satisfaction, and have been made with so much judgment, as to increase the high reputation he had already obtained. Confining himself in some degree to the designs, executed by Mr. Nash, with regard to the enrichments and the general disposition of the state rooms, Mr. Blore has contrived to admit light and air, both of which were much wanted in the original palace, and has at the same time considerably improved the habitable parts, by adding the convenient requisites for a much larger establishment than was at first contemplated.

THE GREEN PARK AND HYDE PARK.

On the northwestern side of the New Palace in St. James's Park, is the Green Park, extending hence to Piccadilly, from which it is separated by iron palisades. At the top of the drive called Constitution Hill, is a magnificent entrance arch of the Corinthian order of architecture, erected from designs by *Decimus Burton*, in 1826, by command of his Majesty George IV., which is one of the most distinguished ornaments of the metropolis. The inequalities of ground within the limits of the park, produce great variation in the scenery,

and the Ranger's lodge fronting towards Piccadilly, with its garden, forms a very picturesque object. The basin or canal on the northern side was considerably deepened, and improved by a light iron fence erected round it, in 1828. Hence, on the eastern side of the park, is a broad promenade called the Queen's walk, bordered by a line of mansions belonging to the nobility and gentry, the most distinguished of which is the residence of Earl Spencer, K. G., erected from designs by *Vardy*, in the reign of George II.; on this side is also the western front of Bridgewater House, the residence of Lord Francis Leveson Gower, built from designs by *Tatham*; here the last Duke of Bridgewater's extensive and valuable collection of pictures are deposited in a suite of rooms, the extreme length of which is 215 feet. Stafford House is the most conspicuous, and last, in this range of noblemen's houses, all of which have gardens attached to them.

The opportunities of recreation the park affords to persons of all classes, may be reasonably supposed to conduce to the health of the inhabitants of the metropolis, the salubrity of which is a subject of equal satisfaction and astonishment.

Hyde Park is another royal demesne at the western extremity of the metropolis, extending between the great western road on its southern side and the road to Oxford on its northern, to Kensington Gardens and Palace, described in *page 62 ante*. This Park is part of the manor of Hida, which formerly belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, but became the property of the Crown by exchange, in the reign of Henry VIII. Its actual extent is 394 acres, 2 roods, and 38 poles, and within this space by judicious attention, the scenery has been made very pleasing, the natural beauties being heightened by numerous plantations and by a sheet of water, named the Serpentine River, which was formed by Queen Caroline about the year 1730, by enlarging the channel of a small stream, which running northward from Bayswater in the Oxford-road, passes through Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park to Knightsbridge, and falls into the Thames below Chelsea Hospital. Lodges for the deputy ranger of the park and keepers, are situated on the northern bank of the river, one, a half timbered edifice, is of considerable antiquity, and was known by the name of The Cake House in the beginning of the last century; near it is a very tasteful boat house, in the same style of architecture; a beautiful drive has been made on the banks of this stream, and a very elegant bridge erected over the Serpentine, at the point where the deer Park adjoins Kensington Gardens; the bridge was designed and executed by *Rennie*, and consists of five elliptical arches. The roadway of the bridge is perfectly level.

On the southern side of the Park are barracks for the life guards, and here also is a carriage road to Kensington Palace, and a fine ride called Routine or Rotten-row, frequented in season by the whole world of fashion. Park-lane on the eastern side of Hyde Park, contains many very handsome buildings, the most conspicuous of which is the residence of the Marquess Conyngham, built originally for Earl Dudley; here are also Holderness House, the residence of the Marquess of Londonderry; Grosvenor House of the Marquess of Westminster; the Duke of Argyll's and Marquess of Bredalbane's. All the principal entrances to Hyde Park are on the eastern side, Cumberland gate from Oxford-street, Grosvenor gate from upper Grosvenor-street, Stanhope gate from Stanhope-street, and the grand entrance from Piccadilly, all of which were designed by *Decimus Burton*; the last is composed of three arches, and connecting colonnades of the Ionic order of architecture. The attic of the centre arch is sculptured with a triumphant equestrian procession, in the Athenian style, by *Henning*, executed in basso relievo; adjoining this noble entrance to Hyde Park, is Apsley House, the town residence of the Duke of Wellington, K. G. It is of the Corinthian order, and was nearly rebuilt in 1823, from designs by *Benj. Watt*. On a rising ground in the Park; nearly opposite the centre arch of entrance is a colossal bronze statue of Achilles, copied from a figure on Monte Cavallo at Rome, by *Westmacott*, and placed on its massive granite pedestal here in 1822, by command of his Majesty George IV. It is consecrated by their countrywomen to Arthur Duke of Wellington and his brave companions in arms, and was cast from cannon taken in the victories of Salamanca, Vittoria, Thoulouse, and Waterloo.

REGENT'S PARK, MARY LE BONE.

This Park is part of the Manor of Tyburn, which derived its name from a stream rising near Hampstead, that passes through the Regent's Park, and by a subterranean channel, crosses Oxford-street near Stratford-place. It afterwards runs across Piccadilly.

through St. James's Park and Tothill Fields, and falls into the Thames at King's Scholars Pond, Westminster. It was formerly the property of the Crown under the name of Marybone Park, but was disparked before the Restoration, and let on leases, which had expired previously to the improvements projected in this part of the metropolis. The estate contained 543 acres 17 perches, about two thirds of which is situated in the parish of St. Mary le Bone, and the rest in that of St. Pancras. It extends along the New-road on the northern side of London from Great Portland-street on the east, to Harley-street on the west. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests commenced this extensive, and, to the public, very beneficial alteration and improvement, about the year 1812, upon a plan submitted to his late Majesty by *Nash*, the celebrated architect, by whom it was completed in about ten years, and is in every respect worthy of the nation and the metropolis.

One of the principal entrances to this park is York gate, opposite Marybone Church, where the drive is carried round the park by way of York-terrace and Cornwall-terrace, noble ranges of building at the eastern end of which is an entrance from Baker-street, and continuing the drive, the houses next in succession are those of Clarence-place, Sussex-place, and Hanover-terrace; at the northern end of the last is Hanover gate, an entrance to the park from the south bank of the Regent's canal. The canal, from this point, forms the northern boundary of the park, which here presents a perfectly rural scene, interspersed with gentlemen's seats: Albany cottage, Hanover lodge, Grove house, and the Marquess of Hertford's villa, are situated between the last named terrace and Macclesfield bridge over the Regent's canal, where is an entrance to the park from Primrose-hill road by Macclesfield gate. The grounds of the park descend a precipitous bank to the canal, which here flows in a deep valley, planted on either side to the summit of the bank. For some distance on this northern side, the park is occupied by the Zoological Society's Gardens, extending even to the opposite bank of the Regent's canal.

The Zoological Society was instituted in 1826, under the auspices of Sir T. Stamford Raffles, Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart., and other eminent persons, for the advancement of Zoology, and the introduction and exhibition of subjects of the animal kingdom alive, or in a state of preservation. The society consists of a president, Lord Stanley; a council and fellows, elected by ballot.

Besides a Museum in Bruton-street, and the Gardens in the Regent's Park, the Society have a farm at Kingston Hill in Surrey, under the superintendence of a committee of the most active members of the council. The gardens in the Regent's park, occupying about twenty acres of ground, prove highly attractive to the public, both on account of their arrangement, and for the number and variety of the living animals which have been constantly kept here. Amongst the number of animals exhibited, are many of extreme rarity, and several of which have never before been exhibited in Europe. One of the most important and gratifying of the gratuitous acquisitions of this society, is the donation by his Majesty William IVth., of all the animals belonging to the Crown, formerly maintained at the Tower of London; amongst the birds an important point in domestication appears to have been gained, in the fact of the American summer ducks, *Anas sponsa*, and the Chinese Mandarin duck, having bred freely in the gardens, and with their progeny having borne our climate without artificial care during the winter seasons. The Reeves' Pheasant has also been exhibited during the winter in full health and splendid plumage. Hopes are entertained of the society's being able to naturalize many of the valuable birds of India, more particularly those of the mountainous districts, as the splendid pheasants of the Himalayan mountains, &c. The society are in possession of a collection of 120 specimens of birds from these mountains of Imaus, presented by Mr. Gould, which formed the basis of his work on the ornithology of that country, and includes several of the most magnificent, as well as the rarest, species ever brought to Europe. Within the gardens, the walks, grass plots and borders, are placed in the best order, the requisite buildings being erected with very great taste; opposite the entrance lodges is a carriage sweep of 200 feet in diameter, with a curious turnstile for the egress of visitors from the northern garden. In this garden is a paddock enclosed with iron palisades, including a pond for the elephant. Eastward of the south garden have lately been formed three ponds, the larger one including several islands, and a mound has been raised, and planted along the eastern boundary of the gardens. The Zoological Society, it appears, has rapidly advanced towards the attainment of the most important objects for which it was established: the number

of fellows is at present no less than 2321, and there is also a continual increase in the number of valuable correspondents in all parts of the world: a decided mark of its progressive prosperity.

Beyond the gardens is Gloucester gate, an entrance to the Regent's Park from Park Village and Camden Town. Gloucester-terrace is situated on the eastern side of the Park, and the next buildings in succession, upon this side, are St. Katherine's Chapel and Hospital buildings. The Chapel in the centre of the eastern side of the quadrangle, is erected in the pointed style of architecture which prevailed at the commencement of the fifteenth century, from designs by *Poynster*; the interior is very beautiful, all the remarkable ancient monuments having been removed from the old Chapel, as well as the curiously carved pulpit; here are also the arms of all the Queen Consorts of England, patronesses of the hospital, from the time of the foundation, and over the altar a very fine armorial eastern window, painted by *Willement*, quite in harmony with the architectural design of the building; a chapter house and school are attached to the sides of the Chapel, which is connected with the houses of the brothers and sisters of the establishment by an arcade. The houses are built in the old English domestic style of the sixteenth century, of brick with stone dressings: the windows in the ends of the structure, the pointed gables, and the ornamental chimney shafts, give an extremely picturesque effect to the collegiate buildings. Two armorial compartments, surmounted by weather cornices, are sculptured on the ends of the houses towards the Park; that on the north is the arms of King Henry IIIrd's. Queen, Eleanor of Provence, founder of the Hospital, the other on the south is the arms of King George IV., in whose reign the hospital was removed and built in this park. The antique character given to the armorial bearings and enrichment, is highly creditable to the architect. On the opposite side of the road is the residence of the master of the Hospital, Sir Herbert Taylor; the style of architecture is the same as the houses of the brothers and sisters, but the enrichments are more lavishly applied, the entrance porch being surmounted by a pierced parapet, above which is an oriel window; on each side the entrance are bay windows, and the whole is finished by ornamental gables and chimney shafts, in the Tudor style.

Cumberland-terrace is the next range of buildings on the eastern side of the Park; Chester-terrace and Cambridge-terrace succeed, and near the south-eastern angle of the Park, is the Colosseum, a singular building, erected from designs by *Decimus Burton*. It comprises a polygon of sixteen sides, 130 feet in diameter, each angle being strengthened by double antæ of the Doric order, which support an entablature that circumscribes the edifice; the cornice is surmounted by an attic to give height to the building, and on the summit is a magnificent cupola. The portico of the Grecian Doric order, is one of the finest and best proportioned in the metropolis; the lodges also are in good taste. St. Andrew's-place continues the line of building to Park-square, in the centre of the eastern side of this square is the Diorama, a very curious exhibition, constructed from the designs and under the direction of *Pugin*. Beyond Park-square the southern side of Regent's Park is bounded by similar magnificent ranges of buildings, under the name of Ulster-terrace, and another portion of York-terrace, on the eastern side of the grand entrance at York Gate.

The ground occupied by the Regent's Park is about 450 acres, the plantations are very numerous and tastefully disposed, and the water is extensive, sometimes appearing as a narrow stream overshadowed by trees, and at others like a lake, with swans on its surface. The villas in the interior of the grounds are planted out from the view of each other, where the grounds nearly adjoin; South Villa and the Holme, with the villa built by Mr. Maberley, are the chief. In the very centre of the park, is a circular plantation of about a mile in circumference, chiefly occupied by Jenkins's nursery, where a fancy fair, in support of charitable institutions, has frequently been held.

THE BOROUGH OF MARY LE BONE.

This Borough, which returns two members to Parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1832, consists of the several parishes of St. Mary le Bone, St. Pancras, and Paddington. Mary le Bone, now an important division of the metropolis, may be described as bounded by Hampstead on the north, the parishes of St. Giles's in the Fields and St. Pancras on the east, by the City of Westminster on the south, and by Paddington on the West. It is above eight miles in circumference, and is computed to contain 2500 acres of ground. The improvements of the metropolis in this district, has been more rapid and of greater extent than in any other quarter. In the year 1715, the

plan for building Cavendish-square was first suggested, and the ground was laid out about two years afterwards. The whole of the northern side was intended to be occupied by a town residence of the Duke of Chandos, of which the wings only were built. In the space between these mansions, were erected two edifices of the Corinthian order of architecture, designed by *James* of Greenwich. Harcourt House on the western side, now the residence of the Duke of Portland, had been previously built from designs by *Inigo Jones*; but it was several years before this square was entirely finished. In 1770 an equestrian statue of William, Duke of Cumberland, was erected in the centre of the plantation. Oxford Chapel in Vere-street was erected in 1724, from designs by *Gibbs*; and Oxford Market in the same neighbourhood, was opened in 1732. The houses on the northern side of Tyburn-road were completed in 1729, and it was then first called Oxford-street; many other streets in this quarter deriving their names from the noble families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle, were laid out about the same time, on the estate of their representative, the Duke of Portland.

One of the first improvements westward of Cavendish-square, was the erection of Portman-square, the northern side of which was commenced in 1764, but it was nearly twenty years before the square was completed; at the north-western corner is Montagu House. In the year 1770, a continuation of Harley-street and Mansfield-street was begun, and soon afterwards Portland-place, 125 feet in width was erected, from designs by *Robert Adam*, extending from Foley House to Marybone Park. The site of Foley House is now occupied by Langham-place, and by a sweep round Sir James Langham's house to Regent-street; and the northern extremity of Portland-place is terminated by Park-crescent, erected about 1820, and its semicircular plantation, in front of which is a bronze colossal statue of the Duke of Kent, by *Gahaghan*.

Stafford-place was built about the year 1774, on the estate of the Earl of Aldborough, at its northern extremity, in the centre of the space before the mansion of the Earl, was formerly a column, surmounted by a statue of King George III. now removed. Cumberland-place was commenced about 1775, but the buildings received a check for about ten years, from which time till the year 1792, they increased with rapidity, when all the Duke of Portland's property in Mary le bone was let on building leases. Manchester-square, began in 1776, by the erection of a mansion for the Duke of Manchester, now occupied by the Marchioness of Hertford, was not completed till 1788.

The Old Parish Church of St. Mary le bone in High-street, was built in 1741, but a new church having been erected, it is now a parochial Chapel of Ease belonging to the parish.

Four other Churches have been erected under an act of Parliament, passed during the regency of George IVth.

St. Mary le bone Church in the New-road, opposite York Gate, Regent's Park, was erected between the years 1813 and 1818, by *Hardwicke*. It is of the Corinthian order of architecture, and the northern facade is grand and imposing: the portico, composed of eight columns, six in front and two in flank, raised on a flight of steps, and sustaining an entablature and pediment, is derived from that of the Pantheon at Rome. The tower of this Church is in three stories, the first is rusticated, and forms a plinth to a peristyle of twelve columns, upon which is a circular temple, pierced with arched openings; the piers between the arches are sculptured with caryatid figures of angels supporting the entablature, which is crowned with a spherical dome, and finished with a small pedestal sustaining a vane.

The Church of All Souls in Langham-place, was commenced in 1822 and finished in 1825; it was erected from designs by *Nash*. Its principal feature is a circular peristyle of the Ionic order, the capitals of the columns being fancifully formed of winged cherubim; above the balustrade which crowns the entablature, rises a circular peripteral campanile, or bell tower, surmounted by a fluted spire of remarkably taper proportions, but without a vane, the usual termination of church spires, this omission produces a similar effect to the appearance of a column without a capital.

St. Mary's Church in Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, was erected prior to the year 1824, from designs by *Smirke*. The principal front of this Church, contrary to the usual arrangement of ecclesiastical edifices, is southern, in the centre of which is the portico and tower. In its plan the building consists of a nave and aisles, a portion of the design at the angles, being taken out of the plan to form vestrys, &c., makes the nave longer than the aisles; an Ionic hexastyle portico sweeps round that portion of the tower which pro-

jects from the main building; above the parapet the tower is continued on a circular plan, and forms a stylobate to a second story of the Corinthian order of architecture, the cornice being finished with Grecian tiles; upon this story is a pedestal, still continuing the same form, and sustaining a circular temple, crowned with a conical dome, on the vertex of which is a gilded cross. Near the eastern end of the Church is the Western National School, erected by the same architect in a corresponding style with the Church.

Trinity Church, opposite the northern end of Great Portland-street in the New Road, was erected in 1827, from designs by *Sir John Soane*. It has a tetrastyle portico of the Ionic order, derived from the Temple at Ilyssus; immediately above which rises the campanile or bell tower of the Church. The lower story of the tower is of the Corinthian order of architecture, derived from the fine specimen at Tivoli: and is surmounted by a peristyle, the columns of which are derived from those of the portico of the octagonal temple of the winds at Athens, and terminated by a semi-elliptical cupola and vane.

Christ Church in Stafford-street, Lisson-green, was completed in 1825, from designs by *Hardwicke*; this neighbourhood has become exceedingly populous, extending by Grove-road to Portland-town on the northern bank of the Regent's canal, a chapelry of Mary le bone parish; a very large cemetery is attached to the handsome Chapel, which is dedicated to St. John, and is situated at the northern end of Park-road, very near the Regent's Park.

St. Pancras Church, one of the most magnificent in the metropolis, was erected by the Parish, in consequence of the want of accommodation in the Old Church, which like that of St. Mary le bone, is preserved entire, and the new structure built in another part of the Parish. It is situated on the eastern side of Euston-square, near Somer's Town. The design of this building by *W. and H. W. Inwood*, is derived from the Temple of Erectheus at Athens. The western front consists of a hexastyle portico of the Ionic order of architecture sustaining a pediment. The tower rises above the Church in three principal stories, each of which has its stylobate, and forms in itself a small temple; the whole being finished by a conical roof of stone, on the apex of which a groupe of elegant foliage sustains a cross, forming an appropriate finish to the elevation. The wings attached to the eastern ends of the sides of the Church, are imitated from the Pandroseum at Athens, having a caryatid portico, composed of four female figures. On the eastern front, the architects have boldly deviated from the design of the original building at Athens. In the semicircular sweep, they have borne in mind the tribune of the patriarchal Churches, and in finishing the main building above this projection with a pediment, they have made that proper distinction between the nave and chancel, which ought ever to mark a Church. The eastern part is considered by Mr. Carless, one of the most distinguished architectural critics of the day, to be a chaste and elegant composition, considering that the architects were under the necessity of accommodating their building to the purposes of a christian Church. Such an edifice, he continues, does honor to the country at large, and is a monument to its immediate neighbourhood, which the inhabitants have good cause to pride themselves upon. The building was commenced in 1819, by the Duke of York laying the first stone, and it was finished in 1822.

REGENT STREET.

Although this street was originally planned by Mr. Nash about the year 1810, several designs by the principal architects in the kingdom, contribute to form the splendid ranges of building of which it is composed. The two Club Houses fronting Waterloo-place are amongst the most conspicuous, that on the eastern side, belonging to the United Service Club, was erected from designs by *Nash*; but the Athenæum on the western side of Waterloo-place, was designed by *Decimus Burton*. The distinctive character of this edifice, is its bold Corinthian cornice and enriched frieze, sculptured by *Henning*, and exhibiting the Panathenaic procession, one of the sculptures which embellished the Parthenon, as appropriate to the name of the club, which is professedly connected with literature and the fine arts. Over the principal entrance to the Athenæum, is placed a copy of the Pallas of Velletri, by *Baily*. The Junior United Service Club, at the corner of Charles-street, was erected from designs by *Smirke*. A little further on the same side is Mr. Nash's own house, remarkable for its saloon or gallery, embellished with painted arabesque designs in the Italian style, one of the finest rooms of its kind in the whole kingdom.

Nearly opposite is St. Philip's Chapel, designed by *Nash*. The water front of Old Somerset House, by *Inigo Jones*, was said to be the first chaste design in architecture, formed upon the antique, erected in this country. The County Fire Office, at the commencement of the Quadrant and fronting the upper part of Regent-street, presents the actual elevation, upon the scale of the original, and is hardly exceeded by any of the neighbouring buildings, in purity of taste or elegant simplicity. The Quadrant is an admirable instance of the architects' ingenuity and judgment; by the erection of this really magnificent portion of Regent-street, with its Doric colonnades, he obtained an inclination westward of the extent required.

The new front of Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, was designed by *Cockerell* in 1823; and the range of buildings opposite New Burlington-street, by *Sir John Soane*, others by *Abraham*, succeed. Hanover Chapel, on the western side of the street, was erected from designs by *Cockerell*, in 1823, it is of the Ionic order of architecture, derived from the Temple of Minerva Polias at Priene; the front ranges with the houses in the street, and the portico covers the foot path; the building is thus rendered conspicuous in a lateral point of view, and not, like many other noble edifices, so concealed, that thousands pass daily and are strangers to the beauties they contain. The front of this Chapel is one of the greatest ornaments of Regent-street, and decidedly the best specimen of architecture in it, but the square turrets which finish the elevation have been justly objected to, as not suiting the character of the edifice to which they are attached. There is said to be in the arrangement of the interior of this Chapel, a resemblance to that of St. Stephen's Church, Wallbrook, was there nothing more to recommend it, this would not be its least merit. The columns of the interior are specimens of an order of architecture, as yet without a name, but approaching nearest to the Corinthian. The capitals have the basket and encurved abacus of that order, but have only a single row of leaves set perpendicularly in the astragal; the cauliculae are omitted, and upon the volutes are placed doves, with expanded wings, corresponding with each angle of the abacus. In the centre of the ceiling is a cupola, on the inner circumference of which is placed eight corbels, representing cherubim, from which the same number of concave ribs spring, and between the ribs are glazed windows: a very considerable portion of light being thus thrown into the building by this tasteful cupola, in which elegance and utility are happily combined.* The Circus in Oxford-street is of the Corinthian order, and designed by *Nash*; hence the lower part of Regent-street is carried towards Portland-place, by ranges of elegant shops.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STRAND AND AT CHARING CROSS.

The Act of Parliament to effect these improvements, was passed in 1825, and was an extension of that under which the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests acted, in the erection of Regent-street, and in the laying out of Regent's Park. Its object was to continue Pall Mall eastward to St. Martin's Church, and thence to the Strand; forming at the same time an open space fronting Parliament-street, which is now called Trafalgar-square. Its width from west to east is 500 feet, and from the northern front of the square to the statue of King Charles I., is the same distance. The western side of this square is formed by the Union Club House and the College of Physicians, of the Doric order of architecture, designed by *Smirke*. On the eastern side is a line of building of correspondent grandeur of design, which ranges with the magnificent portico of St. Martin's Church, an object principally regarded in all the arrangements made by Mr. *Nash*, for the improvement of this part of the Metropolis.

The northern side of Trafalgar-square, is to be entirely occupied by a National Gallery, from designs by *Wilkins*. In that part of St. Martin's-lane which has been rebuilt, is situated the house of the Royal Society of Literature, erected from designs by *Decimus Burton*; a paved walk on the northern side of St. Martin's Church, leads to the Lowther Arcade, which derived its name from Lord Viscount Lowther. It was built from designs by *Herbert*, and is 245 feet long by 20 feet wide, and is 35 feet high. The range of building of which this is a component part, is triangular, and extends along the western part of the Strand; King William-street and Adelaide-street form the other sides; each of the angles of this very beautiful range, is terminated by a circular edifice of the composite order, sur-

mounted by a balustrade and a cupola. The eastern boundary of these improvements is Agar-street, in which is the Charing Cross Hospital; and the angle between King William-street and Chandos-street, is occupied by the Ophthalmic Hospital, designed by *Cockerell*. At the eastern corner of Agar-street in the Strand, is the British Fire Office, erected from designs by the same architect; the elevation of this last edifice is so extraordinary, and so much at variance with the generally received rules of good taste, that it is difficult to conceive under what circumstances the architect could have permitted its erection. It is a deviation from the severe attic style, in which the elegant simplicity of the Greeks is left quite out of the composition. In the smaller triangle of buildings at the westernmost end of the Strand, is the New Golden Cross Inn and Stables, and a Branch Office belonging to the General Post Office.

On the opposite side of the Strand, extending to the Banks of the River Thames, a very extensive improvement has been made by the restoration of Hungerford Market, on a grand scale, from designs by *Fowler*; which had become the more necessary, in consequence of St. James's Market, Westminster Market and Carnaby Market, having been entirely swept away, by the arrangements made for the improvement of the western part of the town. Hungerford Market was established by Royal Charter, in the reign of Charles II., and the want of a Fish Market at the west end of the town had been felt in modern times. No situation could be more appropriate for its several objects, than the spot chosen by the architect; a commodious quay has been formed, which is available at all times of the tide, and a Fish Market has been constructed adjacent to the river, which being on a lower level than the other buildings, is rendered distinct; hence is an ascent by a spacious flight of steps in the centre, externally, and two staircases within, at the extremities of the portico, which is separated from the Hall by a screen of arches. The Hall, or principal Market House, is 151 feet long by 120 feet wide, containing ranges of shops against the side walls, with galleries over them. These Galleries are approached by four staircases at the extremities, which afford a ready communication to every part, and are disposed in the manner of a Bazaar, with ranges of counters, &c.

The Upper Court of Hungerford Market corresponds nearly with that containing the Fish Market, but at the level of a story above it. The colonnades are here combined with shops and dwellings.

Hungerford-street, opening from the Strand, has been rebuilt in a central position, and of increased width. The total length of building from Hungerford-street to the River Thames, is 475 feet 6 inches. The Market was opened to the public on 2nd July, 1833.

The extent of width that has been given to the Strand as far as Wellington-street, is one of the most advantageous improvements to the public.

Nearly on the site of Exeter Change, is a building called Panadelpion, or Exeter Hall, containing one of the largest rooms in Europe, several committee rooms, and other offices. It was completed in 1831, from designs by *J. P. Gandy Deering*. The great room appropriated to the meeting of the various religious, charitable, and scientific institutions of the metropolis; is 138 feet by 90 feet in dimension, and is 48 feet in height, and is calculated to hold above 3,000 persons without the slightest inconvenience. The entrance from the Strand is the only portion of the exterior possessing an enriched architectural character. The portico consists of an entablature, surmounted by an attic, and supported by two columns and the same number of antæ, raised on a stylobate of bold proportions. The capitals of the antæ and columns, are composed from Grecian examples of great beauty. The portico opens upon a bold and lofty staircase, leading to the Great Hall, occupying the principal story of the building.

The Duke of Bedford, with a degree of liberality and public spirit, about the same period, rebuilt Covent Garden Market, from designs by *Fowler*, in which the new works are substantial buildings of the Tuscan order, in the centre of the area.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE VICINITY OF THE NEW PALACE.

Westward of Grosvenor-place and the gardens of the New Palace, a very considerable improvement has been made, between Knightsbridge and Piccadilly, chiefly on the estate of the Marquess of Westminster, from whose family and possessions the names of the principal squares and streets in this quarter are derived. Belgrave-square, one of the largest in the metropolis, is said to contain nearly ten

* Vide an Architectural Review of the New Churches of the Metropolis, the Gentleman's Magazine, 1825.

acres within its area; the houses forming the sides, built from designs by *Bassevi*, are all so large as to confine them to the highest class of inhabitants, their external appearance presents a uniform whole, exceedingly handsome and appropriate. In Belgrave-street, at the northern angle of Eaton-square, is St. Peter's Church, erected from designs by *Hakewill*, in the Ionic style of architecture, which is not deficient in chastity and elegance, the peculiar characteristic of that order. The garden of Eaton-square presents the largest enclosed space in the metropolis, being nearly one third of a mile in length, and containing within its area above 13 acres of ground. The whole of this district indeed appears to have been laid out, entirely with a view to the obtaining of broad and handsome streets. Belgrave-chapel in Halkin-street, was erected from designs by *Smirke*, after the beautiful example of the Ionic Temple on the Banks of the Illyssus.

The Pantechnicon, situated in Halkin-street west, and Motcombe-street near Belgrave-square, is an immense establishment, chiefly for the sale of carriages, works of art, and property of every description. It consists of two buildings, the northern and the southern. The ground on which the northern building is erected, is in length 500 feet, and it has a frontage of 93 feet: with the exception of the reading room, auction room and offices, each floor is one great enclosure for the exhibition of carriages for sale. All the staircases and the inclined planes from the entrance to the ground and first floors, are of stone; the boarded floors are covered with iron plates, the ceilings are lathed with iron and covered with composition, and the supports are cast iron pillars: thus the whole building is fire proof, not any wood work being exposed. The southern division of the Pantechnicon has two fronts, one in Motcombe-street, 117 feet long, and one in Halkin-street west, 112 feet long. The ground floor is divided by two galleries, the eastern and the western, forming passages, leading directly to the entrance of the great northern building; on each side of these galleries are shops, similar to those of the Burlington and Lowther Arcades; a corridor in the middle of the edifice connects the two galleries, the longest of which is 115 feet in extent. Above the shops are two other floors for Bazaars, &c. The surrounding streets are Wilton-place, Wilton-crescent, Cadogan-place, and Lownes-square. From Belgrave-square, Chester-square, and Eaton-square are also approaches to the Pantechnicon.

The following sketch by W. H. Leeds, an accomplished architectural critic, comprises all that need be said upon the recent improvements of the metropolis, in a work professedly topographical, it will form the best addenda to the statistical account of the editor.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Briefly as the subject must be here treated, it is too interesting in itself, and too intimately connected with the history and topography of the metropolis to be entirely passed over; I shall therefore take a rapid glance at the present state of architecture in the British capital. In order fairly to estimate this, I shall not merely look at particular examples, but consider the aggregate condition of the art now and at former periods. It is undeniable that no edifice has been erected which can compete with St. Paul's Cathedral in magnitude and dignity, yet to infer from that circumstance that we have retrograded rather than advanced, would be a most unfair fallacy; nor would be short of a positive untruth, to set up that structure as a standard of contemporaneous architectural taste. Were we to do so, we should imagine that London at the beginning of the eighteenth century, must have displayed a most noble style of building; whereas, with a very few exceptions, which have on that very account obtained more admiration than would have fallen to their share, if now produced; both the public buildings and houses were of a very homely description. "He who has but one eye," says the Italian proverb, "is a prodigy among a nation of blind men;" and it is only from similar reasons that we can account for the exaggerated commendations bestowed upon many buildings, to which a very inferior rank would now be assigned. On the other hand, it certainly would not be difficult to point out more than one instance of bad taste and abortive attempt at the present day; yet this is no more than might be expected, in consequence of some degree of architectural embellishment being more frequently aimed at, and not seldom with very inadequate means. Even among buildings, too, of by no means the very first class, many will be found to exhibit much elegance and taste, unimportant as they may be as regards dimensions or material. And here it may not be out of place, to advert to a circumstance which is sometimes

invidiously brought forward, for the purpose of unfairly depreciating our modern improvements, namely, that they are not what they pretend to be, stucco, cement, and composition being substituted for stone. Such undoubtedly is the case, and could it be shown but that for the introduction of substitutes, what is constructed with them would have been built of real stone, it might be reasonable matter for regret. The fact, however, is, that were it not for such cheap and cheaply worked materials, which enable us to produce the richest mouldings and other ornaments at a comparatively trifling expense, what are now handsome façades would be plain brick fronts, without even so much as a simple cornice. Consequently all that is so constructed, ought rather to be set down as so much positive gain, as regards the architectural appearance of our streets; nor can it be denied that in respect to mere elegance of design and taste, as much ability may be shown in this way as with stone. Had Roman cement entirely superseded the use of stone, we might admit that some of our older structures would survive the present 'upstart' race; but the truth is, that within the lapse of a very few years, a greater number of stone buildings of most substantial construction have been erected, than at any former period. It will be sufficient to mention Waterloo Bridge and the New London Bridge, the Post Office, Goldsmiths' Hall, Fishmongers' Hall, &c., to disprove the allegations of those who are pleased to assert in sweeping terms, that modern London is mere 'lath and plaster!'

Whatever may be thought of the buildings in Regent-street and the Regent's Park, the majority of which will, undoubtedly, not stand the test of a very critical examination, they must be allowed to form an epoch in our street architecture; and even these, with all their manifold faults and imperfections, are preferable to the water-gruel insipidity which till then characterized the whole of the west end of the town, where house after house and street after street, presented to the eye the same wearisome quaker uniform of lines of plain sash windows, and, architecturally speaking, a 'universal blank.' The example set by Regent-street has now extended far and wide, so that hardly a house is new fronted or even repaired, without some degree of embellishment being bestowed upon it. Improvements of this kind are, it must be confessed, merely confined to the trading streets, for the houses of the more opulent classes do not yet exhibit any corresponding change. This, however, may be easily accounted for, because being more respectably built, they do not require such extensive repairs or such frequent renovation as others; where, on the contrary, houses of this description have been lately erected, as in Belgrave-square, their fronts are not in the same bold style as formerly, nor in that sort of *timid* architectural taste which marks Portland-place. With the exception of Sutherland House, and perhaps that of the Duke of Wellington, and the single wing to the Marquess of Westminsters'; nothing of the *palazzo* character has been added to the list of the residences of the nobility. But a number of *palazzi* of a different class, aristocratic enough in appearance, although somewhat republican in their constitution, have arisen of late years, and give an air of grandeur to their respective situations, we mean Club houses and similar establishments, many of which are of very superior design, and fitted up internally with both richness and elegance. Among those most deserving of being here pointed out, are the Athenæum, the Travellers, and the University. The City Club, almost adjoining the Excise Office in Broad-street, is not yet completed, with the exception of the façade, which is a handsome piece of Palladian design.

From these elegant and palace-like structures to markets, does not seem a very natural transition, yet the latter may be associated with the former in one respect, because like them they are a class of buildings novel to this country. Till very lately none of the markets in the metropolis exhibited any thing that could entitle them to notice among its buildings, as they consisted only of rows of sheds. New Covent Garden and Farringdon Markets, are more remarkable for the improvement they exhibit, as regards comfort and convenience, than for any strictly architectural quality; but Hungerford Market is a noble edifice, and the upper hall with its piles of solid granite columns, clearly refutes those libellous complaints that have already been alluded to. This and similar examples serve also to remove the strange and inconsiderately adopted error, that neither open halls nor porticos are suitable to this country, because every one must now be sensible of the great advantages of shelter if not of shade in a climate like ours; this species of luxury may also be appreciated by the pedestrian on a rainy day, beneath the colonnades of the Opera house, and the Quadrant in Regent-street; and also in such covered

streets as the Burlington and Lowther Arcades. The last mentioned of these must also be noticed here, as being by no means the least interesting or the least novel among the recent improvements. In point of architecture and taste, it is as superior to the other as can very well be imagined, and is in fact a most delightful and elegant gallery, where we enjoy at the same instant, the beauties both of external and internal architecture.

Striking improvements have of late years taken place in the building of shops; instead of the awkward projecting lowered windows formerly in fashion, the windows are now flat, which is not only favorable to the general appearance of the streets, but also shows the goods in them better than the old mode. Shop fronts too have assumed a more architectural and substantial character, withal are less gaudy, but far more elegantly and expensively fitted up than formerly, in many instances without regard to cost, either internally or externally. Plate glass windows, scagliole columns, costly mirrors of extraordinary dimensions, elegant stoves, and chandeliers and lamps, together with a profusion of brilliant brass work, and mahogany, independently of their other attractions render some of the more splendid shops foremost among the sights of London. Many of them, too, are remarkable for the peculiar elegance of their elevations, the whole front of the house forming one uniform design. A very elegant shop on the last side of Old Bond-street, by *Inwood*; another in Tavistock-place; a third in Southampton-street, distinguish themselves among numerous others; and to these may be added, as well on account of its singularity as its merit, it being in the Elizabeth style, the front of Fair's rooms in Mortimer-street. Although for the most part they are in a tawdry, outré style, overloaded with coarsely executed vulgar ornament, à la Greque, some good features and clever bits may occasionally be met with, in the newly erected liquor shops about town, whose ostentatious finery frequently forms a striking contrast to the squalid neighbourhoods where they are to be met with. The new front of the Mermaid Tavern, opposite the north side of Drury Lane Theatre, may rank as a superior specimen of this class, being like most of them, in a sort of fancy à la Greque taste, and having many prettinesses in its design.

In addition to the various classes of buildings hitherto specified, there is another, which contributes to the embellishment of our metropolis. This, which may be said to hold a kind of intermediate rank between our public and private edifices, comprises Insurance Offices, Banking Houses, and similar establishments. Few of these, excepting the very recent ones, possess much claim to notice, on account of their architecture; and among the latter may be mentioned the British Commercial Assurance Company, Cornhill; the County Fire Office, Regent-street; and the British Insurance Office in the Strand, in the last mentioned, of which *Cockerell* is the architect, is a more singular than happy attempt to amalgamate the severest Doric style, with features of a totally dissimilar character.

The preceding remarks are intended to show how much has been done, and is still doing in architecture, independently of buildings of a higher class; and if none of the specimens just pointed out are of any great individual importance, by their number and diversity, they contribute to the embellishment of the metropolis. The difference between the improved street architecture at the west end of the town and that in the City, was till lately striking enough; but since the erection of the New London Bridge, similar improvements are now going on in that district. A spacious and handsome street of shops has been formed from the north end of the Bridge; and another street will be continued in an oblique direction to this, so as to come into Lombard-street, just by St. Mary Woolnoth's. These improvements will not only conduce to the airiness, cheerfulness, and commodiousness of the vicinity, but by proving attractive, will also be beneficial to the retail trade of the City. They will, most likely, occasion a spirit of rivalry in the neighbouring streets, and thus gradually give rise to other architectural undertakings. Some few years back Mr. Elmes brought forward a plan for widening and symmetrizing the whole of the area around St. Paul's; and although the scheme did not succeed then, it is not altogether improbable that something of the kind will in the course of time be carried into effect.

As yet we have said nothing of the more recent public buildings; nor can we do more than enumerate the principal ones, for they have multiplied in a most unprecedented manner of late years. The new Churches alone form a numerous class; and although the majority of them can only be termed handsome, some few hardly that, others there are that merit far higher praise; the Church of St. Pancras, by Messrs. *Inwood*, is an exquisitely finished gem; derived in all parts

from Athenian models, and so far, possessing no great claims to originality, but truly admirable for its details and execution. The little Ionic Chapel in North Audley-street, *Deering* Architect, is likewise exceedingly tasteful, nor do its beauties suffer by the recollection of the very ugly building it has displaced. This Church is also remarkable for its spacious and temple-like vestibule within. The Church of St. Dunstan in the West, *Shaw* architect, that in Gordon-square, *Vulliamy* architect, and a third in Exeter-street, *Savage* architect, are good modern specimens of the pointed style, and the first mentioned has a particularly elegant lanthorn-tower. Other places of worship belonging to various sects, contribute likewise to the embellishment of many parts of the town: among them we may reckon the Scotch Church, Regent-square, *Tite* architect, with a rich facade, the idea of which is borrowed from York Minster; the Catholic Chapel, Finsbury Circus; and neighbouring Chapel of somewhat unusual design, by *Mr. Brooks*, the architect of the London Institution.

The Clubhouses have already been spoken of, and we shall now mention another class of buildings, which, till very lately, have been almost devoid of architectural pretension, viz. Hospitals. Of these there are two which must rank high among our public structures, namely, St. George's Hospital, *Wilkins* architect, and the new Westminster Hospital. This latter, which is by Messrs. *Inwood*, is remarkable as being in the Tudor style; and the principal front has some good features, particularly the oriels at the angles. The establishing two public Seminaries, has also been favourable in an architectural point of view, since it has given us the London University, *Wilkins* architect, and King's College, *Smirke* architect. Although as yet unfinished, and likely to remain so, the former of these is the more important piece of architecture, were it only on account of its decastyle portico (the only example of the kind we yet possess,) and dome. The warm discussions relative to the architect's designs for the National Gallery, have caused the merits of this portico to be much discussed, and among other objections, it has been alledged that it overpowers the rest of the building, yet it is not quite fair to judge it very strictly by the appearance it now makes, so much being wanted to complete the entire plan. King's College may rather be considered a portion of the buildings of Somerset House, than an independent structure. Besides these, there is the new building of St. Paul's School, *G. Smith* architect, and also Mercer's School, a smaller but handsome structure by the same architect, who likewise built the New Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, an excellent specimen both of the Grecian Doric order, and of classical design.

While, as in the last mentioned instances, many of our former public edifices have been replaced by others in a more elegant style, several buildings have been erected for new purposes;—such as the Law Institution, Chancery-lane, *Vulliamy* architect; Exeter Hall, *Deering* architect, an elegant and spacious building in the Strand, for public meetings, exhibitions, &c. And among these we may place such novel ornamental structures as the entrance into Hyde Park, with the opposite Gateway, and the Duke of York's Column. Both the gates we have just alluded to, do great credit to *Mr. Decimus Burton's* taste, particularly that now leading into the Green Park, which is at once simple in its mass, and exceedingly rich in its details; neither should we omit to observe, that the bronzed metal work belonging to these entrances is in a very superior style.

The recently finished new State Paper Office, by *Sir J. Soane*, in St. James's Park, is a handsome stone edifice, exhibiting some peculiarities of design, although not such as are calculated to strike the general observer. The range of building at the corner of Downing-street, for the Board of Trade, &c. by the same architect, offers a very rich example of the Corinthian order, namely, that of the Temple of Jupiter Stator; but unfortunately this pile, like its opposite neighbour the Banqueting House, is but a portion of a more extensive structure, nor is there at present any likelihood of its ever being completed.

Some remarks will be expected from us, relative to the New Palace, to which we ought perhaps to have given some precedence. This structure has incurred great vituperation, and it certainly is neither what it ought to have been, nor what it might have been rendered for the same expense. So far from being in a more dignified style than other public buildings, it is inferior to many of them in architectural character; being, although of considerable extent in itself, an assemblage of trifling parts, with some prettinesses but with no grandeur. There is nothing bold or original in the design itself; while the columns, windows, and other features are all upon too insignificant a scale; so much so as to give the idea of its containing only low and

moderate sized rooms. Owing to the addition of an attic, not contemplated in the original design, the centre portico now looks smaller and more depressed than it did at first; besides which it exhibits the unclassical solecism of coupled columns, placed beneath a pediment in a projecting portico. This defect, again, is rendered so much the more obvious, the porticos to the wings having only single columns; and being only tetrastyle, these look as much too weak and open for their situation, as the other does heavy and *dumpy*. Together with such extravagance, there has likewise been no little parsimony, for while £70,000 have been expended on a marble arch, which might have been erected at any time; Bath stone has been employed in the construction of the Palace itself, instead of Portland; and on the other hand a richly carved frieze is carried along the southern side of the edifice, although that part has no pretensions either to regularity or beauty. The New Palace is certainly not particularly creditable to the architectural talent of the country, and much inferior to what the nation had reason to anticipate. Much stress therefore cannot be laid upon this building, in estimating our recent architectural acquisitions.

The National Gallery will, it is to be hoped, prove a nobler ornament to the Metropolis; and with this immediate prospect before us of another important architectural work, dissimilar in character from any thing we yet possess, we here conclude these extended yet imperfect remarks.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

This building on the northern side of Great Russel-street, is the depository of an extensive national collection of books, sculpture, and subjects relative to natural history. On entering the gates of the Museum, a spacious quadrangle presents itself, with an Ionic colonnade on the southern side, and the main building in the northern, the two wings being allotted for the dwellings of the officers. The architect, *Peter Puget*, was sent over from Paris by Ralph, first Duke of Montagu, for the sole purpose of constructing this splendid mansion. The ground floor, consisting of sixteen rooms, contains a library of printed books. The decorations of the Hall and Staircase are chiefly by *James Rousseau*, whose particular skill in perspective was held in high estimation, but the ceiling of the staircase, representing Phaeton petitioning Apollo for leave to drive his Chariot, is by *Charles de la Fosse*, one of the best colourists of the French School. The ceiling of the Saloon, also painted by *La Fosse*, represents the birth of Minerva. The landscape and architectural decorations are by *Rousseau*, and the garlands are by *John Baptist Monoyer*, the most eminent flower painter of his day.

Sir Hans Sloane, a celebrated naturalist, who died in 1753, directed by his will that his Museum should be offered to the public for £20,000, Parliament readily embraced the proposal, and an act was passed for that purpose, and also for the purchase of Harleian Collection of Manuscripts, and for providing a general repository for the reception of those collections and of the Cottonian Library, as well as for additions to be made thereto. In order to increase this national collection, his Majesty George II. directed that the Royal Library of Manuscripts should be added to the Cottonian Library.

Since this period many valuable additions have been made in every department of the Museum, amongst which may be particularized a collection of tracts, published during the reign of Charles I., given by King George III.; a collection of Biography, presented by Sir William Musgrave; the library of Clayton Cracherode, bequeathed in 1799; Garrick's Collection of Old Plays; a cabinet of Anglo-Saxon coins, collected by Tyssen; a collection of casts of ancient seals, by J. Doubleday, a most ingenious artist, have been liberally presented by him to the Museum; Antiquities from Herculaneum, by Sir William Hamilton; and Egyptian Antiquities captured during the war with France. The Lansdowne Library of Manuscripts. Dr. Birch's MSS. Hasted's MSS. relative to Kent, &c. Public Acts collected by Rymer, but not printed in the *Fœdera*; Rolls of Parliament, ordered by the House of Lords to be deposited in the Museum; Forty-seven volumes relating to Ireland, presented by Dean Milles; Icelandic MSS. and printed books, by Sir Joseph Banks; Sir John Hawkin's Collection, relating to his History of Music; Church Music by James Matthias; Sir William Burrells collection towards a History of Sussex; Colcs MSS. relative to the University of Cambridge; Da Costas Hebrew MSS., &c. &c. &c.

The British Museum is said to contain the best library of natural history in the world. Sir Joseph Banks collection alone embraces 24,000 volumes of all that is curious on that subject. The Royal Library

presented by George IV., embraces 60,000 volumes of all that is rare and erudite in the range of literature and art; many of these volumes are in the most costly bindings, not a few of them are bound by that excellent workman Roger Payne. The King's Library is also rich in works of topography, the books are systematically arranged in presses according to subjects, and the tables on the floor of the room, are occupied by a most curious splendid and useful collection of geography; maps of every part of the globe, and numerous plans of towns, buildings, gardens, &c. The Long Gallery above the King's Library, is appropriated to the collections of Mineralogy and Geology, including secondary fossils. The system of arrangement adopted in the Minerals, with occasional slight deviation, is that of Professor Berzelius, founded upon the electro-chemical theory and the doctrine of definite proportions. In the Cases of the eastern wall of the centre compartment, is deposited a collection of Minerals from the Hartz mountains, presented by his late Majesty King George IVth.; the sculptured tortoise in the same compartment, is wrought out of nephrite or jade, and was found in Hindostan.

In one of the rooms is a collection of bas reliefs, representing the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and the combat between the Greeks and the Amazons, from the Temple of Apollo Epicurius, or *the Deliverer*, on mount Cotyion, near the ancient city of Phigalia in Arcadia, and which formerly composed the frieze in the interior of the Cella; a circumstance which adds very much to the interest of these marbles, is the knowledge of the precise time when they were executed: Pausanias in his description of the Temple, informs us it was built by Ictinus, an architect contemporary with Pericles, and who built the Parthenon at Athens. The Egyptian Paintings in the same room, were taken from the wall of a tomb underground, in 1820. The Sculptures called the Elgin Marbles, arranged in a large and beautiful room erected for the purpose, consist of the metopes belonging to the Parthenon, which alternately with the tryglyphs, ornamented the frieze of the entablature, surmounting the colonnade of that celebrated Temple at Athens; they represent the battle between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, or rather between the Centaurs and Athenians, who under Theseus, joined the Lapithæ, a people of Thessaly, in this contest. In some of these sculptures the Centaurs are victorious, in others the Athenians have the advantage, while in others again the victory seems doubtful, with respect to either of the combatants. These magnificent specimens of ancient art, are executed with great spirit in alto relievo. The sculptures which composed the exterior frieze of the cella of the Parthenon, within the colonnade, was continued in an uninterrupted series entirely round the Temple. The subject, executed in very low relief, represents the sacred procession which took place at the Panathenæa, a festival observed every fifth year at Athens, in honor of Minerva, the patroness of the City.

Other sculptures now in the British Museum were taken from the pediments of the Parthenon; the subject of the eastern pediment is the birth of Minerva. On the western pediment was represented the contest between Minerva and Neptune, for the honor of giving name to the City of Athens. Here are also several capitals and pieces of the shafts of the Doric columns of the Parthenon; and pieces of the shafts and the capital of an Ionic column from the portico of the Erechtheum at Athens. The building to which this singularly beautiful piece of architecture belonged, was a double Temple, dedicated to Minerva Polias and Pandrosus. In the same collection is an architectural statue, one of the Caryatides, which supported the roof under which the olive tree of Minerva was sheltered in the Temple of Pandrosus at Athens. The British Museum is kept open for public inspection, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in the week.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

The Royal Society was founded by King Charles II. in 1662, and incorporated by Royal Charter. Robert Boyle, one of the most illustrious philosophers of modern times, was appointed one of the council, and continued one of its most useful and industrious members during the whole course of his life. It was originally established in Gresham College, whence the society removed about the year 1711, to Crane-court, Fleet-street. In 1780, the Royal Society had an apartment granted for the purpose of holding their meetings in Somerset-place, and assembled at their new rooms for the first time on 30th November of that year. The publication of Philosophical Transactions was commenced in 1665, and are submitted to the direction of a committee of the Royal Society. The subjects treated of in these

volumes, are natural history, mathematics, mechanical philosophy and chemistry, some are miscellaneous. This Society may be considered as the origin whence sprung the Linnæan and Zoological Societies. Dr. Birch wrote "The History of the Royal Society of London, for improving of natural knowledge from its first rise;" in which the most considerable of those papers communicated to the Society, which have hitherto not been published, are inserted in their proper order, as a supplement to the Philosophical Transactions. The two first volumes were published in 1756, and two other volumes in 1757, in which the history is carried on to the end of the year 1687; it contains many curious and entertaining anecdotes, concerning the manner of the Society's proceedings at their first establishment, and is enriched likewise with a number of personal circumstances relative to the members, and with biographical accounts of such of the more considerable of them in chronological order; a history of the Society was published by Thomson in 1812.

The Royal Society hold their meetings every Thursday, from the beginning of November to the end of Trinity Term, at eight o'clock, when papers are read, and to which meetings strangers are admitted.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

This Society was incorporated by his Majesty George II. in 1752, having existed without a charter from the time of Queen Elizabeth in 1572. It is held in apartments of Somerset-place, and in conjunction with the Royal Society, occupy nearly the whole of the eastern part of the northern front of the building towards the Strand. The library of the Society of Antiquities is on the ground floor, and above is their room of meeting, large and commodious, where the first assemblage took place on the 11th of January, 1781. This Society has published no less than 24 volumes of their transactions, under the title of *Archæologia*, and several other works on antiquities. Their meetings are held every Thursday evening, at half past seven, from the beginning of November to the end of Trinity Term, and visitors are admitted to the room where papers on the subjects preserved by the Society are read.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Royal Academy was instituted in the year 1768, by his Majesty George III., and consists of a president, professors of architecture, perspective, painting, sculpture, anatomy, and ancient literature; two secretaries, two auditors, thirty-three Royal academicians, twenty associates, and six associate engravers. The Royal Academy possess a collection of about 80 pictures and sculpture, presented by the academicians on their election; the Cartoons of Raffaello, copied by *Sir James Thornhill*, and some copies from the pictures of Rubens; a collection of casts and models from the antique, to which his Majesty George IVth., when Prince Regent, made a splendid addition. In the council room are also portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte, painted by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, and presented to the Royal Academy by the founder.

The paintings in the centre compartment of the ceiling of the Council Room are by *B. West*; the circular picture represents the Graces unveiling Nature; those surrounding it the four Elements; the four large oval paintings at the extremities of the ceiling, represent Composition, Invention, Design, and Coloring, and were executed by *Angelica Kaufman*, *R. A.* In the angles of the ceiling are four heads by *Biagio Rebecca*, *A. R. A.*

Every year an exhibition is made of the works of painters and sculptors, at their rooms in Somerset-place, amounting in number to between 1,200 and 1,300 articles: the receipts for this exhibition are sufficient to pay all the expences of the Academy.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

The object of this Society is to encourage the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the kingdom, by giving premiums for useful machines, inventions, discoveries, and improvements. It was instituted in 1753, but has never been incorporated. The Society's House is situated in John-street, Adelphi; the great room of meeting is decorated by the celebrated pictures of *Barry*, who in 1777, commenced the series under discouraging circumstances; the choice of subjects was allowed him, and the Society defrayed the expence of canvas, colour, and models: the work employed him seven years. Of this great under-

taking, a series of six pictures, representing the progress of society and civilization amongst mankind; it has been said that it surpasses any work which has been executed within these two centuries, and any that is now extant. As the production of one man, it is undoubtedly entitled to high praise; but it has all Barry's defects in drawing and coloring, defects the more remarkable, because in his lectures, his theory on these subjects is accurate and unexceptionable. The Society every year offer premiums on various subjects, which they publish, with the result of their success, in their Transactions. They have also a day annually, on which the prizes are publicly distributed by their presidents. This meeting is generally held on the last Tuesday in May, in Exeter Hall, their own large room not being sufficiently capacious for the numerous assembly.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

This Institution appears to have arisen under Royal patronage, for it was chartered before it was opened in March, 1800, under the title of The Royal Institution of Great Britain, for the purpose of facilitating the introduction of useful inventions and improvements, and by courses of lectures and experiments, to connect science with the present purposes of life. It was from its foundation well supported, and very extensive premises in Albemarle-street, were taken for the purpose, to which additions have been since made: a lecture room has been erected, capable of holding nine hundred persons; a chemical laboratory has also been prepared, and also a repository for machines and productions of art; lectures are read in natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, &c. Subscribers have admission to the library, reading and news room, and to the public lectures. *Sir Humphrey Davy*, whose important discoveries and improvements have extended his fame over the whole civilized world, was for some years professor of Chemistry to the Royal Institution.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

This Society for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom, was established in the year 1805. The subscriptions were liberal, and the members have been enabled to do much in encouragement of British artists. They not only give premiums, but have purchased some fine pictures, particularly *West's Christ Healing the Sick*, for 3,000 guineas, which have been publicly exhibited and also for the improvement of students. The Society purchased the *Shakspeare Gallery* in Pall Mall, which was erected about 1787, from designs by *Banks*, obtaining at the same time a central situation and good light for the pictures, which are submitted to the inspection of the public. At the rooms of the British Institution, are two exhibitions every year, which are judiciously confined to certain classes of pictures; at one time of Italian, at another of the Flemish School, and some have been appropriated exclusively to English artists; one in the year of 1813, of the works of *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, this exhibition was made for the avowed purpose of calling attention generally to British, in preference to Foreign art, and to oppose the genuine excellence of the modern, to the counterfeited semblance of ancient productions, which under the authority of names deservedly venerable, absorb the wealth and patronage which ought to foster and protect the British School. Twenty-four of the pictures in this exhibition were left in the Gallery to be copied, until the end of November of that year. To those who had seen the works of the immediate predecessors of this artist, and viewed the splendid exhibition then offered to the public, and at the same time considered that the pictures only formed part of the superior productions of one individual; it was made evident, that no painter ever raised the art from so low a state of degradation, to so high a point of excellence, or had left more splendid and instructive examples for the imitation of his successors.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

The foundation of a National Gallery of Pictures commenced in the reign of George IVth. After the death of John Julius Angerstein, 22nd January, 1823, government deemed it expedient to purchase the collection of pictures belonging to that gentleman for the use of the public, and also made arrangements with his executors for the occupation of the house in Pall Mall, where they are at present deposited, during the remainder of the term for which it was held by *Mr. Angerstein*, at the rent he paid for it. It is placed under the care of

a keeper, who has the charge of the collection, attends to the preservation of the pictures, and superintends the arrangements for admission, &c. &c. Since the Angerstein collection was purchased in 1824, to form the ground work of a National Gallery, several beautiful pictures have been added. Twenty were presented also by Sir George Beaumont, and an important addition was made in 1831, by the acquisition of a collection of pictures, bequeathed by the Rev. Holwell Carr; these munificent bequests are worthy of the exalted taste and disinterested attachment to the arts, for which the above gentlemen were so distinguished in their lives.

In the year 1831, Mr. Wilkins submitted his plan for a National Gallery, for the reception of the pictures now exhibited in the Gallery in Pall Mall, of the sculptures at present deposited in the British Museum, and for a Royal Academy to the Lords of the Treasury, which was adopted by them, and the site fixed for the northern side of Trafalgar-square; the building, which is to be upon a most magnificent scale, is now proceeding with.

It may be reasonably hoped that on the completion of the building, the collection of pictures will be materially increased by donation or purchase, the utility and advantages of which will be appreciated by every admirer of genius.

THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

An Institution under the title of The Society of British Artists, was established in the year 1824, when a Gallery for the exhibition of pictures was erected in Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East; at these rooms an exhibition is made twice every year, the one of old pictures and the other of modern works of art, pictures, water color drawings, sculpture, engravings, &c. The plan adopted by this Society, affords a view of British art replete with advantages, by contrasting the works of former English painters, with the productions of those actually engaged in the arena of modern art. But it must be observed, that in the exhibition of the old masters, the finest specimens of the English school which can be obtained, are exposed, while the works of modern art are not always the finest of the respective artists, but still the advantages of comparison will be obvious to all.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

Painting in water colors, though not a new art, may be said to have been revived in England at the period of the formation of this Institution. The council room of the Royal Academy, was formerly devoted to the exhibition of paintings in water colors; and in it were to be seen the splendid creations of Turner, the finest artist of any age or country. It was the fascination of this room which led to the idea of forming the present society, and in 1805, sixteen individuals produced an exhibition at Tresham's Rooms in Lower Brook-street. The Society removed thence to Bond-street, and at length to the Great Room in Spring Gardens, when this room was pulled down, the Society removed to the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and finally to their present rooms in Pall Mall East. Within the last five and thirty years, the art of painting in water colors has made the most stupendous advances towards perfection; on entering the room of this Society, the eye is instantly pleased with the harmonious effect, partly arising from the nature of the vehicle used, but principally from the eminent abilities of the artists, the greater majority of the performances being of a very high order of excellence. The prosperity of this Society is intimately connected with the name of G. F. Robson, lately deceased, of whom an interesting memoir appeared in "Lo Studio," to which this account is indebted.

THE ASSOCIATED PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

This Society was founded in the year 1832, and commenced their exhibition at No. 216, Old Bond-street. There cannot be too many channels through which the public may gain an acquaintance with the merits of living artists, and if the conduct of the managers of this new association keeps pace with their professions, there is little doubt of their receiving encouragement equivalent to their exertions. It is upon the principle of personal merit that this Institution has been founded, and its regulations formed, and it being solely by the talent displayed in his works, that an artist can claim any preference; men of merit have an opportunity of displaying their drawings at the exhibition of this society without restraint, and may here make known their pretensions to distinction.

PRIVATE GALLERIES OF PICTURES.

There are several Galleries in the Metropolis formed by private indi-

viduals, to which admission is readily obtained, on appointed days, by application to the possessors for tickets; the principal of these in extent and interest, are the Bridgewater Gallery, belonging to Lord Francis Egerton, in Cleveland-square, St. James's; the Grosvenor Gallery, belonging to the Marquess of Westminster, in Upper Grosvenor-street, and the Gallery formed by the late Thomas Hope, Esq. in Duchess-street, Portland-place. In the last is a remarkably fine collection of pictures by old and celebrated Dutch and Flemish painters.

PANORAMA AND DIORAMA.

The Panorama is an exhibition of a peculiar kind, the room in which it is held is in Leicester-square, on the site of the gardens of Leicester House, formerly the residence of Frederic, Prince of Wales. It comprises a large circular painting, having no apparent beginning or end, from the centre of which the beholder views distinctly the several objects of the representation: the word is new, and implies a view of all. It was originally opened by Mr. Barker, and is at present under the direction of Mr. Burford; there are two views constantly on exhibition.

The Diorama was projected and erected under the direction of Mr. Pugin, and is constructed with a purpose of assisting the effect in the view of the objects by refraction of the light. Two views are on exhibition, and the seats of the spectators move round to each in succession.

THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

This Society, originally instituted in 1788, was incorporated by royal charter in 1802. Its object is the cultivation of the science of Natural History in all its branches, and more especially of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland, and is under the direction of a council, president, treasurer, and secretary. The Society meet at their house in Soho-square, formerly belonging to Sir Joseph Banks, every first and third Tuesday evening, from November to June, where papers are read, and to which meetings any person introduced by a fellow of the Society is admitted. In 1827, the Society purchased the late president Sir James Edward Smith's collection of Natural History, consisting of the collection and library of Linnæus and his son, and the president's own collection and library. The Society are also in possession of Sir Joseph Banks collection of insects, and the Pulteney collection of shells. One room is entirely devoted to a cabinet of birds from New Holland. The library of the Society, rich in every department of Natural History, chiefly presentation copies of splendid books, is open on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, from 12 to 4 o'clock; and the Museum is open during the same hours, on Wednesdays and Fridays. The Banksian Botanical collections were left to the British Museum, of which Robert Brown, Esq. F.R.S., and vice-president of this Society, is now keeper. The published Transactions of the Linnæan Society extend to sixteen volumes, and are accompanied by many plates, some of them beautifully colored.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Society for the improvement of Horticulture, was formed about the year 1803, and was incorporated in 1808. It is held in Regent-street, and is governed by a president, treasurer, secretary, and a council of fifteen, three of whom go out every year, when others are elected. The Society have a large experimental garden at Chiswick, and publish their Transactions, which are embellished with plates of fruit finely colored.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

In the year 1793, Sir John Sinclair, a gentleman who had devoted great part of his life to the improvement of agriculture, established this Society, in which he was assisted by Arthur Young, and it promised to become one of the most useful institutions in England. But the Society applied for aid of government, and procured a grant of £3000, to be continued annually; after which Sir John Sinclair, the founder, was removed from the office of president, and the institution has existed without spirit and energy.

The Society issued questions relative to agriculture, to a distinguished person in each County of England, Wales, and Scotland, with a view to an agricultural survey of Great Britain, to which returns were made, but not so satisfactory as to be relied on for their accuracy. The Board of Agriculture have published several volumes of their communications.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

An account of this Society will be found under the description of the Gardens, at page 122* ante. Their Museum in Bruton-street, is amply stored with specimens of animals and birds from all parts of the world, and is open to the public by means of tickets, which it is in the power of any member of the society to issue.

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Geology forms part of pursuits of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, but in the year 1807 this Society originated, and was incorporated in 1813, for the advancement of Geological science, more particularly as connected with the mineral history of the British Isles. Their meetings are held in Somerset-place, on the first and third Friday in every month, from November to June, inclusive, at eight o'clock. The officers are a president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries, and a council of twelve.

Distinguished mineralogists, or persons who have by their communications or contributions, promoted the objects of the Society, are admitted as honorary members. The fellows of the Geological Society must be proposed by three members, and are elected by ballot. Several volumes of the Transactions of the Society are published, and belonging to it is a most excellent museum.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The College of the London University is situated on the eastern side of Gower-street, Bedford-square, and occupies more than seven acres of ground. The first stone of the building, erected from designs by *W. Wilkins*, was laid by his royal highness the Duke of Sussex, on 30th April, 1827, and on 30th September, 1828, the first meeting of the proprietors was held within its walls; the first lecture was delivered on the following day; an instance of celerity in construction not equalled by any other University in Europe.

The College, when entirely completed, will consist of a centre with two wings, advancing at right angles from each extremity. The grand entrance is by a flight of steps in the central division, leading to a remarkably fine portico of the Corinthian order, having ten columns in front, and one in each flank. This portico is generally pronounced to be the longest in extent, as well as the most beautiful in England. The proportions of the order are derived from the Choragic monument of Lysicrates at Athens, commonly called the Lantern of Demosthenes, excepting the enrichments of the capital, which are similar to those of the Arch of Trajan. The broad steps of the portico, broken in their flight by massive pedestals, intended to be surmounted by colossal statues; the great elevation of the portico, with the dome rising and receding above, complete the pyramid, and render the whole at once graceful and dignified. It is, however, objected that the great height and enrichment of the portico, throw the ranges of the building on each side of it, too much into the shade, a defect expected to be less visible when the wings are erected; this portion of the building not having been yet completed (1833). The northern and southern ranges each contain on the principal story eleven windows, separated by antæ, or pilasters, of the same order as the portico: entrances to the lecture rooms and theatres being on the ground story of each range. The centre door of the northern range opens upon a corridor, having lecture rooms, 46 feet by 24 feet, on either side; here are also a room for the professor of Chemistry, a common room for the professors, and a robing room. The Chemical Laboratory is in this range, near the Northern Theatre, which is a semi-circular room, 65 feet by 50 feet, lighted by six large windows in the circumference. Ten rows of concentric seats rise with a gradual increase. Behind the lecturer's table are several furnaces, occasionally used in the experiments exhibited during the lectures. Opposite the Chemical Laboratory is the Museum of *Materia Medica*, containing Dr. A. T. Thomson's collection for the illustration of his lectures. It contains a *hortus siccus*, and an extensive collection of prints and drawings on a large scale, of all medicinal plants, together with specimens, illustrative of the natural history of the various articles of the *Materia Medica*, and specimens of them when prepared for use as medicines. The Museum of Anatomy contains a very large collection of anatomical preparations, by C. Bell, to which additions are constantly being made. Under the Dome is a vestibule of an octangular form, 36 feet in diameter, and to the crown of the dome about 65 feet in height. The grand Portico opens upon this room, whence the whole extent of the building is visible; eastward is the Hall, 90 feet by 45 feet, intended for public

examinations and other meetings of ceremony. The great Library is of the same dimension and form as the Museum of Natural History. A smaller Library is filled with such works as the students require to consult in the prosecution of their studies. In the southern range of building is a Cloister, 107 feet by 23 feet in dimension, for exercise during the intervals of lecture, corresponding with one in the northern range. In this building is a Law Library, for the use of gentlemen attending the classes of law, jurisprudence, and medical jurisprudence; the collection of books is very valuable, containing all the standard legal works, &c. Above the Lecture Room of Natural Philosophy, which is in this range, are rooms containing the different models used in the lectures, showing the application of mechanical philosophy to the arts; amongst these models is a beautiful little brass locomotive steam engine, about a foot long, which travels with wonderful celerity. A series of rooms are appropriated to that department of anatomical instruction, which is more immediately under the superintendence of the demonstrator. The University is under the government of a council.

KING'S COLLEGE.

This College, situated on the eastern side of Somerset-place, on the Strand, was intended in its design to preserve a general uniformity with that building, and to occupy the site of its eastern wing, not completed by Sir William Chambers. The entrance to King's College from the Strand, is by an archway, over which are placed the symbolical figures of Holiness and Wisdom, as supporters of the royal arms, with the motto: *SANCTE ET SAPIENTER*. The College extends from the Strand to the River Thames, where the buildings form an essential part of the southern façade of Somerset House. The western front of King's College is 304 feet in length, and was designed by Sir Robert Smirke, in the same style of architecture as the other parts of Somerset House. The area before it is of a quadrangular form, having public offices on the western side of the court.

The building was commenced in September, 1829, and on the 8th October, 1831, the ceremony of opening the College took place. The first introductory lecture on Anatomy and Physiology, was delivered by Professor Mayo, on the 10th October, 1831, the public being admitted by tickets; and the next day Professor Daniell, delivered a lecture on chemistry.

His Majesty's charter, dated 14th August, 1819, to this Institution, declares in the preamble, that it is founded with the intent, that "Instruction in the duties and doctrines of Christianity, as taught by the United Church of England and Ireland, shall be for ever combined with instruction in the various branches of literature and science." The charter appoints the Lord Chancellor and eight others, including the Vice-Chancellor and Chief Justice of Common Pleas, in virtue of their office, as perpetual governors, a treasurer, twenty-four members of council, and three auditors; the whole of whom must be members of the established Protestant Church, or otherwise become incompetent to act. The Corporation is designated "The Governors and Proprietors of King's College, London." The Archbishop of Canterbury is visitor.

The interior of the College is very capacious, and is well calculated for the objects in view. A large Chapel occupies the centre of the building on the first floor, calculated to provide sittings for upwards of eight hundred students, its length being 72 feet, and its breadth 52 feet. Under the Chapel is a public Hall of similar dimension, for examinations and other occasions of ceremony. The Lecture Rooms are of different forms and sizes, so as to afford accommodation in the best manner, for the purposes to which they are applied, and for the different classes which occupy them. The number of pupils of the higher department which these lecture rooms are calculated to contain, is about two thousand. The rooms intended for the lower department, occupying the northern portion of the building on the lower story, are of sufficient extent to receive conveniently four hundred pupils. An extensive suite of rooms on the first floor, are appropriated to the library of the College, and to Museums, and collections of Natural History, connected with the course of study in the various departments. The Museum contains an extensive selection of anatomical preparations, and models of the most varied character, botanical specimens, &c. That part of King's College next the River Thames, contains the residence of the principal of the college, the Rev. William Otter, M.A., and several apartments for the professors. There is also a suite of apartments for the professors, extending along the whole western front of the building on the second story.

The front of Somerset House towards the River Thames, of which King's College now forms an essential part, is the most splendid part of

the vast structure, and partakes in its architectural character of more variety than is found in any other of its elevations. This front has a projecting centre, with a loggia and lateral pilasters, and is crowned with a dome. The buildings east and west of the centre, are in the style of the northern part of the quadrangle, while the projecting extremities are enriched with pilasters, and varied by central loggie supporting pediments. This superstructure is seated on an immense basement, having in front a spacious terrace, which commands a very fine view of the river, with Waterloo, Westminster, and Blackfriars Bridges, and the various objects which rise on the shores of the Thames.

The terrace extends from east to west 111 feet, and is supported by a lofty arcade, relieved by projections, which are heightened by rusticated columns of the Doric order. The arches are twenty-two in number, besides a water gate in the centre, the key stone of which is enriched with a colossal mask of a river god. The eighth arch from either side of the centre, more lofty than the others, is a landing place, and above these arches upon the balustrade, which is continued along the front of the terrace, are sculptured lions couchant, admirably executed. It has been objected that this front of Somerset House, presenting itself to the Thames, is broken into too many parts, which, although separately considered, are elegant, do not combine so as to produce one grand and simple object, a defect which becomes more evident, when viewed from the water; but it is at the same time readily acknowledged, that there are many parts of the edifice, which determine beyond all challenge, the classical taste and professional superiority of Sir William Chambers; and no doubt can be entertained, but that Somerset House may still be considered as one of the principal ornaments of the Metropolis.

The course of education pursued at King's College, comprises religious and moral instruction, in conformity with the principles of the established Church; and the students received into the College or senior department, consist of King's College students, Medical students, and occasional students, who are admitted to attend any particular course of lectures, but are not entitled to compete for the prizes.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

There appears to have been a school attached to the Abbey of Westminster from the time of its foundation. Ingulphus, Abbot of Crowland, mentions having been educated at it, and speaks of the disputations he maintained with the Queen of Edward the Confessor, and of the presents she made him in money in his boyish days. The present royal School or College, situated on the southern side of the Abbey Church, was founded by Queen Elizabeth in the year 1590, for the education of forty boys, who are called the Queen's or King's scholars, according to the reigning sovereign. This school is one of the most considerable in the kingdom, having been the place of education for the sons of the nobility and gentry for many years past, for the accommodation of whom, there are several boarding houses in the neighbourhood. The opportunities here presented, of laying the foundation of intimacies with men, capable and likely to advance the fortunes of their associates in after life, are amongst the strongest arguments which the supporters of a public system of education have to advance, and are indeed arguments of great weight and importance. A certain number of scholars on the foundation, when properly qualified, are sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, or to Christ Church, Oxford, where they have a competent maintenance allowed. Four scholars are distinguished by the name of the Lords scholars, who receive an annual stipend out of certain rents settled for that purpose, by John Williams, D. D., Archbishop of York and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The House in which the meetings of this Society are now held, is in St. Martin's-place, opposite St. Martin's Church, a wide street lately made by the improvements in this neighbourhood, and was erected from designs by *Decimus Burton*. The Society was founded by George IV., and the first general meeting of this Society took place 17th June, 1823, when the constitution and regulations were settled. The Society was instituted for the advancement of literature, by the publication of inedited remains of ancient literature, and of such works as may be of great intrinsic value, but not of that popular character which usually claims the attention of publishers; by the promotion of discoveries in literature; by endeavour to fix the standard as far as it is practicable; and to preserve the purity of our language, by the critical improvement of our lexicography. By the reading at public meetings of interesting papers, on history, philosophy, poetry, philology, and the arts, and the

publication of such of those papers, as shall be approved of, in the Society's Transactions. By the assignment of honorary rewards to works of great literary merit, and to important discoveries in literature, and by establishing a correspondence with learned men in Foreign Countries, for the purpose of literary enquiry and information. As a main auxiliary towards the attainment of these objects, his Majesty George IV. was pleased to assign to ten associates, the annual sum of 100 guineas, and also two medals of 50 guineas each, to be adjudged to literary works of eminent merit, and to important discoveries in literature. The great object of the Royal Society of Literature, is to render its pursuit honorable in itself, and beneficial in its results to society, by encouraging a strictly classical taste, an impartial and just system of criticism, pure morality, and sound learning. The president is the Bishop of Salisbury, and the librarian the Rev. Henry H. Baber.

THE RUSSELL INSTITUTION.

The building appropriated to the purposes of the Russell Institution, is situated in Great Coram-street, Russell-square, and was originally erected about 1801, from designs by *Burton*. It is ornamented by a well proportioned tetrastyle portico of the Pæstian Doric order, and in other respects displays great symmetrical beauty, and a correct observance of the principles of architecture in the profiles of the entablature, as well as the capitals of the columns. The Society was formed in the year 1808, with a view to promote the same objects as the Royal and London Institutions, in the neighbourhood in which it is established. It is governed by a president, vice-presidents, four trustees, eight managers, and a committee of sixteen members. They possess a valuable library, the whole length of the building in extent; at the formation of the institution, Nathaniel Highmore, L. L. D., was appointed to the office of librarian, but in 1825, Edward Wedlake Brayley, F. S. A., was appointed to the joint offices of secretary and librarian, by the managers and committee. A catalogue of the library, newly classed and arranged, with the rules for the government of the Institution, was printed in 1826. Besides a theatre for lectures, the building contains a convenient news room.

WESTERN INSTITUTION.

This Society, instituted for the diffusion of useful knowledge, amongst persons engaged in commercial and professional pursuits, is held in Leicester-square, where they have a good library, and rooms set apart for consulting books at the Institution, and another room in which newspapers and periodical publications may be read. The books, with some exceptions, are allowed to circulate amongst the subscribers.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

The above mentioned Societies are the most considerable, but there are others of great importance, although the objects for which they are designed, are not of such a general nature. The Highland Society of London, instituted in 1778, and incorporated in 1816, was established with a view to effect the following purposes: 1. The restoration of the Highland dress. 2. The preservation of the ancient Highland music. 3. Promoting the cultivation of the Celtic language. 4. Preserving the remains of Celtic literature. 5. Establishing public Institutions or Gaelic Schools, a Caledonian Asylum and Gaelic Chapel. 6. To extend the British Fishery. 7. To relieve distressed Highlanders distant from their home. 8. To keep up a martial spirit. And 9. To promote agricultural improvement. No less than three societies have already emanated from this patriotic society. As a literary body, they have published the poems of Ossian in the original language. None can be admitted as members, who are not natives or connected with the Highlands of Scotland, excepting twenty honorary members.

The Royal Asiatic Society, incorporated in 1824, is held in Grafton-street, Piccadilly, where also is their Museum.

A committee for the inspection of National Monuments was appointed in 1820; the meetings are held at No. 57, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The Medico Botanical Society of London, formed in 1821, is held in Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

The Royal Academy of Music, instituted in 1822, is held in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.

The Outman Society, instituted in 1820, for securing the advantages of benevolence and justice, with the aid of monitory suggestions in critical and ethical lectures, where no other provision can easily be made for that purpose, is held in New-street, Spring Gardens.

The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, is held at No. 59

Lincoln's Inn Fields, and is under the government of a committee, of which Lord Brougham is chairman, and Lord John Russell, vice-chairman.

The African Institution, instituted in 1807, is held in Fludyer-street, Westminster.

The Gwyneddigion Society was established in 1771, for the cultivation of the language and literature of Wales; the president is Hugh Hughes, Esq.

The Geographical Society, very lately formed, at present hold their meetings at the rooms of the Horticultural Society in Regent-street.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

The College of Physicians, built from designs by *Sir Robert Smirke*, is situated in Pall Mall East, where it forms part of a fine groupe on the western side of Trafalgar-square. The College was chartered by King Henry VIII., and its incorporation was confirmed by Parliament in 1523. The body is allowed to have a common seal.

The arms of the College of Physicians, are *Sable, a hand issuing from clouds feeling the pulse of an arm, also issuing from the sinister side of the shield, proper. In base, a pomegranate between five demi fleurs de lis bordering the edge of the escutcheon, or.*

Thomas Linacre, who was successively physician to the Kings Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., and to the Princess Mary, is reputed the founder of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and obtained letters patent in 1518, from King Henry VIII., constituting a body of regular bred physicians, in whom was vested the sole right of examining and admitting persons to practice within the City of London, and seven miles round it; and also of licensing practitioners throughout the whole kingdom, excepting such as were graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, who, by virtue of their degrees, were independent of the College, excepting within London and its precincts. The College of Physicians likewise obtained authority to examine prescriptions and drugs in apothecaries shops. Dr. Linacre was the first president of the College, and continued in that office during the remainder of his life; at his death he bequeathed to the College his house in Knightrider-street, in which its meetings were held. They afterwards removed to a house in Amen Corner; here Dr. Harvey, an eminent physician, who first discovered the circulation of the blood, built a library, museum, and a public hall or convocation room; he also instituted an annual feast, at which a Latin oration should be spoken, in commemoration of the benefactors of the College. This building was entirely destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666, after which the College was rebuilt from a design by Sir Christopher Wren, on the western side of Warwick-lane, whence the learned body removed, 25th July, 1825, to the present College in Pall Mall east. On its principal front is a very fine hexastyle portico of the Ionic order. The new College was opened in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester, Prince Leopold, several Cabinet Ministers, and other distinguished persons; Sir Henry Hallford, Bart., the president, who on the same day received from his Majesty the Guelphic order, delivered an oration in Latin, attended by the officers of the Corporation, electors, censors, fellows, candidates, inceptor candidates, licentiates, &c., all the doctors who had honors wearing their scarlet robes. The opening of the New College is celebrated annually.

THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

This edifice is situated on the southern side of Lincoln's Inn Square, and presents on its front a beautiful hexastyle portico of the Ionic order, derived from the Temple on the banks of the Ilyssus at Athens, surpassing many other attempts in Grecian architecture, in chaste simplicity and harmony of proportion; on the frieze is inscribed COLLEGIUM REGALE CHIRURGICVM. On the upper surface of the cornice is raised an attic, composed of a solid stylobate, with slight projections over each column, on these are placed antique bronze tripods, attributes of Apollo Medicus, and over the central intercolumniation are the armorial bearings of the College, supported by the classical figures of Machaon and Polidarius; the arms are *quarterly, first and fourth Or, a serpent nowed with the head erect vert, second and third argent, a lion couchant proper, over all, on a cross engrailed azure, a regal crown between two portcullisses in fesse, and as many anchors in pale, all of the first.* Crest, A hawk regardant, holding in its beak a broken arrow. Motto, Quæ prosunt omnibus artes.

The Surgeons and Barbers were by Charter in 1461, originally formed into one company, *vide p. 95 ante*, but by an act of Parliament in 1745,

the Surgeons were declared a separate body. In the year 1800, they received from King George III. a charter, erecting the Surgeons into a Royal College. It consists of a master, two governors, and twenty assistants, with curators of the museums, professors, and honorary professors.

No person can practice surgery without being examined and approved by the College, and no person can be admitted into the situation of surgeon in the army or navy, until he has undergone an examination, and received a certificate from the College. The Institution of the College of Surgeons, and the power lately given by Parliament to them, and to the Company of Apothecaries, have placed medical practitioners in a much more respectable situation than they before stood. John Hunter, one of the most profound anatomists, and a sagacious and expert surgeon, who died in 1793, by his will, directed that his Museum should be offered to the purchase of Government, and after negociation it was bought for the public use for the sum of £15,000, and given to the College of Surgeons, on condition of exposing it to public view on certain days in the week, and giving a course of annual lectures explanatory of its contents. A large museum for its reception has been built, adjoining the College, and in 1810, the first course of lectures was delivered by Sir Everard Home, and Sir William Blizard. The collection of comparative anatomy which Mr. Hunter left behind him, must be considered as a proof of talent, assiduity and labour, which cannot be contemplated without admiration. His attempt in this collection has been to exhibit the gradations of nature, from the most simple state in which life is found to exist up to the most perfect and complex of the animal creation, to man himself. By his art and care he has been able so to expose and preserve in a dried state or in spirits, the corresponding parts of animal bodies, that the various links in the chain of perfectness, may be readily followed and clearly understood. They are classed in the following order: First, The parts constructed for motion. Secondly, The parts essential to animals, as respecting their own internal economy. Thirdly, Parts super-added for purposes concerned with external objects. Fourthly, Parts designed for the propagation of the species, and the maintenance and preservation of the young. To go farther into these particulars would lead to a detail, inconsistent with the nature of this work, but they are of the most curious kind, and may be found described in a manner at once clear and instructive, in the life of Sir John Hunter by Sir Everard Home. John Hunter was a man such as few ages produce, who by his contributions to the stores of knowledge, will ever deserve the gratitude and veneration of posterity.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

This Hospital, established as early as the year 1719, has been lately rebuilt by subscription, on an enlarged scale, near the western entrance to the Abbey Church. It is erected in the old English style of architecture; the hospital is supported by voluntary contribution, and is under the patronage of the King; the vice patron being the Duke of Sussex; there are also a president and vice presidents, and two treasurers; patients are admitted on the recommendation of governors, but accidents are received at all times, and the hospital has also a great number of out patients.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

This Hospital was established in 1733, to receive all poor sick and lame persons recommended by a governor, who are supplied with advice, medicine, diet, and washing, during their stay in the Hospital, and sometimes with clothes. Out patients are also admitted. It is under the patronage of the King; there are also six vice presidents, and a treasurer. The Hospital, situated at Hyde Park Corner, with a front towards Grosvenor-place, was rebuilt in 1827, from designs by *Wilkins*, in a style of architecture sufficiently magnificent for the residence of a nobleman of the highest distinction. It seems to be of little importance to an architect, whether a palace or a barrack, a hospital or a theatre is to be built, the Temples of Greece are to be resorted to in all cases for a model, but surely some distinguishing character might be given to buildings, which are destined for such widely different purposes.

ROYAL CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

This building, in King William-street, Charing Cross, was founded 15th September, 1831, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex laying the first stone. It is under the patronage of the Dukes of Cumberland, Sussex, Cambridge, Gloucester, and of Leopold, King of the

Belgians; the patronesses are the Queen, the Princesses Augusta and Sophia, the Duchesses of Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge; the vice patrons are numerous, chiefly the nobility, and there are two treasurers. It was opened in 1833, for the reception of patients.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

The Foundling Hospital, situated in Guildford-street, Russell-square, consists of two large buildings directly opposite to each other, having between them a chapel, and in front a large open space, with a colonnade on each side, extending to the entrance gates; these colonnades are now enclosed as workshops, where the children are taught sundry handicraft trades. In erecting this Hospital, particular care seems to have been taken to render the building neat and substantial, without resorting to the costly enrichments of architecture; but it was scarcely completed, when several of the most eminent artists contributed many works of art, which are still preserved here, as monuments of the abilities and of the charitable benefactions of the respective artists.

Thomas Coram, an eminent philanthropist, bred to the sea, originally projected the Foundling Hospital, in which humane design he persevered many years, and at last obtained the royal charter for it. For many years after its institution, this Hospital was an object of popular attention, numbers of affluent persons were ardent to encourage it, and benefactions to the Hospital flowed in, in great abundance. It was taken under the direction of Parliament, and from the year 1756 to 1759, annual and liberal grants were made for its support, in consequence of which children were poured in from every part of the kingdom. The indiscriminate admission of infants into the Hospital, was at length put a stop to; parliamentary support was withdrawn, and the Institution left to be maintained by the generosity of individuals.

In the year 1739, the Governors took a house in Hatton Garden for temporary use, and in 1741 admitted children; they afterwards made a purchase of the land on which the present Hospital was built in 1750. Children are here received in infancy, baptized, and sent to nurse in the country till a certain age, then educated in the Hospital, and, at a proper time, bound as apprentices to trades.

In the Court Room of the Hospital are four pictures from Scriptural History, painted by *Hayman*, *Hogarth*, *Highmore*, and *Wills*, besides drawings of the most considerable Hospitals in and about London, by *Hartley*, *Wilson*, *Wale*, and *Gainsborough*; other ornaments in the Court Room, were presented by artists who were desirous of contributing towards its embellishment. The stucco work is by *Wilton*; a table with a curiously carved stand by *Sanderson*, the glass by *Hallett*, and the marble chimney piece by *Deval*; over the chimney piece is a bas relief, representing children employed in husbandry and navigation, executed and presented by *Rysbrack*. In other rooms of the Hospital are portraits of several governors and benefactors, King George II. by *Shakelton*, Captain Coram by *Hogarth*, Mr. Milner by *Hudson*, Dr. Mead by *Ramsey*, Mr. Jacobson by *Hudson*, Mr. Emerson by *Highmore*, the Earl of Dartmouth by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, Taylor White, Esq., in crayons, by *Coates*, &c. In the Dining Hall is a picture of the English Fleet in the Downs, by *Monamy*; and in another room is *The March to Finchley*, by *Hogarth*. The altar piece in the Chapel is by *West*; and the first organ was presented by *Handel*, who occasionally performed on it for the benefit of the charity at its foundation. By the Charter of the Hospital, the governors were empowered to purchase landed property of the value of £4,000. per annum, in pursuance of which they became possessed of considerable land in the vicinity of the Hospital; several streets and two squares have been erected upon it, on the western side of the Hospital is Brunswick-square, and on the eastern is Mecklenburgh-square. The streets are distinguished by the names of persons who have been active in promoting the interests of the Charity.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

This Hospital, situated at the end of Berners-street in Charles-street, was instituted in the year 1745, and was originally carried on in Windmill-street, Tottenham Court-road. The Governors in 1747, extended their plan, when the great increase of patients obliged them to enlarge the edifice, and the benefactions of the public having at the same time considerably increased, the present building was erected in 1755, at which time it was situated in the open fields. It is plain

in its exterior, but has within every convenience necessary for the charitable purposes to which it is applied.

The Hospital is principally devoted for lying-in married women, but in 1792, a ward was opened for the cure of cancer. Patients are admitted on the recommendation of a Governor. The Hospital is governed by a board, a medical committee, and a committee of accounts.

DISPENSARIES AND MEDICAL CHARITIES.

London has been characterized as surpassing every other City in the world, in the number and extent of its Charitable Institutions; besides the Hospitals already mentioned, there are numerous societies in Westminster, formed for the relief of the sick and poor. Little more can be done here than to enumerate them, and describe such as have any thing peculiar in their construction.

The Lock Hospital in Grosvenor-place, near Hyde Park Corner, was instituted about 1746, for patients suffering under the venereal disease, who were excluded from other charities; the patient can never be relieved twice, and the house is formed with a view to reformation. To this Society, as at the London and St. George's Hospitals, another is attached, called the Lock Asylum, for the support of those who are destitute of friends, until they can procure employment, on the excellent plan of the Samaritan Society, which is annexed to the London Hospital.

The principal Lying-in Charities not enumerated, are the British, in Chapel-street, May Fair, instituted in 1749.

The Queen's Charity, Lisson-green, established in 1752, and the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, lately rebuilt in York-road, Lambeth.

The Asylum and Magdalen Hospitals have been already mentioned.

The Infirmary of most importance, are The Royal Infirmary for diseases of the eye, established in 1804, in Cork-street, Burlington-gardens. The Royal Westminster Infirmary, established in 1806, and situated in Mary-le-bone-street, Piccadilly. An Infirmary for diseases of the spine, in St. Martin's-lane; the utility of charities which afford relief in particular disorders is obvious, as it enables the medical practitioner by attention to one complaint, the better to subdue it.

The Dispensaries are highly useful establishments, formed generally on the same uniform plan, and differ only in their situation. They have all persons of high rank as their presidents, &c. and are governed by committees. The Westminster General Dispensary in Gerrard-street, Soho, was instituted in 1774. The Endeavour and Benevolent Society, founded in 1794. Mary-le-bone General Dispensary in Welbeck-street, was instituted in 1785. The Western Dispensary for the relief of the sick poor and for vaccination, in Charles-street, Westminster, was instituted in 1789. The Bloomsbury Dispensary, under the patronage of the Duke of Bedford, was instituted in 1801, and is held in Great Russell-street. A Rupture Society for the relief of both sexes, was instituted in 1804. The Royal Jennerian Society, for the extermination of the small pox by the extension of vaccination, was founded in 1803, and is under the patronage of the King, and the whole of the Royal family. The National Vaccine Establishment, in Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, has for its president, the president of the College of Physicians; the physicians are the two senior censors of the College of Physicians; and the surgeons are the president and senior vice-president of the College of Surgeons. The Royal Universal Infirmary for Children, instituted in 1816, is situated in Waterloo Bridge Road. The Royal Dispensary, for diseases of the ear, in Dean-street, Soho, was instituted in 1816. At this dispensary the deaf and dumb are also admitted.

OLD THEATRES OF LONDON.

In the year 1574, a patent was granted to James Burbage and others, servants to the Earl of Leicester, who was then Lord Steward of the Household to Queen Elizabeth, and this appears to have been the first company of players on record. Twelve players were afterwards allowed wages and livery, as grooms of the chamber in the royal household: whence the principal company are still called his Majesty's servants, under that title they were originally licenced to perform by King James in 1603. The Rose Theatre, one of the earliest playhouses, stood on the Bankside, Southwark, and was built before the year 1590. It was occupied by the respective companies

of the Lord Strange, the Earl of Sussex, the Lord Admiral, and the Earl of Pembroke. About the year 1613, it was entirely forsaken, but was re-opened about seven years afterwards for a short time, with an exhibition of prize fighters.

The Hope Theatre was also situated on the Bankside, here the servants of the Lady Elizabeth performed in 1613, and it was at this theatre that the "Bartholomew fair" of Ben Jonson was produced; the theatre was converted into his Majesty's Bear garden, in the year 1632. That savage diversion for above two centuries, was considered as an appendage to Royalty, and one of the usual sights of London.

The Swan Theatre, also on the Bankside, is mentioned as existing in 1613, but is known to have afterwards served for exhibitions of prize fighting. The Hope and the Swan are described as standing very near the Globe, and forming three famous Amphitheatres.

The precise date of the erection of the Globe Theatre, is supposed to have been 1597. It was of considerable size, and built of wood, with a roof covered with rushes, and having the area open, it being intended as a summer theatre; a turret above the roof served to display a flag, the common distinction of places used for public diversion. Whence the name of the theatre was derived is now uncertain, but on the front of the building is said to have been a painting of Hercules, supporting the globe, with the appropriate motto: *Totus mundus agit histrionem*. Here it was that Shakspeare himself performed, and many of his celebrated plays were the foundation and continued the popularity of the Globe Theatre. The players at the Globe were known as the Lord Chamberlain's servants, until the grant of King James's licence in 1603, when they first obtained the title of the King's servants, and continued acting at this theatre at stated periods, until a fire consumed the whole premises on St. Peter's Day, 29th June, 1613. This accident happened during the discharge of a peal of chambers, or small cannon, in Shakspeare's play of Henry VIIIth., when the stopple of one of them having lodged in the thatch, while the attention of the audience was too much engaged with the actors to notice the danger, the fire spread rapidly, and the whole building was destroyed in two hours. In the following year a larger theatre was built of an oval form, and with more of ornament in its construction, which was repossessed by the company acting at the Blackfriars, who continued to perform at the Globe with undiminished popularity, until the Revolution. The exact spot upon which this theatre stood, is said to be in Maid-lane, near the foot of the Southwark Bridge. Its site is described as extending from the western side of Counter-alley, to the northern side of the passage leading to Brook's cooperage, and was bounded on the east by Globe-alley.

The Fortune Theatre, between Golden-lane and Whitecross-street, was erected in 1599, by Henslowe and Alleyn the actors, and was opened by Alleyn with the Lord Admiral's servants, who had previously performed at the Rose, and who, in 1603, changed their patron for the gallant Henry Frederic, Prince of Wales. It is usually described as "a vast theatre," and continued a favorite place of amusement with the public for several years. The theatre took fire on 9th December, 1621, and was entirely destroyed, but was speedily rebuilt on an extended scale, forming a large round brick building, with a figure of Fortune on the front. The new theatre was opened by the Palgraves servants, who appear to have continued performing here till 1640, when they removed to the Red Bull. It was devised by the will of Alleyn to Dulwich College, who took possession of the theatre in 1649, and upon the Archbishop's visitation in 1667, it was stated that the College had been brought in debt by the fall of the Fortune playhouse. It is sometimes mentioned as "The Old Playhouse in Redcross-street."

The site of the White Friars Theatre, was between the eastern gate of the Temple and Water-lane, Fleet-street, upon the precincts of the once noted Kingdom of Alsatia, whose lawless origin is not clearly ascertained. The comedy of "Woman is a Weathercock," printed in 1612, was acted divers times privately at the White Friars, by the children of the Revels; but traces of this theatre are very indistinct.

The Salisbury Court Theatre, built in 1629, was usually called the Private House, Dorset-court, the meaning of which distinction has not hitherto been explained. The Blackfriars Theatre, and the Cock Pit in Drury-lane, were also called private houses, and it is generally understood that the three were built exactly alike, having pits enclosed for the gentry, and that they acted by candle light. This house was

shut up during the Commonwealth, but was re-opened in June, 1660. In the month of November following, it was taken possession of by D'Avenant, whose company probably played here alternately with the Cock Pit, until the removal in 1662, to the New Theatre in Portugal-row, the site of which is now occupied by the extensive warehouses of china and glass, belonging to Messrs. Spode and Copeland.

The house in Portugal-row proving too small, Sir William D'Avenant projected a larger theatre in Dorset Gardens, his Patent of January, 1663, granting the power to build in "the Cities of London and Westminster, or the suburbs thereof." The design of this theatre is attributed to Sir Christopher Wren, and it was opened by D'Avenant's widow, aided by Betterton, at the head of the Duke of York's company, 9th November, 1671. The novel introduction of operas and farces, and the revival of such old plays as admitted a display of scenery, proved sufficient attraction for some time, but the embellishments and dresses required for some of the plays, proved too costly for the actors to derive a competent salary; which circumstance led to the junction of the Duke of York's company with their rivals, the King's company, at Drury Lane Theatre.

On 10th August, 1682, the united company performed the tragedy of *Romulus and Hirsilia*, or the Sabine War, with an epilogue written by Mrs. Behn, and spoken by Lady Slingsby, which reflecting on the Duke of Monmouth, the Lord Chamberlain is said to have ordered both ladies into custody, to answer for the affront. This playhouse is generally described as The Duke's Theatre in Dorset Gardens, but upon the accession to the throne of the Duke of York, the house was distinguished as The Queen's Theatre, which name was not afterwards altered; and theatrical performances at this house appear to have finally terminated with the season of 1697; the building was totally deserted in 1703, having existed only 32 years.

The first Theatre built after the Restoration of King Charles II., was in Vere-street, Clare Market, then recently established, on the site of a tennis court and bowling alley, which formerly stood in what was called St. Clement's Fields. It was erected by Charles Gibbons, and was opened on 8th November, 1660, with the play of Henry IV. by the company from the Red Bull in St. John-street, under the direction of Thomas Killigrew, groom of the bed chamber to the King; and on 6th December the same year, upon the performance of *Othello*, the first time that season, it is said an actress first appeared on the English stage, but the name of the heroine is not preserved. In the previous reign, masques and balls had been frequently represented at court, by the Queen of Charles I. and her ladies. At the Vere-street Theatre, Killigrew's company continued under the title of the King and Queen's company till 1673, when they removed to the newly built theatre in Drury-lane, and it does not appear that this house was again used for dramatic representations. The building must have been very substantial, as reputedly it stood till destroyed by a fire in 1809. Drury Lane Theatre was originally erected in 1674, and was under the management of Betterton, an actor, who at the command of the King, went to Paris for the purpose of examining the French scenery, and at his return, made such improvements here, as added greatly to the lustre of the English stage. He it was who afterwards built the playhouse in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which was opened in 1695; he retired from the stage in 1705, at the age of 70.

OLD DRURY LANE THEATRE.

It was at this Theatre that Barton Booth, a celebrated tragedian, made his appearance, in Addison's play of *Cato*, in 1712. The reputation which he acquired by the performance of this character, induced him to desire a share in the management of the theatre, and through the interest of Lord Bolingbroke, all former licenses were recalled, and a new one granted in 1713, in which Booth's name was added to those of Cibber, Wilks, and Dogget. After the death of Queen Anne, King George I. granted a patent to Sir Richard Steele, who joined Wilks, Cibber, and Booth. Steele's patent being revoked by the King, he published "a state of the case between the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, and the Governor of the Royal Company of Comedians," in 1720. In 1736, the whole of the theatre became the property of Charles Fleetwood, who in 1744 sold the patent, a third share of which fell into the hands of Lacey. David Garrick, an unrivalled actor, made his first appearance at Goodman's Fields Theatre in 1741, he afterwards entered into an engagement with Fleetwood, at Drury Lane, of which theatre he became joint patentee with Lacey in 1747. On 20th September of that year, it was opened with a pro

logue, written by Dr. Johnson, and it will never be forgotten how much the reputation of Shakspeare was revived by the excellence of Garrick's performance. His share in directing the public taste towards the study of Shakspeare, was perhaps greater than that of any individual in his time, and such was his zeal and such his success in this laudable attempt, that he may be readily forgiven the ridiculous jubilee at Stratford on Avon, Shakspeare's birth place, which he projected in 1769. In 1773 Lacey died, and left his share to his son, and the whole management now devolving on Garrick, he made several alterations and enlarged the theatre, of which Louthembourg superintended the scenery and costume. Garrick finally left the stage in June, 1776, and disposed of his share of the patent to Sheridan, Linley, and Ford, who soon afterwards purchased the other share of Lacey. In 1791, the theatre was pulled down for the purpose of rebuilding it, from designs by *Holland*, and it was re-opened on 12th March, 1794, with an oratorio, and on 21st April, with *Macbeth*, and a prologue by General Fitz Patrick. The dimensions of the theatre were 320 feet by 155 feet, the pit held 800 persons, and the receipts of the house when completely filled, were £826. The roof was surmounted by a colossal statue of Apollo. On the evening of 24th February, 1809, this theatre was burnt to the ground. Mr. Whitbread projected the plan of the new theatre, and for that purpose brought a bill into Parliament in 1810. The first stone of the present building was laid 29th October, 1811, and it was opened on 10th October, 1812. It was erected from designs by *Benj. Wyatt*; and the plan was derived from that of the great theatre at Bourdeaux, supposed to be the best in Europe for the accurate conveyance of musical sounds.

NEW DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The general form of The Theatre Royal Drury Lane, is that of a parallelogram, 237 feet by 131 feet, independently of scene rooms, which extend 93 feet farther eastward. The principal front in Brydges-street, is of the Grecian Ionic order, to which in 1820 was added a portico, surmounted by a statue of Shakspeare. The front in Russell-street has a continued colonnade, beneath which is a range of spacious doorways and windows. The easternmost entrance communicates with the stage, but the building is on this front masked by the houses in Drury-lane. The entrance Hall opens upon a rotunda and staircase to the boxes as well as to the pit lobbies. The Rotunda, a very beautiful portion of the interior, is 30 feet in diameter, and contains a circular gallery, crowned by an elegant dome. In the basement story fronting the entrance, is a statue of Shakspeare, inscribed with this characteristic verse: "He was not for an age, but for all time." The staircases are flanked by Ionic columns of porphyry, and the walls of the rotunda in the upper story, are enriched by Corinthian columns, having a niche between every alternate column, filled with statues of tragedy, comedy, music, and dancing. The Saloon of the theatre is 87 feet 6 inches, by 27 feet 6 inches in dimension, and the height from the floor is 31 feet. The enrichments are of the Corinthian order. Refreshment rooms adjoin the extremities of the saloon. The auditory of the theatre is extremely chaste and beautiful, the form being nearly that of the ancient lyre, having a distance from the front of the opposite boxes to the curtain, of 48 feet. There are three circles of boxes, the upper circle and tiers including both the slips and lower gallery, are each supported in front by slender shafts reeded, and at the back by pilasters. Grecian ornaments in running patterns, adorn the facie of the different tiers. From brackets attached to the bases of the shafts in the first and second tiers, rich cut glass lustres are suspended; and the seats of the pit have a railed back attached to each alternate row. The pit will contain 800 persons, and the total number the theatre will hold, is 3060 persons. The ceiling is formed by a vast circle including a lesser one, classically ornamented, and from the centre descends a very large cut glass lustre, lighted by gas. When Elliston in 1818 became manager of this theatre, the proscenium was altered, and stage doors were introduced, there having been none in the original building, large tripods with lustres occupying the place usually appropriated to those characteristics of a theatre. On each side the proscenium are two columns of the Corinthian order fluted, and elevated on pedestals supporting an entablature, above which in niches are figures of tragedy and comedy. Spanning the curtain is an elliptical arch, from which descends a representation of drapery, having the royal arms in its centre. The width of the proscenium is 40 feet, and its height to the centre of the arch is 43 feet. In the construction of this building, care has been taken to secure the safety of the audience in case of fire; all the corridors, lobbies and staircases are of stone, and of sufficient size to contain the entire number of persons that

can at any one time be assembled in the theatre, by which means a safe egress for the audience is at all times certain. The stage is of great extent, being carried to the extremity of the outward wall, 96 feet 3 inches, and is in width 77 feet 5 inches. The floor is pierced by numerous apertures for descent, and for raising of machinery, the apparatus for which is on a floor beneath the stage. The painting room, 70 feet long and about 30 feet wide, is over the extremity of the stage. The manager's room, actresses dressing rooms, &c., are on the northern side of the stage, and on the opposite side are the two green rooms, the prompter's room, the actors dressing rooms, &c. In the principal green room is a large looking glass in panels, and busts of Shakspeare, Garrick, and of Mrs. Siddons. The several departments of the theatre are those of the stage, the orchestra, the painting room, the machinery, the wardrobe, and the house department, in all of which there must be many subdivisions in an establishment of such magnitude.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The first Theatre erected in Covent Garden, was opened by John Rich, the celebrated harlequin, son of Christopher Rich, patentee of Drury Lane Theatre, and who makes a conspicuous figure in Cibber's *Apology*, and in the *Tatler*. On the death of his father in 1715, John Rich opened the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and spoke a prologue on the occasion. The patent was afterwards removed to Covent Garden, where having a peculiar talent for pantomimes, and a spirit which spared no expence in rendering them captivating by their splendor; he withstood the force of the most excellent actors that ever appeared on the English stage, and amassed a considerable fortune for his family. Rich may be called the inventor of the English harlequin, which is very different from the harlequin of the Italian stage. His own inimitable performance of the character, under the fictitious name of Lun, was thus alluded to:

When Lun appeared, with matchless art and whim,
He gave the power of speech to every limb,
Tho' mask'd and mute, conveyed his quick intent,
And told, in frolic gestures, all he meant.

He died in the 70th year of his age, having been forty years manager of a theatre, without a partner.

Rich left the theatre to Beard, a singer, who had married his daughter, to Wilford brother of Mrs. Rich, and others. Beard's first appearance after he became manager, was on 10th October, 1759, in the character of Macheath in Gay's *Beggars Opera*.

In 1767, Messrs. Colman, Harris, Powell and Rutherford, purchased the theatre of Rich's heirs, but in about seven years Harris became the principal proprietor. In 1792, the theatre was partly rebuilt from a design by *Holland*. On 20th September, 1808, Covent Garden Theatre was burned to the ground, several adjoining houses were likewise destroyed, and twenty persons killed by the falling of the walls of the theatre. In addition to the usual scenic stock, a quantity of new scenery was consumed; an organ left by Handel, as a bequest to the theatre, and valued at £1,000, was burnt; and amongst other losses sustained, the Beef-Steak Club, which held their meetings at the top of the theatre, lost all their stock of old wine.

The foundation stone of Covent Garden New Theatre, was laid by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on 31st December, 1808. It was rebuilt from designs by *Sir Robert Smirke*, and was opened 18th September, 1809, with the tragedy of *Macbeth*. The theatre stands upon an area of about 220 feet by 170 feet, and is insulated on the west by Princes-place, on the south by the Bedford Avenue, and on north and east by Hart-street and Bow-street. The principal front in Bow-street, is adorned by a massive tetrastyle portico of the Grecian Doric order, derived from the Temple of Minerva in the Acropolis at Athens, but the ornaments of the frieze and tympan are omitted. On this front of the theatre are sculptured bassi relievi, designed by *Flaxman*, divided by the intervention of the portico into two parts, that on the northern side representing the ancient, and the other on the southern the modern drama. In the centre of the sculpture representing the ancient drama, sit three Greek poets, Eschylus, Aristophanes, and Menander, before the latter, Thalia presents herself as the object of their imitation, and is followed by Polyhymnia, Euterpe, Clio, and Terpsichore, attended by three nymphs, who are governing Pegasus, the favorite of the muses. Minerva is placed opposite to Eschylus, the father of tragedy, near whom is Bacchus, and behind the goddess of wisdom is Melpomene. Two furies are pursuing Orestes, who implores the aid of Apollo. The modern drama is typified by a central figure of

Shakspeare summoning Caliban, Ferdinand, and Miranda, with Prospero; above is represented Ariel, playing on a lyre; this part of the composition is terminated by Hecate and Lady Macbeth, followed by Macbeth, who turns from the body of Duncan. Near Shakspeare is Milton contemplating Urania, and Sampson Agonistes chained at his feet; the remaining figures refer to the Masque of Comus; the two brothers drive before them Comus and the Bacchanals, the enchanted lady is seated in a chair, and the sculpture is terminated by two tigers. The statues of Melpomene and Thalia, are placed in niches at each extremity of this front, the former by *Rossi*, and the latter by *Flaxman*. The principal entrance to the theatre from Bow-street, opens upon a vestibule 40 feet square, ornamented by Grecian lamps upon pedestals of porphyry. On each side of the grand staircase is an Ionic colonnade. The columns are of porphyry, and the walls Sienna marble. The ante room is decorated with pilasters, corresponding with the columns of the staircase. In the centre of this room is a statue of Shakspeare by *Rossi*, represented standing in a graceful attitude, folding his drapery round him. The Allegro and Pensive are painted in bas relief, over the entrance of the opposite corridor. The Saloon, 60 feet by 20 in dimension, is enriched by paintings from scenes in the plays of Shakspeare, and eight mythological statues from the antique. The Auditory is of the horseshoe form, the depth from the front lights of the stage to the front of the boxes opposite, being 52 feet 9 inches. There are three circles of boxes, and there are seven boxes above, which are parallel with the lower gallery. The pit will contain 750 persons. The *coup d'œil* of the audience part of the theatre is very splendid and imposing: around the circles of boxes are the national emblems, the lyre and other appropriate devices in rich classical borderings. The boxes are supported by small columns, fluted and gilt. The middle part of the ceiling is circular, and from its centre is suspended a chandelier, illumined by two circles of gas lights. The proscenium is decorated by pilasters of Sienna marble with gilded capitals, on each side, supporting an elliptical arch 42 feet in diameter; the royal arms are placed above the arch, with the motto *Veluti in Speculum*, and the drapery of scarlet hanging within the arch, is enriched with golden wreaths; the height from the stage to the centre of the arch, is 36 feet 9 inches. The stage is very spacious, and measures from the front lights to the back wall 68 feet, having a width from wall to wall of 82 feet 6 inches. The fly's, as they are called, over the stage, consist of two stories, where the machinery for raising the scenes is situated, and adjoining them is a painting room, 72 feet by 32 feet in dimension. By means of slides the stage can be opened at any part, to admit of sinking the scenes, or for the traps. About ten feet below this is another stage, where the machinery is placed; under both these stages is a room, of sufficient depth to allow a scene the entire height of the stage to be sunk down, and so complete is all this machinery, that a scene the whole extent of the stage, will, if required, disappear in a moment, either by sinking, rising, or going off at the sides. In the construction of the theatre, the security of the audience was consulted in every part, as far as was practicable and consistent with the nature and uses of such a building. The basement story is arched, and all the principal staircases are of stone. The theatre is only calculated to contain 2800 persons, but on December 3rd, 1823, when the King was present, 4255 persons paid at the doors.

The Theatres Royal Drury Lane and Covent Garden, are usually termed The Winter Theatres; they generally open in October, and close within the month of June.

There are no dramatic performances on 30th January, the anniversary of King Charles's martyrdom, Ash Wednesday, on Wednesday and Friday during Lent, Whitsun Eve and Christmas Eve, and during Passion Week they are entirely closed.

THE KING'S THEATRE, OR ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE.

The first company of Italian singers was brought by Killigrew from Venice to London, about the year 1688, they performed detached pieces in the houses of the nobility. The first opera performed entirely in Italian and by Italian singers on the English stage, was Handel's *Rinaldo*, produced in 1711. Sir John Vanbrugh, a gentleman eminent in the very different characters of dramatic poet and architect, raised a subscription of thirty persons of rank at £100 each, for building a theatre in the Haymarket; on the first stone of which was inscribed the words "Little Whig," as a compliment to Lady Sunderland, a celebrated beauty, the toast and pride of that party. The theatre being finished, it was opened under the management of Vanbrugh and Con-

greve, 9th April, 1705, with "The Triumph of Love," a translated opera set to Italian music, which met with a cold reception, and was followed by "The Confederacy," produced almost immediately afterwards by Sir John Vanbrugh, who shortly became sole manager. The spaciousness of the dome in the new theatre, by preventing the actors from being distinctly heard, was an inconvenience not to be surmounted. It continued open with doubtful success, till the year 1720, when a sum of £50,000, was raised by subscription, to support the Italian opera in London, to which King George I. contributed £1,000. Handel was commissioned to engage the singers, and the first opera performed under this establishment was called "Numitor," composed by Giovanni Porta, of Venice.

On 18th June, 1789, the whole of this superb edifice, which had been erected by Sir John Vanbrugh, was in less than two hours utterly destroyed by fire, with the exception of the beautiful and unique staircase leading to the galleries.

The first stone of the new building was laid by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, 3rd April, 1790. It was designed and erected by *Signor Novelsiowski*. In dimension the Opera House very nearly approaches the great theatre at Milan. The stage is 60 feet deep, and 80 feet wide; from the orchestra to the centre of the front boxes is 66 feet, and the pit will hold 800 persons. There are five tiers of boxes each box enclosed by curtains in the manner of the Neapolitan Theatres, and is furnished with chairs. Attached to the establishment is a Concert room, 95 feet by 46 feet. The structure of the King's Theatre is much admired, for the adaptation of its shape to the purpose of effectually transmitting the sound from the stage to the audience. The company of performers at this theatre, are of two distinct classes, as attached to the opera and ballet. The whole of the exterior of the King's Theatre, was rebuilt from designs by *Nash* and *Repton*, in a Palladian style of architecture, with arcades and colonnades, very necessary appendages to such a building. In the centre of the front towards the Haymarket, is a sculptured panel in basso relievo, representing the origin and progress of music, executed from designs by *Bubb*.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

This Theatre stands on the eastern side of the Haymarket, where a building called the Little Theatre was erected in 1720, by Potter, a builder, on a speculation of letting it to Companies of Foreign performers, at that time encouraged by the nobility, through whose influence they procured licenses to perform. In 1747, Foote commenced here the representation of a new species of entertainment, written and performed by himself, called "The Diversions of the Morning," this piece was nothing more than the introduction of well known characters in real life, whose manner of conversing and expressing themselves, he had the talent of imitating, copying not only the manner and voice, but in some degree, even the persons of those he ridiculed, the author being warmly patronized, altered the title of his piece to "Mr. Foote's giving tea to his Friends;" he represented it for upwards of forty mornings to crowded audiences. He afterwards produced "An Auction of Pictures," in which he introduced several new characters, all however popular and extremely well known; he himself represented all the principal characters of each piece, where his mimic powers were necessarily shifting from one to another, with all the dexterity of Proteus. Foote, in the year 1766, obtained a royal licence to act plays at the Haymarket Theatre during his natural life, the seasons commencing on 15th May, and concluding on 15th September. Foote purchased the premises, and incorporated a house in Little Suffolk-street with the theatre, built a portico on the front, and added a second gallery to the auditory. At Foote's death, Colman obtained the theatre, who in 1805 sold a share to Morris, who at present is in possession of the whole. At the close of the season of 1820, the Old Theatre was pulled down, and a few feet distant from its site, a new building was erected from the designs of *Nash*. Upon the entrance front is a hexastyle Corinthian portico, and above the pediment are nine circular windows, contrived to give light to the lobbies of the gallery in a tasteful manner. The auditory is remarkable for having the sides strait, an inconvenient arrangement for which no good reason can possibly be given. It differs in this respect from any other theatre in London, and is also the only theatre in which gas has not been introduced. The arch of the proscenium and that part of the auditory where the side and front boxes join, are supported by palm trees richly gilt. Over the proscenium are the

royal arms: the entrance to the stage is on the eastern front in Suffolk-street.

Some of the pieces performed at the Haymarket Theatre in the reign of George II., were the production of Fielding, who, for popularity, was most unsparing of the prime minister, Sir Robert Walpole and his friends, which circumstance, it is believed, confirmed the opinion of the minister in the necessity of restraining theatrical productions and performances, and hastened the passing of the licensing act in 1737, the restrictions of which commenced on 24th June. It is entitled "A Bill for restraining the number of Houses for playing of Interludes, and for the better regulating common players of Interludes." It was at that time proposed to limit the number of playhouses, and for that purpose recited the letters patent granted to Killigrew, &c. to D'Avenant, &c. to Wilks, Cibber, and Booth, for 21 years, and the charter for 21 years held by the Royal Academy of Music, under which last the company at the King's Theatre performed Italian Operas. Various memorials were presented to the House of Commons against the Bill, and the strong representation of facts made by the several cases, deferred the measures at first proposed, which however became established as a law in 1737, by an act passed to explain the old vagrant act.

THE ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

In the year 1808, S. A. Arnold, the son of Dr. Arnold, an eminent musical composer, obtained leave from the Lord Chamberlain to establish an English Opera, who immediately entered into a treaty for the purchase of the Lyceum, originally built by a society of painters, as an exhibition room. Here, during the summer, English Operas continued to be performed under his direction.

In 1816, this theatre was rebuilt from designs by *Beazley*, and in 1828 it was elegantly fitted up for the regular performance of French Plays, the season being terminated by the commencement of that of the English Opera. On 16th February, 1830, the theatre was destroyed by fire, but is at present rebuilding with a front towards the new street, intended to be formed as a direct communication from Waterloo Bridge with the northern part of the metropolis.

THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

This Theatre, formerly called the *Sans Pareil*, is situated in the Strand, and was built in 1802 by John Scott, who obtained a licence for burlettas, ballet, and pantomime. He sold it to Rodwell, by whom it was named The Adelphi Theatre, and who produced here the celebrated burletta of "Tom and Jerry, or Life in London," which was performed upwards of 300 nights. In 1825, Terry and Yates were almost equally successful in the production of the "Pilot," which was performed here more than 200 nights, but after all the situation of this theatre is its best recommendation, it is in the very centre of "the mighty heart," and is on that account considered the best theatrical speculation in London. The performances at the Adelphi Theatre, principally consist of burlettas, melodrames, and comic sketches, written to introduce the versatile talents and broad humour of the present managers, Mathews and Yates, formerly tutor and pupil in mimicry; another great "comic lion" at this theatre, is John Reeve, whose imitations are generally considered to be on a par with the celebrated comedians before mentioned.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

In the year 1806, Philip Astley of the Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge, built this Theatre for the representation of horsemanship, under the name of The Olympic Pavilion. It stands in Wych-street, Strand, nearly on the site of Drury House, whence the name of the adjoining street, Drury-lane, was derived. Astley sold the premises to Elliston, who produced here the popular burletta of "Giovanni in London," which has since been acted at the patent theatres with splendid success; this theatre is now under the management of Madame Vestris, whose fame was founded by her performance in the abovementioned successful drama, and who has since attained eminence in public favor.

MINOR THEATRES.

The West London, Tottenham-street, Queen's or Regency Theatre, as it has been variously called, was originally built for a concert room, being in the neighbourhood of Fitzroy-square. It was the first theatre at which French plays were acted, after the Peace with France in 1815. The

usual performances at this theatre, are comic sketches, anecdotal pieces, melodrames, and burlettas, in which sentiment, song, and dance are interspersed.

The Pavilion Theatre is situated in one of the streets leading out of the Whitechapel-road, and was opened about 1828. The establishment is very small, but tragedy, comedy, and opera, are at present performed at the Pavilion, where also has been exhibited a well executed moving dioramic picture of the scenery from London to Gravesend.

A Minor Theatre in Catherine-street, Strand, erected about 1810, for amateur performers, is occasionally opened, but money is not received at the doors, and without a ticket admission cannot be obtained.

The Surrey Theatre, formerly called the Royal Circus, is situated in Great Surrey-street, near the Obelisk, at the junction of the cross roads. It was originally built about the year 1779, for equestrian exhibitions and burlettas, and was opened under the direction of Hughes and Dibdin. In 1805 the theatre was burnt down, but immediately rebuilt, and in 1809, Elliston covered the ride and converted it into an extensive pit, changing at the same time the name of the Circus for that of the Surrey Theatre. He altered some of the best plays of Shakspeare, to make them come within the terms of his licence, and performed the principal character himself, exhibiting a versatility of talent rarely equalled. This theatre was afterwards held by Thomas Dibdin, the most prolific dramatic writer of his day, who adapted Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Mid Lothian," to this stage, with great success. The company at the Surrey Theatre have since performed the regular drama, as tragedy, comedy, opera, and farce.

The Royal Victoria Theatre, named after the heir presumptive of the British throne, was originally called The Royal Cobourg Theatre, in compliment to Prince Leopold, now King of the Belgians, and the first stone was laid by proxy of his Royal Highness. It was opened on Whitmonday, 1817. The builder of the theatre was M. Cabinelle, from France; and the scenery has, from its opening, been of a description very superior to that of other minor theatres. It was here that the taste and talent of Stanfield was first made known to the public. The novel but expensive idea of a looking glass curtain was also introduced here, it consisted of a number of large plates of looking glass, in a broad richly gilded frame, let down by machinery at the conclusion of the first piece, in which the crowded audience were delighted by seeing themselves in an immense mirror.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

This Theatre was built by Philip Astley, a remarkably expert horseman, who, after his discharge from the army, made equestrian exercises his profession, and it still retains the founder's name. He commenced his performances with only two horses in an open field in Lambeth, and afterwards engaged part of a timber yard, (upon the site of which the present Amphitheatre stands,) enclosed it with boarding, and erected seats for an audience where he exhibited, with the canopy of heaven for a covering, during the morning. The profits of his performances enabled him to purchase the whole timber yard. In the year 1780, he constructed a roofed building, which he opened as The Amphitheatre Riding House, and by successive enlargements, the whole extent of the ground in his possession was built upon. In order to compete with the Royal Circus, he added a stage and scenery to his riding circle, and performed similar entertainments with those at that theatre. He obtained a licence through the interest of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, shortly after which the Amphitheatre was burned down. The Royal Amphitheatre was rebuilt, and opened on Easter Monday, 1795, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. In 1803 it was again destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt and opened in 1804, under Astley his son. Philip Astley died in 1814, and his son in 1821. It is now under the management of Ducrow, whose equestrian performances prove equally attractive with those of its original projector. The Amphitheatre stands in Bridge Road, Lambeth, a short distance from Westminster Bridge, and has an access to the stables in Stangate-street. The proscenium is large and moveable, for widening and heightening the stage, which is very spacious and convenient; the platforms here used for equestrian spectacles are very massive, and by means of several outlets, considerable effect is given to the scenic exhibitions. In a representation of "The Battle of Waterloo," the evolutions of horses were admirably introduced, and this spectacle met with success unprecedented in theatrical history, the impersonation of Napoleon being considered perfectly unique. The stables for the stud, consisting of about forty horses, extend over a large space of ground on one side of the stage; here the horses are kept in the highest order, and are attended by

several of the most experienced grooms in the kingdom. The equestrian performances must require great study and practice, but their excellence proves what popular applause will induce men to accomplish. Ducrow's attitudes are extremely graceful and characteristic, some of them being nicely copied or studied from the classical models of antiquity, so as to delight even the most fastidious critics. The late Philip Astley was accustomed to give an exhibition of fire-works, on the 4th of June, the birth day of his Majesty George III., from barges moored in the centre of the Thames, opposite his theatre, when the performances were concluded. A prize wherry was afterwards substituted, but this custom was discontinued a year or two after his death.

SADLER'S WELLS, &c.

Soon after the Restoration of King Charles II., a novel species of amusement became general, under the name of Musick Houses, one of the earliest of which was Coleman's Musick House near the Lamb's Conduit, there were also Musick Houses in Rosemary-lane, at Stepney, and in other places, but not one of these has preserved the celebrity of Sadler's Musick House, which was originally a wooden building on the northern side of the New River-head at Islington, and was erected before the year 1683. Sadler, the proprietor, in digging for gravel in his garden, discovered a well of mineral water, which obtained great repute for its medicinal qualities. "A true and exact account of Sadler's Wells, or the New Mineral Waters lately found at Islington," was published by T. G., Doctor of Physick, in 1684, in which it is described as a spring in the middle of a garden belonging to the Musick House, built by Mr. Sadler, the water of this well it appears was famed, before the Reformation, for several extraordinary cures, whence it obtained the name of Holy Well, and was much frequented by the Monks of the Priory of Clerkenwell; but after the dissolution of that Monastery, being considered superstitious, it was filled up, but was discovered again by accident. After describing the effect of the water, the diseases to be relieved, and the manner of taking it, the patients are informed in the account mentioned above, that "it is very convenient for those who smoke tobacco," &c. At the time the discovery was made by Sadler, the Wells at Tunbridge and Epsom had long been places of fashionable resort. The Ebbisham or Epsom water was discovered in 1630, or soon after, and supposed to be the first of its peculiar quality known in England. The Clerks' Well, which now gives name to the populous parish of Clerkenwell, is the most ancient of the holy wells in the vicinity of the metropolis, and is indebted for its fame to its connection with the history of the Drama. Hampstead Wells were discovered about 1698, and Islington Wells, now called Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells, were in repute at the time of Sadler's discovery; but musick was not originally performed there, although there was a coffee house attached to the premises.

Richmond Wells were discovered about 1680; concerts, both vocal and instrumental, were performed in the Great Room at the Wells, and dancing was occasionally advertised, with particulars of the tide, for "the convenience" of returning.

Lambeth Wells, consisting of two wells, distinguished as the nearer and farther well, were open before 1697, in which year a concert was given there, in imitation of the regular one, then newly established at York-buildings. Streatham Wells were known as early as 1660, and there was a concert twice a week during the summer in the year 1701.

Acton Wells are mentioned in 1612, and were in repute about the middle of the last century. Assemblies were held there, and public breakfasts, as late as 1775.

Bagnigge Wells, situated on the banks of a small stream, called the river Bagnigg, is an ancient building bearing this inscription: "S. T. this is Bagnigge House neare the Pinder a Wakefeilde, 1680." This House is said to have been the country residence of Nell Gwynn, a special favorite of King Charles II. About the year 1760, upon the discovery of two mineral springs, the house and gardens were opened to the public, and called "The Royal Bagnigge Wells," and the gardens were much frequented on Sundays.

Pancras Wells were numerous attended when in fashion; there appears to have been two pump houses and a long room attached to the premises.

Kilburn Wells had a great room for music, dancing, or other entertainment, and were in some repute in the year 1773.

St. George's Spa, or the Dog and Duck, was long a favorite resort as a public tea garden, in which was a spring, discovered about 1750.

In addition to these Wells, possessing a local celebrity, were several Chalybeate and other springs, situated in the vicinity of London, as Sydenham, Dulwich, or Lewisham Wells, discovered about 1640. Barnet Wells, in repute about the middle of the 17th century, Northall Wells, known before 1690, Woodford Wells, Shadwell Spa, and St. Chad's Well, near Battle Bridge. In the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell, there were several, as Skinner's Well, Fag's Well, Tode Well, Loder's Well, and Rad Well.

After the decease of the original proprietor, says Sir John Hawkins in his History of Music, Francis Forcer, a composer and musician, became the occupier of Sadler's Wells and Music House; his son and successor was the first that exhibited here the diversions of rope dancing, tumbling, &c. He died in 1743. The name of the next proprietor was Rosoman, who erected a theatre here in 1765, which in 1778 was altered and improved; it acquired a degree of beauty from its plan, and the simplicity of its ornaments. Dibdin composed several pieces for this theatre, and the pantomimes were celebrated for their comic tricks and changes, in which they were supported by that truly excellent master of dumb show, Signor Grimaldi, whose genius and humour seemed to have descended on his son and grandson; all three were popular performers in their day. In 1802, a variation of the usual entertainment was produced, under the title of "Naumachia," a scene upon real water, introduced in a representation of the "Siege of Gibraltar;" this singular introduction of the aquatic element, upon so large a scale within the walls of a theatre, was from necessity limited to the concluding scene, and was effected by removing the whole flooring of the stage, which exposed a large basin of water, the proximity of the New River enabling the proprietors to complete this novel exhibition, upon which floated ships, boats, and sea monsters, superior in size to the pasteboard illusions of the general theatres. The scenery at this theatre is not inferior in point of design and execution to any other in London, such vast improvements have been made in this description of decoration, that none but first rate painters find employment in a theatre. Moveable scenes were first used in England in the early part of the reign of James I., when they are generally described in the old plays as "painted cloths," the previous mode of indicating locality in a scene, was by introducing such properties as were consistent with it; thus a table and a chair sufficed to convey an idea of an apartment; a walking staff of the street, and a platform at the upper end of the stage, served for battlements or any other elevated position. It was also usual in Shakspeare's time, to write the names of the different places of action in a position visible to the audience. D'Avenant in his Siege of Rhodes, published in 1656, says, on the middle of the frieze was a compartment, whereon was written "Rhodes;" he afterwards produced an opera at Dorset Gardens, with "expensive scenery." Kemble in 1794, engaged W. Capon to paint the scenes for Drury Lane, on account of his antiquarian knowledge, Louthenbourg had been previously celebrated. Stanfield, Andrews, and Marinari, have placed the scenic department of Drury Lane on a par with that of any theatre in Europe. Roberts, at Covent Garden Theatre, is the finest architectural scenic draughtsman of the day; and the Messrs. Grieve of the same theatre, have long been famous for their excellent pantomime scenery, presenting the nearest possible approach to reality in these splendid compositions: Panorama Views on the Rhine, on the Alps, of Venice, of Antwerp, &c. are now occasionally introduced.

BAZAARS.

The name Bazaar, Bazar or Buzzar, is originally Persian, but is commonly used in the commercial language of the East Indies, to imply a covered building of great extent, in which a constant market is held. The Bazaar of Tauris, a city of Persia, is said to be of such extent, that it has more than once afforded covering for 30,000 men, ranged in order of battle. The first establishment of this kind in London, was opened in 1816, in the house of Mr. Trotter, Soho-square, the premises are very large and commodious for the purpose, and here counters are prepared and let by the foot length, the tenant of each paying for the space and time he may occupy it. The plan of collecting various productions of art and ingenuity into one focus, certainly resembles the Eastern Bazaar, beyond which they have nothing in common. The establishment of the Bazaar in Soho-square, was speedily followed by others of the same description, as The Western Exchange, near the Burlington Arcade, a Bazaar in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, the Queen's Bazaar in Oxford-street, a Bazaar in Leicester-square, and one of considerable extent in Gray's-Inn-lane, near King's Cross, where also was a Horse

and Carriage Repository; there is a Bazaar at the Pantheon on a similar plan, and a Horse Bazaar in King-street, Portman-square. A very noble building, erected in 1831, called St. James's Bazaar, is in St. James's-street, at the corner of King-street; and it is in contemplation to convert the Pantheon, in Oxford-street, to a Bazaar upon a very large scale: this was originally erected in 1771, from designs by *James Wyatt*, for concerts and musical performances. In 1784, the Pantheon was used for one of the occasions of the commemoration of *Handel*. In 1791 it was converted into an Opera House, and in 1792 destroyed by fire, excepting the outer walls, but was soon afterwards rebuilt.

THE MARKETS OF WESTMINSTER.

The principal Market at Westminster is Hungerford Market, already described at p. 124*. Covent Garden Market has been rebuilt, and is mentioned at p. 118*. Clare Market, near St. Clement's Inn, receives its name from John Hollis, Earl of Clare, by whom it was founded in the year 1656: it consists of two Market Houses, and is amply supplied with all sorts of provisions. Carnaby Market, eastward of Regent-street and north from Golden-square, was built about 1710, on the site of the Pest Field, so called from a Lazaretto having been erected there after the plague in 1665. Newport Market, northward of Leicester-square, is of more modern foundation. The establishment of May Fair is generally attributed to King Charles II., but the following advertisement appeared in the Gazette of 24th September, 1688, a very short time before the landing of the Prince of Orange: "His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to grant a Market for live Cattle, to be held in Brook Field, near Hyde Park Corner, on Tuesday and Thursday in every week. The first Market day will be held on the first Thursday in October next, and afterwards to continue weekly; the Thursday Market to begin at twelve at noon, and the Tuesday Market in the morning for Cattle, and the afternoon for Horses." Another from the same authority, 28th February, 1695: "There is a Fair granted to be kept in Brookfield Market place, near the east corner of Hyde Park, in Middlesex, for all sorts of goods, and the first two days will be for live Cattle. The Fair will begin on the first day of May next, and continue till the 16th day, and so will be held yearly at the same time and place." At the celebration of the Fair on the next year, 1696, there was a Droll performed, called, "King William's happy Deliverance and glorious Triumph over his Enemies, or the whole form of the Siege of Namur." The Fair continued in high vogue during his reign, but in the next there was a presentment from the grand Jury at Westminster, describing the Fair as a public nuisance, very dangerous to her Majesty's royal person, and an occasion of many breaches of the peace, which was followed by a royal proclamation, strictly enjoining the proprietors and owners of the Fair, not to permit any booths or stalls to be erected, while the Fair should be holden, for any plays, shows, gaming, music meetings, or other disorderly assemblies; a pamphlet was also printed in 1709, entitled, "Reasons for Suppressing the Yearly Fair in Brook Field, Westminster, commonly called May Fair, recommended to the consideration of all persons of honor and virtue." Brook Field comprised what are now called Shepherd's Market, White Horse-street, Shepherd's-court, Sun-court, Market-court, and extended westward to Park-lane; the whole space is now built upon, and consists of Chapel-street, Shepherd's-street, Market-street, Hertford-street, &c.; southward was the Ducking pond house and gardens, since built upon, in a Riding School, Carrington-street, &c. It has been stated that the whole site of the present Market is intended to be formed into a Square, with an entrance from Piccadilly.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT WHITEHALL, &c.

The chief Offices of State are situated near the site of the ancient Palace of Whitehall, of which they formerly made an integral part. There are few parts of the metropolis which within these few years, have undergone greater improvement, than the environs of Whitehall, these are principally conspicuous at the southern extremity of this ancient seat of Royalty, but its vicinity to the northward has not been neglected; Whitehall-place commands a fine view of the River and of Waterloo Bridge in its whole length.

THE COUNCIL OFFICE.

This Office forms part only of a magnificent plan by *Sir John Soane*, for rebuilding Whitehall. The King's Privy Council is unlimited in

number, but those only whose presence is required, are summoned to attend; their duty is to advise the King for the good of the public, and to enquire into all offences against the government. To determine on appeal causes from the Plantations or Admiralty; a standing committee of the council acting as a board of trade and plantations. The Lord President of the Council is the fourth great officer of state; there are three clerks of the Council, one of whom signs all orders and proclamations issued from the Council. Attendance is given daily, but appeals are generally heard during the sitting of Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, with most of the Cabinet Ministers, form part of the Board of Trade, to which a president and vice-president are appointed, there is also a secretary and an assistant secretary, and it is attended by two clerks of the Privy Council in ordinary. The principal business of State is transacted in a Cabinet Council, consisting of a certain number of the Ministers of State, a mode which originated in the reign of Charles I., and took its rise in the select meeting which attended the King, upon the occasion of that Prince's return from Madrid.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Home Office is held at Whitehall, in the last portion left of the ancient palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, but the Foreign and Colonial Offices are in Downing-street. The general business of the Secretaries of State, is to receive and answer all letters and dispatches, placing such as are necessary before the Privy Council; they also prepare all warrants and sign them. The principal secretary for the Home Department, is in correspondence occasionally with every department of the civil establishment, and is assisted by two under secretaries and a chief clerk, who superintends the books and accounts of the office, and has a private secretary and a precis writer, to abridge papers for the use of the principal secretary. Under the control of the Home Department, is the Irish Secretary's Office, with clerks who maintain a correspondence with Ireland; the immediate business of which is carried on in Great George-street, Westminster.

The Foreign department has the whole correspondence with Foreign Ministers, to whom the secretary of the department gives audience, receives and answers their memorials; the patronage of this office is very great, all the British Ambassadors, Envoys, &c. are appointed by him, as well as the British Consuls abroad. The Secretary of State for the Colonial department, has precisely the same duty to perform for the Colonies as the other secretaries have for their respective departments. The principal offices under the control of the Secretaries of State, are the Alien Office, where a registry is kept of all aliens; the State Paper Office, in Great George-street, Westminster; the Gazette Office and Signet Office, the Secretary of State being the keeper of the King's signet, affixed to certain documents which then become warrants to the keeper of the Privy seal. A secretary for the Latin language, an interpreter of Oriental languages, and thirty messengers are under the Secretaries of State.

THE ADMIRALTY.

The Office of the Lord High Admiral was formerly held in a large house at the southern end of Duke-street, Westminster, which overlooks St. James's Park. By act of Parliament in 1689, commissioners were appointed, and vested with the authority and power of the Lord High Admiral, and about the same time the Office was removed to Wallingford House, on the same spot as the present building, which was erected in the reign of George II., from designs by *Ripley*, an architect of considerable note, who was Comptroller of the Board of Works. It is a massive building of brick and stone, nearly concealed from view by a very handsome Doric screen, designed by *Adam*. Besides a hall and apartments for transacting business in the main building, the wings contain houses adapted for the residence of the six Lords of the Admiralty. Their power extends over the whole of the Royal Navy and Marine, and they have also a judicial power limited to acts done on the sea, and this jurisdiction extends to every part of the coast not within the limits of a county. By virtue of their power and the King's commission, the Lords of the Admiralty sign all commissions in the Navy, all orders and instructions, and have control over the Navy Office, the Navy Pay Office, and Victualling Offices; they also issue commissions to try by Court Martial, and letters of Marque to make reprisals. Besides two secretaries there is a chief clerk, a librarian, and translator of Foreign papers. The first secretary is usually secretary to the Office of Widows

Pensions, which are paid at the Paymaster's Chambers in Lincoln's Inn New Square.

The Board of Longitude consists of several of the first officers of the Admiralty and Royal Navy, the Astronomer Royal, the President and some members of the Royal Society, who act gratis.

Maps, Charts, and books of Geography and Navigation, are entrusted to the care of the Hydrographer, an officer who carefully notes all discoveries made, all corrections in latitude or longitude, all rocks, shoals, and every other circumstance which can improve the art of Navigation.

The Admiralty Court is a delegation from the Lord High Admiral, and is held in Doctor's Commons, hence an appeal lies to the King in council.

The Judge of the Admiralty holds his Court as often as necessary, for the determination of Admiralty causes, and presides occasionally in a criminal court, usually held in the Sessions House in the Old Bailey, he then acts under a special commission from the King, and has some of the Judges associated with him.

The expenditure of the Royal Navy is voted annually in the House of Commons. Previously to the meeting of Parliament, estimates are prepared, of the probable scale of expenditure for the ensuing year, which are classed under the following heads: 1, Wages of Seamen, including Marines. 2, Victualling. 3, Wear and Tear. 4, Ordnance of the Navy. 5, Salaries of Admirals, &c. 6, Salaries of Dock Yards in Great Britain and Abroad. 7, Ordinary of the Navy and victualling the same. 8, Ordinary repairs. 9, Half-pay, pensions, and superannuations. 10, Building Ships. 11, Expences of the Transport service. 12, Provisions for Ships abroad. 13, Sick and Wounded Seamen. 14, Miscellaneous charges. Towards the end of every session of Parliament, the appropriation act is passed, which consigns such grants as have been made during the session to the general service, and under the sanction of this act, the money is issued to the service for which it has been voted. The money is issued under special letters of Privy Seal, by which the Treasurer of the Navy has credit on the Exchequer, and applies to the Treasury by memorial for certain specified services. The Lords of the Treasury direct the issue, and the money is then paid into the Bank of England for public services, and is thence drawn by the Treasurer of the Navy, or his paymaster.

The whole business of the British Navy is under the control of the Board of Admiralty, and is conducted by three offices,—The Navy Office, Victualling Office, and Navy Pay Office.

THE HORSE GUARDS.

The Offices of the Commander in Chief, of the Adjutant General, and of the Quarter-Master General, are all at the Horse Guards, Whitehall. All officers who have a general duty to perform in the Army are called the staff, and consist of a Commander in Chief, an Adjutant General, a Quarter Master General, a Commissary in Chief, a Commissary of Musters, a Judge Advocate General, an Inspector General of Fortifications, an Apothecary General, a Chaplain General, and a Wagon Master General. Under the present regulation, the office of Commander in Chief is filled by Lord Hill, who is termed General Commanding in Chief, and is invested with less power than the late Duke of York, who held the office many years. He has the whole patronage of the Army, and is authorized to revise Courts Martial; his establishment consists of a military secretary and assistants, four aids de camps, chief clerk, &c. The duty of the Adjutant General is occasionally to inspect the regiments, and to make up all dispatches for the Commander in Chief. The Quarter Master General provides all quarters or stations for the army, by order from the War Office. England is divided into three districts, the Northern, the Southern, and Western, which have each a General Officer, with aids de camps and a staff. The establishment of the British Army, during the war, was immense; the peace regulation is very great. The number of troops and regiments to be kept up is fixed by the King in council, and notice is given to the Secretary at War, who may be termed the King's Military Secretary; he prepares the charge for pay, incidental expences, and other estimates. The expences of the Army abroad are paid by the Officers, who draw on the Treasury or War Office, this is called the extraordinary charge of the Army, and is examined minutely by the Comptrollers of Army accounts, and then put into the Secretary at War's estimates. The ordinary charge of the Army is usually arranged under The Household Troops; Infantry and Cavalry in England; Infantry and Cavalry in Ireland; Embodied Militia; General Officers not having Regiments; Supernumerary Officers; Half-Pay and Allowances; Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals; Widows Pensions and Compassionate List;

Retired Chaplains; Barracks in England and Ireland; Commissariat, &c.; Recruiting Charges; Civil Officers Superannuated; Staff of the Army; Allowances to Officers for losses in Service; Volunteer Corps; Local Militia; Exchequer Fees; Storekeeper's department; Disembodied Militia. About twenty thousand of the King's troops are serving in India, who are paid by the East India Company, and consequently are not included in the estimates.

THE TREASURY.

The Office of Lord High Treasurer of England, was formerly executed by one person, generally a nobleman of high rank, deemed the third great officer of state, but on the accession of George I., the Treasury was put into commission, which now consists of a first Lord, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three junior Lords, whose business is to consider and determine all matters relative to the Civil List, and the revenues of the Crown. Also to give directions for the conduct of all the boards and persons entrusted with the receipt, management, and expenditure of the Revenue of Great Britain. The patronage of this office is immense, it having the appointment or recommendation of most of the boards of revenue. Two joint Secretaries of the Treasury attend the board, and superintend the conduct of the whole business. There are four chief clerks attached to the office, and six senior clerks, who conduct the business in divisions. The first of the six clerks attends to the army, the comptroller of the army, the navy, ordnance, America, West India, Gibraltar and Mediterranean business. The second to the customs and excise of England, Scotland, and Ireland, the council, and board of trade. The third to the taxes, stamps, post office, mint, stationery, alienation, hackney coaches, hanaper, hawking and pedlars, first fruits, tenths, King's printer, &c. The fourth to the woods, parks and forests, crown leases, land revenue, secretaries of state, police, sheriffs, and convicts. The fifth to the Funds, Bank, South Sea and East India Companies, Exchequer, lottery, King's proctor and solicitor. The sixth to the board of works, and all business not included in the other five divisions. The Clerk for expiring Laws gives information to the Law Clerk of expiring laws, that application if necessary may be made to Parliament for a renewal. The principal Clerk to the Secretaries, the Clerk of the Bills of Exchange and the Receiver of Fees, have a Bill room and a Fee room where they transact business.

The Superintendant for Parliamentary business, applies to public offices for accounts when called for, which it is his duty to digest and lay before Parliament.

The Clerks of the Revenue department of the Treasury, make up a statement of the income and issues of the various boards of Revenue, from weekly returns made by the different offices, and from them make out the annual returns to Parliament.

The Commissariat department of the Treasury supplies the Army with provisions and certain stores: it is divided into three departments, the Home department, the Foreign department, and the Accountant's department. There are also two auditors of the Treasury, who audit the accounts of such officers as have money advanced, and which are not placed before the auditors of the public accounts.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, also styled under Treasurer, has the peculiar care of the interest of the Crown, and great power in the management of the royal revenue. He generally takes the lead in all matters of finance in the House of Commons.

The Tellers of the Exchequer receive all monies payable to the King, and pay all monies due by the King, or rather they keep account of what is received and paid, as clerks are sent from the Bank of England daily, and the money is actually received and paid by them.

The Tally Court derived its name from the Tally, a notched stick, formerly used to keep accounts by, the tallies being cut in two, conformed with each other, and one being delivered to the person who paid the money, the other became a voucher to the Chamberlain of the Exchequer, who kept the account.

The establishment of the Pells consists of a Clerk of the Pells, first Clerk, Clerk of the Introitus or receipts, Clerk of the Exitus or issues, a Clerk of the cash book, Clerk of the debentures, Clerk of the patents, &c. The duty of the Clerk of the Pells is to enter every Tellers Bill in parchment rolls, called Pellis acceptorum and Pellis exituum, the rolls of receipt and disbursement.

Besides the Office for Auditing the Public Accounts at Somerset-place, there is a very considerable detached establishment in Whitehall-place. The number of accounts which came before the auditors, making it impossible to dispatch them in any moderate space of time, &

new Board was therefore established, to take cognizance of all accounts from the Colonies.

PUBLIC OFFICES IN SOMERSET HOUSE.

The original design of this building was to unite, in a central situation, numerous offices, and by that means to facilitate public business, which might be here conducted in a style corresponding with the opulence and dignity of a great commercial country. In the year 1775, the whole of the mansion raised by Edward, Duke of Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI., was demolished by act of Parliament, and Mr. Robinson, of the office of works, prepared designs for a building in a plain substantial style, but with little or no pretensions to decorative architecture. Upon that gentleman's resignation, or demise, Sir William Chambers was selected by the Government to make entirely new designs; these were approved, and being ordered to be carried into execution, the first stone was laid in the year 1776. How he succeeded in this great undertaking, the public have long since judged. As the edifice however arose, it did not fail to attract the severity of criticism, and the public journals teemed with observations on the structure before it was completed. It has been well observed, that "all men have eyes, but few have judgment," and in this instance the remark was strongly verified. It must, however, be admitted, that amidst an abundance of architectural beauties, some faults and improprieties are discernable. The dignity and grandeur which ought to prevail in a building of this character, is in some degree weakened by the multiplicity of the parts, which too much interfere with each other, and the incongruous mixture of rusticated architecture with the principal order, which is Corinthian, tends to destroy the effect its correct and beautiful proportion would otherwise produce; still after all that has been said upon the subject, by this, one of the most magnificent of the public buildings of the metropolis, Sir William Chambers established his reputation as an architect of superior genius and taste.

The principal front of Somerset House, towards the Strand, 135 feet in length, is in a bold and simple style, and may be considered as one of the best modern attempts, to unite the chastity and order of the Venetian school of architecture with the majesty and grandeur of the Roman. This division of the building consists of a rusticated basement, supporting a Corinthian colonnade, crowned in the centre with an attic, and at the extremities with a balustrade. Nine large arches compose the basement, the three in the centre are open and form the entrance to the quadrangle, the three at each end are furnished with windows of the Doric order, enriched with pilasters, entablatures, and pediments. Above the basement rise ten Corinthian columns on pedestals, with a regular entablature, and the attic story extends over three intercolumniations. The attic is divided into three parts, by four colossal statues placed over the columns of the order, the centre division being reserved for an inscription, and the sides having oval windows enriched with garlands of oak and laurel. The four statues represent Lictors bearing the fasces, emblematical of strength derived from unanimity. The whole terminates with the Royal arms of England, supported by Genius and Fame.

The three open arches form the only entrance upon this front, and communicate with a vestibule containing the entrances to the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, and to the Society of Antiquaries.

The Quadrangle of Somerset House affords a view of architectural correctness and splendor, so uniformly supported as scarcely to be excelled by any building in Europe. It is not to be denied, but that some parts of a few structures, separately taken, are more magnificent, but the architect, rightly considering that he was neither building a Temple, a National Theatre, nor an Imperial Palace, suited the style of ornament to the purpose to which the edifice is devoted. The general principle upon which it is erected, is that of a rusticated basement supporting a Corinthian order, which contains a principal and attic story.

The basement is well proportioned to the superstructure, and is not deficient in harmony with the Corinthian character with which it is surmounted. The Terrace, on the river front of this magnificent building, is a bold effort of conception; Sir William Chambers's designs for interior arrangements were excellent, but his staircases are considered his master pieces, particularly those leading to the principal rooms of the Royal Society, and to the Society of Antiquaries.

The Public Offices held in Somerset House, are the Navy Office,

the Navy Pay Office, Treasurer of the Navy, Tax Office, Stamp Office, Transport Office, Audit Office, Lottery Office, Pipe Office, Lord Treasurer's Office, Exchequer Offices, Privy Seal and Signet Office, Foreign Opposer's Office, Victualling Office, Legacy Duty Office, and Duchy of Cornwall Office.

THE NAVY OFFICE.

The Board of Commissioners of the Royal Navy, under the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, transact all affairs relative to the civil establishment of his Majesty's Navy; make contracts for stores and direct the distribution of them; prepare estimates of the expense of the Navy; direct all monies voted for Naval services into the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, and examine and certify accounts for payment. The Board is divided into Committees, who superintend particular departments, subject to control of the Board.

The Comptroller of the Navy presides over payments, visits the dock yards occasionally, and attends the Lords of the Admiralty when required.

The Bill branch of the Navy Office is under the direction of the Committee of Accounts, and the clerks examine all bills of parcels for stores delivered, and make out Navy bills for payment of the same.

The Surveyor of the Navy examines the reports of all surveys of his Majesty's ships; considers the propriety of repairs, sales, &c.; directs what ships are to be first worked in every yard; directs drawings to be made of all ships intended to be built, their dimensions, &c. He visits the Dock Yard at Woolwich, weekly, and the other Yards occasionally, and inspects all buildings or new Docks.

The Storekeeper General of the Navy, inspects all slops or seamen's clothing sent in by the contractors, for which he grants certificates, and issues them to the pursers. He also settles the purser's accounts in this article.

The Wages branch of the Navy Office is very extensive and complicated, the clerks in this department having to make up the books of every ship in the Royal Navy in Sea pay, to estimate the amount of wages due to each man, to assist in making up ships books in ordinary, and dockyard books, half pay lists, &c. To examine the state of the accounts of the Commanders of the Navy, and to keep an account of all men sent sick on shore, to examine the pursers accounts for clothes, provisions, &c., in order to check them at the Victualling Office. To keep lists for paying claims, such as officers annual pay, arrears, defalcations, &c.

NAVY PAY OFFICE AND TREASURER OF THE NAVY.

The Treasurer of the Navy delegates a power to the Paymaster, who executes the duties of this office; but the Treasurer is responsible for all the money which may come into the Paymaster's hands. The Paymaster presents memorials for money when wanted, and certifies its receipt and issue to the respective boards. At stated periods he transmits his account to the Navy Board, and makes up the annual accounts of the Treasurer of the Navy. The offices of this department are six in number: The Pay Branch, The Navy Branch, The Victualling Branch, The Accountant's Branch, The Inspector's Branch, and The Allotment Branch.

TAX OFFICE.

The Tax Office has the collection of two species of revenue, the Land Tax and Assessed Taxes, and is under the control of a Board, consisting of a chairman and three commissioners, who, under various acts of Parliament for levying taxes, have full power to raise, collect, or mitigate the taxes. Their officers in the various counties of England, Wales and Scotland are very numerous; every county in England and Wales has distinct receivers general, with inspectors of taxes, besides superintending and resident Surveyors.

STAMP OFFICE.

The Officers of this department of the public revenue, act under a Board of Commissioners, who have a solicitor, a receiver, and many clerks, a register of warrants, an inspector of courts and corporations in the country, and various officers in the different departments. The duties levied consist of stamps on deeds and law proceedings; on legacies and probates of wills; on bills of exchange and promissory

notes, receipts, and newspapers; on deeds, pamphlets, advertisements, stage coaches, post horses and race horses; on medicines, cards, and silver plate; on fire and sea insurances. The Sea Policy Office is in Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street.

LEGACY DUTY OFFICE.

Copies of every Will proved in England are sent to this office, by which means all legacies are ascertained. The duty must be paid within fourteen days after the delivery of the particulars required, under a penalty of treble the value of the duty; and all accumulations, down to the time of the payment of the duty, are to be accounted for. The office is under the direction of a Comptroller.

THE OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, PALL MALL.

The large Mansion in which this Office is now held, was originally built about the year 1760, from designs by *Brettingham*, as a town residence for Edward, Duke of York, brother of his Majesty George III. It was afterwards the residence of Henry, Duke of Cumberland, and for a short period after the Union with Ireland, the house belonged to The Union Club.

The Ordnance department is under the control of a Master General, who, in his military capacity, has entire control over the whole department. He can do any act which can otherwise be done by the Board.

The Board of Ordnance consists of a Surveyor General, the Clerk of the Ordnance, the Storekeeper, and Clerk of the Deliveries; one part of its duty is to make out annual estimates, and lay them before the House of Commons.

It is the duty of the Ordnance department to supply all military stores for the Army and Navy, to regulate the corps of artillery and engineers, as well as other branches of service attached to the Ordnance.

To pay the charges for building and repairing fortifications at home and abroad, excepting field works abroad, and those fortifications which a Commander in Chief abroad may judge expedient to erect without orders from home. All contingent expences for Ordnance stores, camp equipage for the artillery, and tents for the whole army, are paid for by this department.

The chief business of the Board of Ordnance is carried on in Pall Mall, and thence all the orders are issued; but many of the stores are kept in the Tower of London, and the military department is stationed at Woolwich. It consists of a regiment of artillery, a corps of cadets, and a corps of engineers. The cadets are pupils of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, of which the Master General of the Ordnance is Governor.

Other stations of the Ordnance in England, are Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Dover, Plymouth, Pendennis Castle, Yarmouth, Faversham, Waltham Abbey, Upnor Castle, Gravesend, Tilbury Fort, Purfleet, Priddy's Hard, Gosport, and Keyham Point, Devonport, also at Guernsey and Jersey; besides which there are powder magazines in Hyde Park, Tipner Point, and Marchwood, and many ordnance depots for small arms.

THE CLUBS OF LONDON.

One of the principal features of modern London, is the existence of splendid mansions, supported by and belonging to numerous Clubs, or Societies of gentlemen, chiefly formed with a view of making known their political opinions. The principal of these, in point of notoriety, is Crockford's, or St. James's Club, consisting of 500 members. The exterior of their Club House in James's-street is an imposing structure, in which the general effect of the building, designed by *B. and P. Wyatt*, is broad and simple; it is altogether of a superior order, and the design certainly exhibits a great improvement in street architecture. The entrance hall opens upon a staircase, the walls of which are panelled with scagliola of various colors and tints. The landing is sustained by Corinthian columns, over which, on a balustrade with scagliola pedestals, is placed another tier of Corinthian columns, supporting a cornice elaborately enriched and gilt; above the cornice is an elliptical coved lantern light. The railway on the steps is formed of brass foliage, of exquisite design and workmanship. The drawing room, or evening suite of apartments, consist of four chambers, the ante room opening upon a saloon, embellished to a degree almost beyond description; a cabinet and supper saloon: all these apartments are panelled in the fanciful and gorgeous style which prevailed in France during the reign of Louis XIV. The ceilings are divided into oddly fashioned panels, so

richly gilt, that it is next to impossible to convey an idea of their form or magnificence. The walls are not inferior in splendor and variety to the ceilings, the whole surface being resolved into curiously shaped panels, filled with looking glass, silk, or gilded enrichments. A billiard room on the upper floor, with a coffee room, dining room and library on the ground floor, complete the apartments within this splendid building.

The Senior United Service Club, in Waterloo-place, consists of 1,500 members; and the Junior United Service Club, in Regent-street, of the same number. The Athenæum, in Waterloo-place, consists of 1,000 members. The same number of members belong to the Union Club in Trafalgar-square, and to the United University Club in Pall Mall East, at the corner of Suffolk-street; the last mansion was erected from designs by *Wilkins* and *Deering*. Brooke's Club and White's Club, both in St. James's-street, consist of 500 members each. The Albion Club, in St. James's-street, consists of 400 members. The Alfred, in Albemarle-street, of 500 members; the same number of members are associated under the name of the Travellers Club in Pall Mall. The Club House is said to have been erected by *Barry*, from a design by *Raffaello*. Arthur's Club, in St. James's-street, consists of 800 members; the Club House was erected from a design by *Hopper*. Wyndham's Club consists of 400 members, and the Guards Club, in St. James's-street, of the same number. The Colonial Club, in St. James's-street, consists of 400 members; and the Stratford Club, in Stratford-place, of 500 members. The Oriental Club, in Grosvenor-street, consists of 1,000 members; besides these there are other Clubs of inferior note in various parts of the Town.

THE BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.

The recently constituted Borough of Finsbury has been mentioned at p. 99* ante, and the chief part of the borough has been described in the account of the northern Suburbs of London; the parishes in the north-westward, which have not been noticed in our account, are those of St. Giles's in the Fields and St. George's, Bloomsbury.

The Parish Church of St. Giles's in the Fields, on the southern side of High-street, is supposed to have originated on the dissolution of a Hospital, founded here by Matilda, Queen of Henry I., about the year 1117, which afterwards became a cell to the Hospital of Burton Lazars in Leicestershire, and continued subordinate to that House till the general suppression of religious houses. In the year 1545, King Henry VIII. granted this Hospital, with its Chapel, to John Dudley, Lord Lisle; soon after which it appears to have been made parochial. It is a rectory in the patronage of the Crown, and on 20th April, 1547, William Rawlinson was instituted rector, being the first upon record.

The Hospital, with the gardens belonging to it, were situated between Denmark-street and Crown-street, nearly opposite to which spot St. Giles's Pound formerly stood. On the removal of the place of execution from the Elms in Smithfield, about the year 1413, the gallows was set up at the northern corner of this garden wall, and condemned persons stopped at this Hospital in their way to it, where they were presented with a bowl of ale, as their last refreshment in this life.

The Church was rebuilt in 1632, but the ground in its neighbourhood having been gradually raised to the height of eight feet above the floor; it was taken down in 1730, and in April 1734, the present edifice was opened for divine service. It is entirely built of Portland stone, and was erected from designs by *Flitcroft*. The steeple is 160 feet high, and consists of a rusticated basement supporting a Doric order, and over the clock is an octangular tower, enriched with Ionic columns attached to the building, having above the entablature a balustrade and ornamental vases; from this tower rises the spire, which is also octangular and belted. The Church of St. Giles was raised at a comparatively little expence, £10026. 15s. 9d. being the total amount, which included a Parliamentary grant of £8000. It has very few ornaments, and little besides the propriety of its component parts, and the general harmony of the whole structure to excite attention; but its superiority to most of the modern Churches of the metropolis is evident. The eastern end of the building is plain and majestic, while the steeple is light and airy, and indicates considerable genius in the architect; its effect in the distant prospect is admirable. Over the entrance to the churchyard is a very curious piece of sculpture, representing the Resurrection of the Dead, containing a great number of figures. It was originally set up in 1686, but the arch of entrance has been rebuilt.

In the Churchyard is Pendrel's tomb, to whom King Charles II. owed his preservation after the battle of Worcester; and also against the west end of the Church, is the monument of Lord John Bellasysse,

who died in 1689; the monument was erected in 1736, by Lady Webb, of Canford in Dorsetshire.

Near this Church was the house of Alice, Duchess Dudley, called the English Paula; her name is still preserved in Dudley-court, leading out of High-street; she was a person of most exemplary piety and charity: she died here 22nd January, 1670, æt 90, and was buried at Stoneleigh in Warwickshire, where is a monument to her memory, there is also a memorial in St. Giles's Church.

Northeastward of St. Giles's Parish is that of St. George, Bloomsbury; the name of St. George was given to it in honor of his Majesty George the First, and it received the epithet of Bloomsbury, from Lomesbury, the ancient name of a hamlet on this spot, where the King's stables were situated previously to the year 1354, when they were destroyed by fire. The Parish Church in Hart-street, is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built by act of Parliament, within the bills of mortality. It is a rectory in the patronage of the Crown. The portico on the southern front is of the Corinthian order, and produces a fine effect, but the tower and its steeple is a very extraordinary structure. It consists of a square pyramid, at the angles of which, near the base, are a lion and unicorn alternately; these animals being very large, are injudiciously placed over small columns, which make them appear monsters in size. On the top of this pyramid is a circular pedestal, bearing a colossal statue of King George I. The Church was erected at the public expense, from designs by *Hawksmoor*, and was consecrated in January, 1731; a district for its parish was, by authority of Parliament, taken out of that of St. Giles. Near Tottenham Court road on the western side of this parish, is Bedford-square, one of the most uniform in the metropolis, and at the eastern end of Great Russell-street is Bloomsbury-square, originally called Southampton-square. The whole of its northern side was formerly occupied by Bedford House, a mansion built by *Inigo Jones*. Its site is now built upon, forming a wide street called Bedford-place, leading to Russell-square, on the site of the gardens of Bedford House. In Bloomsbury-square is a sitting figure of Charles James Fox, and facing it, at the other extremity of Bedford-place, is a statue of Francis, Duke of Bedford, in which an attempt has been made to give the effect of ancient drapery to modern vestments. The Duke is represented in his senatorial robes, with his shirt collar open and his throat bare. The northern and southern sides of Russell-square are uniform, but the western and eastern are of dissimilar character; the last consisting partly of the buildings at the northern end of Southampton-row, and of Loughborough House, originally built by Lord Baltimore. On the north of Russell-square is Tavistock-square and Gordon-square, and on the northwest is Woburn-square and Torrington-square. More northward is Euston-square, which adjoins Southampton-place on the west, and completes the connexion with Tottenham Court-road.

The New Road from Paddington to the City of London when first made, intersected level green fields from Tottenham Court-road to Battle Bridge; about midway, on the southern side of the road, was a bowling green and house adjoining, which had been famous almost a century before as a country retreat. Nearly opposite, but more eastward, was the Brill Tavern, still more ancient than its rival, the Bowling Green. A few houses near what is now Camden Town and the Old Church of St. Pancras Parish, were the only buildings in the view from Bedford House, Queen's-square, and the Foundling Hospital. A private road belonging to the Duke of Bedford, commenced at Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, and communicated with the New Road, and the fields on either side were intersected by paths in various directions. Somers-place was first built on the northern side of the New Road, and at length Somers Town was planned on property belonging to Lord Somers; various streets were erected, and a Polygon in the centre of Clarendon-square. Gradual advances were at the same time made, by the erection of houses on the northern side of the New Road from Tottenham Court-road, and the buildings on the southern side reached the line of Gower-street, Bedford-square. The influx of emigrants from France at the Revolution in 1793, contributed towards the completion of Somers Town, by their occupation of the houses; the demand for ground on building leases, soon after that period greatly increased, the consequence of which was the erection of Guildford-street, Bernard-street, Brunswick and Russell-squares, &c., on ground belonging to the Duke of Bedford, and to the Foundling Hospital. Judd's-place, in the New Road, belongs to the Skinners' Company; a street, named after that Company, leads to Brill-row and Brill-terrace, the site of the Brill Tavern before mentioned. To the Skinners' Company also belongs the ground on which Burton-crescent, Judd-street, Tonbridge-

place, &c. are erected, and Somers Town is now completely annexed to London.

The Chapel of St. James, built in 1792, stands on the eastern side of the Hampstead-road, and although locally situated in the parish of Pancras, is made, by Act of Parliament, to belong to the parish of St. James's, Westminster. Also the Chapel of St. Giles, erected in 1804, near the old Church of St. Pancras, is made to belong to the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields.

The population of the Borough of Finsbury, according to the census of 1831, is 224,839 persons; of the City of London, 122,395 persons; of the Borough of Marylebone, 234,294; of the Tower Hamlets 302,519; of the City of Westminster, 202,460.

THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON,

With a Map.

The Map of the Metropolitan Boroughs, as defined by the Reform Bill of 1832, extends to a distance of five miles round the General Post Office, and is laid down to a scale of two inches to a mile. The Map of the Environs of London attached to this account, extends eleven miles westward, and nine miles eastward from the General Post Office; and to seven miles northward, and the same distance southward from that point. It is a subject of no little perplexity, in ascertaining the precise distance of any particular spot, that the roads leading from the Metropolis are measured from different standards. The Kent roads are measured from the Surrey side of London Bridge, through Great Dover-street. The Portsmouth road, and all those branching from it, are generally measured from the Stones End in the Borough of Southwark, near the King's Bench Prison; while the Croydon, Reigate, Epsom, and Brighton roads, are measured from the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge, and from the Standard in Cornhill, and the mile stones are generally numbered from both these places. The Southampton, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Wiltshire, and all the roads in the southwestern part of the kingdom, are measured from Hyde Park Corner through Brentford. The Uxbridge, Edgeware, Birmingham, Shrewsbury, and most of the roads in the western part of the kingdom, are chiefly measured from the place where Tyburn Turnpike formerly stood, at the bottom of Oxford-street, no indication of which is left to mark the point of admeasurement.

The Highgate and Hampstead roads are measured from Holborn Bars, near Gray's-Inn-lane, and also from the top of Oxford-street, where St. Giles's Pound formerly stood. The Barnet road, and all the roads in the northern and northwestern parts of the kingdom, are measured from the place where Hicks's Hall formerly stood. A stone in front of one of the houses at the end of St. John's-lane, St. John-street, West Smithfield, has an inscription pointing out the precise spot. The Ware and Huntingdon roads, with all the branches therefrom, are measured from Shoreditch Church as far northwards as Alconbury-hill, where the roads join the great North Road. The Essex roads northeast from the Metropolis, are all measured from Whitechapel Church. It is necessary to make this statement to account for the variation that will be discovered in taking the distance from one given point in the Map, and a comparison with the mile stones on the different roads from the City of London.

London Stone, mentioned at p. 67 ante, has been called a Roman Milliarium, but Mile End appears to have been so denominated from its distance of one mile from Ald-Gate, as also Mile End in Essex precisely one mile north from Colchester, a decidedly Roman town. "The Traveller's Pocket Book," published in the year 1759, gives all the distances from London according to the *newly erected* mile stones; shortly before that year they were probably set up for the first time. The first general Law regarding the Highways of the Kingdom, it is well known was enacted in 1555, when they were appointed to be repaired by a parish duty all over England. Toll bars, or turnpikes, were not erected till after the Revolution, and the idea of repairing the roads, by a tax collected from travellers, was perhaps taken from Holland. The turnpike road to Attleborough in Norfolk, is said to have been the very first in the kingdom, and was made by an Act of Parliament in 1707.

The Anglo Saxon *Mila*, a mile, derived its name from the *mille passus*, or thousand paces, of which the Roman mile consisted, and there is little doubt but that they are one and the same measure.

The ordinary mile of England in former times, appears to have been more of a traditionary than an ascertained measure, and was undoubtedly nearly a mile and a half of the present standard.

The establishment of a national Milliarium, like that of ancient Rome, would, it is conceived, be of general benefit, and it is known that such an idea was entertained by Sir Francis Freeling, when the plan of the New Post Office was under his consideration. If it should be adopted, no place would be more appropriate than in front of that edifice; London Stone might be moved, like the Elgin marbles, and would form an interesting memorial in the pedestal of a Milliarium column, or unvarying Standard of admeasurement, whence the distances of the provincial towns might be ascertained with precision. The delivery of letters by the Two-penny Post, by a regulation made 12th December, 1833, extends to a circle of twelve miles measured from the General Post Office, and the following places are now included within that range: Barnet and Waltham Cross, in Hertfordshire, Romford, Dagenham, and Rainham, in Essex, Bexley, Crayford, Erith, Bromley, Foot's Cray, and East Wickham, in Kent, Cheam, Kingston, and Sutton, in Surrey, and Edgeware, Hayes, Hadley, Hounslow, Southall, and Stanmore, in Middlesex.

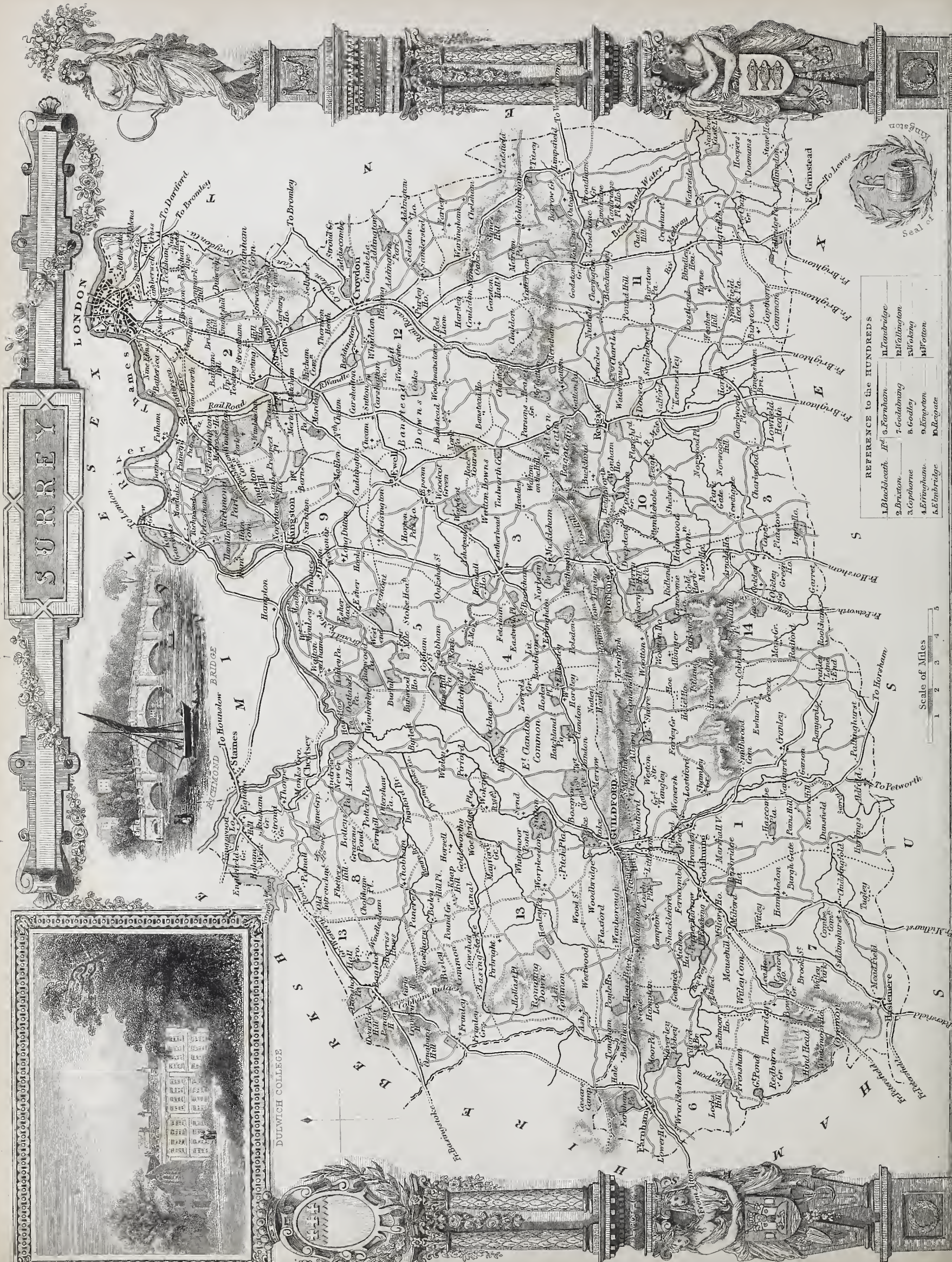
The Environs of the City of London present many attractive spots, which have been improved even since the accounts of the several Counties in the vicinity of the Metropolis were written. In Surrey, Zoological Gardens, not inferior in picturesque effect to those of the Regent's Park, have been established at Walworth; and more distant is the Beulah Spa, an agreeable promenade, in the vicinity of Norwood.

In Kent, a Rail Road for Steam Carriages is in progress, which it is proposed to conduct from London Bridge to Thornton-row, Greenwich, passing over Bermondsey-street, and through the gardens and meadow lands between Deptford and the new Church at Bermondsey; the whole extent will be three miles and three quarters, and carriages are expected to perform the distance in one quarter of an hour. The

intended mode of constructing the Rail Road, is by elevating it on arches of such height and width, that if it were to cross any thoroughfare, it will not offer obstruction to the usual traffic. It will thus cross the High-street at Deptford, and it is contemplated, that upon the completion of this London and Greenwich Rail Road, the navigation of the Thames will be lessened, by Steam Boats being limited in their passage to proceed no higher than Greenwich.

In Middlesex a General Cemetery, on the plan of that of the celebrated Pere la Chaise, at Paris, has been laid out near Kensall Green, in the Harrow-road, called All Soul's Cemetery; a Chapel has been erected; the ground planted with flowers and shrubs, and walks in various directions, give the grounds rather a pleasing appearance. By the regulations, monuments are to be erected within six months after the purchase of the exclusive right of interment in any vault or grave, and no grave stone or monument is to be erected excepting the exclusive right of burial is purchased.

The London and Birmingham Rail Road, now in progress, will pass under Primrose Hill, by Watford, Northampton, and Kilsby, and enter Warwickshire near the village of Farnborough, six miles and a half south eastward from Kingston. It is proposed to be one hundred and twelve miles and a half long, with a rise of two hundred and fifty-six feet; the different levels require one rise of three hundred and fifteen feet in fifteen miles; there will be ten tunnels and two lines of road, six feet distant, with places for turning out. The travelling on this rail road is contemplated to be performed at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and the whole distance completed in five hours and a half, or between breakfast and dinner. A similar rail road is in progress from Birmingham to Manchester, which will complete a communication between that populous town and London, in about ten hours.



SURREY



DULWICH COLLEGE

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

1 Blackheath	11 Farnham	21 Tandridge
2 Brixton	12 Godalming	22 Fillingdon
3 Croydon	13 Guildford	23 Woking
4 Epsom	14 Kingston	24 Wotton
5 Epsom	15 Reigate	

Scale of Miles
1 2 3 4 5

SURREY.—*Home Circuit.*

THIS county is bounded on the north by the river Thames, which separates it from Buckinghamshire and Middlesex; on the east by Kent; on the south by Sussex; and on the west by Berkshire and Hampshire. It is about twenty-six miles in length, thirty-eight in breadth, and one hundred and twelve miles in circumference. The British inhabitants were called Segontiaci by the Romans, under whom the county formed part of the province of Britannia Prima, when the people were denominated Regni, in conjunction with those of Hampshire. Woodcote, near Epsom, or Croydon, is supposed to have been a Roman station, the Novus Magus of Antoninus's Itinerary. At Walton-on-the-Hill Roman remains have been found. Under the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy this county formed part of the kingdom of Southsex, and receives its present name of Surrey from the Saxon words Sud and Rey, the former signifying south, and the latter a river, indicating its situation on the south side of the river Thames. There are ancient encampments at Bottle Hill, Anstie Bury, Warlingham, Hascomb, Chelsham, Holmbury Hill, Ockley, Ladlands, Oatlands, and Walton-on-Thames; at the last Cæsar encamped previously to his crossing the Thames. Others are Bensbury, near Wimbledon, formed in 568, War Coppice Hill, Caterham, Beechworth Hill, Oldbury Hill near Chertsey, and one on the Common near Effingham. The Danes, after sacking London in the year 851, passed into this county, but were defeated at Ockley by Ethelwolf and his son Ethelbald: they are supposed to have been pursued to Fetcham, where, near the bottom of Hawkesworth Hill, many of them were killed. On this spot, at different times, many bones have been found; and upon Standard Hill, on the road from Leatherhead to Guildford, is a large tumulus, where bones also have been found. In the year 893 the Danes committed great depredations near Godalming, but at Farnham Alfred defeated them, and Edward the Elder was crowned at Kingston in the year 900. The castles of its earlier lords were at Guildford, Beechworth, Blechingley, Farnham, Horn, and Reigate. Eslier Palace was an ancient seat of the Bishops of Winchester, and Lambeth Palace of the Bishops of Rochester and Archbishops of Canterbury, Primate of all England. Shêen, afterwards called Richmond, was a palace of the early sovereigns of the kingdom. There were formerly abbeys at Bermondsey, Chertsey, and Waverley; and priories at Merton, Newark near Ripley, Reigate, Sheen, St. Mary Overies, Tandridge, and Tooting. This county contains one county-town, Guildford, fourteen market-towns, one hundred and forty parishes, 64,790 houses, and 398,658 inhabitants, and returns fourteen members to Parliament, viz. two for Southwark; two for Blechingley; two for Gatton; two for Reigate; two for Guildford; two for Haslemere; and two for the county, who at present are William Joseph Dennison, Esq. of Denbies, near Dorking, and John Ivatt Briscoe, of Botleys, near Chertsey. Surrey is in general a most delightful county, various parts of it being beautifully diversified with hills, valleys, and woods. In the middle of the county is an irregular ridge of hills extending from east to west; this is chiefly composed of chalk, but intermixed with sandy heaths and open downs. The northern part of the county, which is skirted by the Thames, is remarkable for the fertility of its meadows, for the excellence of its cultivation, and for the number of elegant mansions. The north-western side is occupied by Bagshot Heath; the south-western angle of the county is noted for growing some of the finest hops in the kingdom; the south side is well watered and finely varied with wood, arable, and pasture; and the south-east side is a rough woody district, called Holmsdale, extending into the county of Kent. The principal eminences of this county are the Addington Hills, near Croydon; Albury Hill, near Guildford, whence the whole extent of the Weald, clothed with wood, appears, with an occasional glimpse of the sea through the breaks of the Sussex Downs, which form the back-ground; Anstie Bury; Bagshot Heath; Banstead Downs,—the prospect hence is singularly diversified and pleasing; Blechingley Hill, on which the castle formerly stood, commanding an extensive view of Holmsdale in every direction; Botley Hill; Box Hill,—whence is a view of Sussex and great part of Middlesex; Dorking Hills,—the prospect here is unparalleled by that of any inland county in the kingdom; the road from Guildford to Farnham, particularly the first five miles of it; Hascomb Hill, commanding extensive views on every side; Headley Heath; Hind Head Hill; Katherine Hill near Guildford; Leith Hill, the highest ground in the county, and commanding a most extensive prospect; Norbury Park, Nunhead Hill; near London, with a fine view of the metropolis; Old Bury, or St. Anne's Hill, with a very extensive prospect; Richmond Hill; Tilbuster Hill, near Godstone; and Woodmansterne, the highest ground in the county, excepting Leith Hill. The rivers of Surrey are the Lodden, the Mole, the Thames, the Wandle, and the Wey. The Thames, forming the northern boundary to this county, first reaches it at Lion's Green on the north-west, and flowing past Chertsey, continues its course to Kingston, Richmond, and Kew, and takes a serpentine course to Mortlake, Putney, Wandsworth, Battersea, Southwark, and Rotherhithe, where it leaves the county. The river Wey rises at Hartley, below Alton, in Hampshire, and enters this county about two miles below Farnham, whence it flows to Godalming, Guildford, and Weybridge, near which it falls into the Thames. The Wandle rises near Croydon, and passes Beddington, Carshalton, Mitcham, Merton, and Wandsworth, where it falls into the Thames. The Mole rises on the borders of Sussex, and passing Dorking, Leatherhead, and Cobham, also falls into the Thames. The canals intersecting this county are the Basingstoke, the Surrey, and the Croydon and Rotherhithe. The Surrey canal passes from Rotherhithe to Deptford, and unites with the Croydon canal, which passes Camberwell, Walworth, Lambeth, Kennington, Stockwell, Clapham, Balham, Streatham, Tooting, and Mitcham, to Croydon. Surrey, from its vicinity to the metropolis, and from the convenience

of its streams for water-carriage, has numerous manufactures established in it. The course of the river Wandle from Croydon to the Thames, which is not more than ten miles in extent, supplies a great number of flour, paper, snuff, and oil mills; also mills for preparing leather and parchment, and for grinding logwood, besides affording excellent water and convenient grounds on its banks for large calico and printing works; the last are principally in the parishes of Croydon and Mitcham. The flour-mills at Merton are supposed to be amongst the largest and most complete in England, having been erected and supplied with water at a great expense. The river Mole, besides several flour-mills, turns the iron-mills near Cobham, and the flatting-mills at Ember Court. There are many paper-mills on the several branches of the Wey. A very extensive iron-work is carried on at Garrat Lane, in the immediate vicinity of the Wandle. At Godalming are some manufactories for weaving stockings, combing wool, and making worsted, blankets, sails, and collar cloths. There are several distilleries in Surrey, in the neighbourhood of London, on a very extensive scale, particularly at Battersea and Lambeth: at the last-mentioned place are manufactories of patent shot. Numerous manufactures, also, are carried on in the Borough of Southwark, and in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis.—Nork House, near Epsom, is the seat of Lord Arden, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Blackheath Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Woking hundred; on the east by Wootton hundred; on the south by the county of Sussex; and on the west by Godalming hundred. It is separated into First and Second Divisions.

FIRST DIVISION.

ALFOLD, on the borders of Sussex, 8 miles S.E. from Godalming, contains 91 houses, and 470 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

BRAMLEY, on a branch of the river Wey, 3 miles S. from Guildford, contains 106 houses, and 707 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy.

CHILWORTH, on the Tillingbourne, a branch of the Wey, 2½ miles S.E. from Guildford, contains 40 houses, and 197 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Martha, which is frequented by the inhabitants of this village, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Marlborough. It is very ancient, and is situated on an eminence, commonly called Martyr's Hill, commanding a fine view.

DUNSFOLD, 5 miles S. from Godalming, contains 87 houses, and 578 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

HASCOMB, 3 miles S.E. from Godalming, contains 47 houses, and 253 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

SHALFORD, on the Tillingbourne, near its junction with the Wey, one mile S. from Guildford, contains 143 houses, and 744 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it was rebuilt in 1790 by Robert Austen, Esq., to whose memory is a mural monument in the chancel, by *Bacon*: he died in 1797. This gentleman also presented the painted window at the east end, and the altar-piece, the Resurrection, after a picture by *Carlo Dolce*. Shalford House is the seat of Henry Edmund Austen, Esq.: it was built in the reign of James I., on the site of the rectorial manor-house, by John Austen, Esq.; but a carved oak chimney-piece, with his arms, &c. is the only vestige to denote its antiquity. The front has been modernized. Besides several family portraits by *Jansen*, *Kneller*, *Dance*, *Syme*, and *Gauguin*, there is a collection of pictures chiefly from the Orleans gallery. The grounds are very extensive; and by large plantations and other improvements, Mr. Austen has greatly embellished the environs of this village. On the banks of the river is Katherine Hill, so called, from the remains of a chapel on its summit, dedicated to St. Katherine, founded probably about the time of Henry III. To this chapel Richard de Wanney, parson of St. Nicholas parish, in the town of Guildford, procured a charter in 1328 for holding a fair annually on this hill on the eve, day and morrow of St. Matthew, which is still observed, according to the

new style. Mr. Austen, of Shalford House, has, with much taste, carefully prevented the destruction of this interesting ruin, by repairs of the walls and arches.

WONERSH, or *Ognersh*, on a branch of the Wey, 3 miles S. from Guildford, contains 185 houses, and 918 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Grantley. Wonersh House is the seat of Lord Grantley.

SECOND DIVISION.

ALBURY, or *Alderbury*, on the Tillingbourne, 4 miles S.E. from Guildford, contains 143 houses, and 765 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Aylesford. Albury Park, the seat of Henry Drummond, Esq., is celebrated as the favourite residence of Thomas Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I.: it stands in a rich valley, surmounted by wooded eminences, beautifully diversified. The park is of less extent, and the grounds have undergone many changes since they were originally laid out by Evelyn, the author of "*Sylva*;" but beauty is still the prevailing character of the scenes which the walks present. The Tillingbourne winds at the foot of the lawn, on the north front of the house, and noble oaks, beeches, and Spanish chestnut-trees adorn the park; while nearer the house is a flower-garden, botanically arranged according to the Linnæan system, having at its extremity a broad terrace of great length, in the centre of which is a semicircular basin of clear water, beneath which is a room called the Roman Bath, having niches in the walls for the reception of statues. The house has been partly rebuilt in excellent taste, under the direction of *Hakevill*, with clustered chimneys of moulded bricks, which are highly ornamental. The entrance hall contains some curious ancient portraits of the earlier sovereigns of England, down to the time of Henry VIII. Prince Arthur is represented holding the seed of the dandelyon in his hand,—a royal badge. Here are also portraits of Lord Burghley, Cecil Earl of Salisbury, and a whole-length of Queen Elizabeth. In the dining-room is a portrait of the Honourable Andrew Drummond, by *Reynolds*, which has not been engraved, together with other family pictures, and a few by the old masters. Albury Cottage, near this village, is the seat of the Rev. — Malpas. From Newland's Corner is a very extensive prospect.

CRANLEY, 7½ miles S. from Guildford, contains 166 houses, and 1182 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Vachary is a hamlet of this parish.

EWHURST, or *Iwhurst*, 8 miles S.W. from Dorking, contains 156 houses, and 821 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SHERE, or *Shire*, on the Tillingbourne, 5 miles E. from Guildford, contains 202 houses, and 1077 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of William Bray, Esq. of Tower Hill, the historian of this county, and editor of "*The Memoirs of Evelyn*." Gomshall, or *Gumsele*, is a hamlet of this parish; and Netley Place is the seat of E. S. Lomax, Esq.

2. Brixton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the river Thames and Middlesex; on the east by the county of Kent; on the south by Croydon hundred; and on the east by Kingston hundred. It is separated into Eastern and Western Divisions.

EASTERN DIVISION.

BERMONDSEY, within the bills of mortality, on the south-eastern side of London, contains 4278 houses, and 25,235 inhabitants. It may be called the great wool staple of the kingdom, most of the country weavers being hence supplied with that commodity. The various preparations of skins and leather are also here carried on to a great extent. The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of tanners of Bermondsey are incorporated by a charter of 5th of July in the second year of the reign of Queen Anne. Here is a free-school, founded in 1718, by Josiah Bacon. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*: it was built in 1680. The new church, dedicated to St. James, in the Spa-road, stands in an extensive burial-ground, inclosed with iron palisades: it is in the Grecian style of architecture, and was erected in 1829, from designs by *Savage*.

Adjoining to the spot where the old church now stands, Alwine Child, a citizen of London, founded a Cluniac priory in 1082. King William Rufus endowed it in 1094 with the manor of Bermondsey, which grant was confirmed by King Henry I. in 1127, who at the same time gave it the manor of Rotherhithe and Dulwich, when Walcheline Maminot granted it the moiety of the manor of Greenwich. King Henry III. granted the monks a market every Monday at Charlton, and a fair on Trinity Sunday yearly. This priory, which was a cell to La Charité in France, was made denizen in 1380, and erected into an abbey by Pope Boniface IX. in 1399: it was endowed with a yearly income, valued at 548*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, and after the Dissolution the site was granted in 1541 to Sir Robert Southwell, Master of the Rolls, who sold it to Sir Thomas Pope: the last pulled down the abbey church, and built a mansion upon its site, which afterwards became the residence of the Earls of Sussex, who erected a church for public worship near the spot where the present church stands. In the abbey church were interred the following persons of note:—William de Morton Earl of Cornwall, in the reign of Henry I.; Margaret de la Pole, ob. 1473; and the widow of John Lord Audley, ob. 1497. The last remains of this venerable abbey of Bermondsey were taken down about 1810.

CAMBERWELL, 3 miles S. from London, contains 3010 houses, and 17,876 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Dulwich and Peckham. A spring, whence the name of this increasing parish originates, is situate near the summit of the Grove, and now supplies several houses with water. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*: in the chancel were interred many of the family of Bowyer, long resident in the village. Grove Hill was the seat of the late J. C. Lettsom, M.D.; it is sufficiently elevated to command a view over the adjacent counties. From Denmark Hill also are several picturesque views, on which account several handsome villas have been erected on it. Champion Hill was the seat of Sir Claude de Crespigny, created baronet in 1805. A new church, dedicated to St. George, has been built from designs by *F. Bedford*; it stands on the south bank of the Surrey canal, near the high road. The first stone was laid in March 7, 1822, by the Bishop of Winchester, and the edifice was consecrated March 26, 1824. To the western front is attached a portico, consisting of six fluted columns of the Grecian Doric order. The steeple, between a tower and a spire, possesses some merit for its originality, and in many points of view is not an inelegant object: it contains a musical peal of bells, much admired for their melody. The font is an antique vase, enriched with mouldings, standing on a square pedestal.

The western side of Camberwell, including the Proprietary chapel, erected in 1795, is within the dean's liberty in the parish of Lambeth.

The manor of Dulwich belongs to the college, founded here in 1614 by Edward Alleyn, a celebrated comedian, and Keeper of the King's Bear Garden, who named it the College, of God's Gift, and endowed it with large and increasing revenues, for the maintenance of a master and warden, who ought to be of the blood and surname;

but of late those of the name of Allen have been admitted, with four fellows, three of whom are to be divines, and the fourth an organist; six brethren and six sisters; twelve scholars, six assistants, and thirty out-members. Upon the death of the master, the warden succeeds; and out of the candidates, duly qualified according to the statutes, a new warden must be chosen by lot. Both master and warden must continue unmarried. The two senior fellows must be Masters of Arts and officiate as preachers; the two juniors, who must be graduates and in holy orders, are to act as schoolmaster and usher; they must all be unmarried. The brethren and sisters must be sixty years of age, and unmarried at their admission; they are to be chosen as vacancies occur from the thirty out-members, who are to be of the parishes of St. Saviour, Southwark; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and St. Giles's, Cripplegate,—ten of each parish, and are to be lodged in almshouses, which the founder ordered by his will to be built for their reception. The scholars are to be six or eight years of age at their admission, and are to be educated till they are eighteen; and when their education is finished, either to be appointed at the charge of the college, or sent to the University, where there are never to be less than four. The Archbishop of Canterbury is visitor of the college, and the churchwardens of the three parishes whence the out-members are chosen, are appointed assistants in the government of it.

The original edifice was designed by *Inigo Jones*, and formed three sides of a quadrangle. In the centre are the apartments of the master and warden. In the chapel is a font, upon which is the Boustrophedon inscription, a cancrine or recurrent verse,—

NIYON · ANOMHMATA · MH · MONAN · OYIN.

The altar-piece is a valuable copy, by *Julio Romano*, of Raphael's Transfiguration, presented to the college in 1796 by Thomas Mills, Esq., of Great Swaffham, Cambridgeshire. A Picture-gallery has also been erected from designs by *Soane*,—the bequest of Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A., who died 8th Jan. 1811, according to the terms of his will, and left the Desenfans' collection of pictures to Dulwich College, besides 10,000*l.* to keep them in due preservation, and 2000*l.* for the purpose of repairing the gallery in the college for their reception. He also bequeathed legacies of 1000*l.* each to the master of the college, and to the chaplain; and the fellows of the college to be the residuary legatees, and who are to possess, for its advantage, all the rest of his property of every denomination. He also directed that the body of Noel Desenfans and his own should be entombed in a sarcophagus to be placed in the chapel of Dulwich College.

Edward Alleyn, the founder, was the first master of his college; so that according to Haywood, one of his contemporaries, "he was so mingled with humility and charity that he became his own pensioner, humbly submitting himself to that proportion of diet and clothes which he had bestowed on others." He died 25th Nov. 1626, and was buried in the chapel, where there is a monument to his memory.

Part of the founder's library, consisting of a valuable collection of old plays, given by the college to Garrick, have found their way to the British Museum.

Dulwich was celebrated for a mineral spring found in 1739 near the Green Man, which became a house of resort for company; the water at length lost its reputation, and the house was occupied by Lord Thurlow during the time his seat at Knight's Hill was erecting. Opposite to this house is an avenue through a wood to the top of the hill, whence is still a delightful prospect, although the great increase of buildings has materially altered it within memory.

CLAPHAM, 4 miles S.W. from London, contains 1132 houses, and 7151 inhabitants. The principal part of this village consists of a number of very handsome houses dispersed round the extensive Common on rising ground, containing not less than 200 acres, and affording some very pleasing views. The disposition and arrangement of the villas on this spot is said to be owing to the exertions of Christopher Baldwin, Esq., under whose direction the roads and plantations were made, which give the Common the appearance of a park: near the road to Wandsworth is a reservoir of fine water, whence the whole village is supplied. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*: it was rebuilt in 1776, and is situated at the north-eastern corner of the Common. Neither in the church itself, nor in the ground which is inclosed around it, are any interments allowed. The south aisle of the old church, which stands on an eminence near the Kingston road, is reserved for the performance of the funeral service in the adjoining cemetery: in this aisle are two very fine monuments of the Atkins family, and a monument of Dr. Martin Lister, author of "*Synopsis Conchylium*," a work which re-

fleets honour on his country, and as a naturalist places him in the highest class. Near the old church is the manor-house, now a boarding-school. A chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Paul, has been erected for the accommodation of this part of the parish.

LAMBETH, or *Lamehithe*, adjoining London on the S.W. and within the bills of mortality, contains 9294 houses, and 57,638 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Brixton Causeway, Kennington, Stockwell and Vauxhall, and Lambeth Palace, which is extra-parochial. The parish is divided into four liberties, and those subdivided into eight precincts, viz. the Bishop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, the Marsh, the Wall, Stockwell, and the Dean's. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the edifice was rebuilt between the years 1374 and 1377. The north and south aisles were built about 1505, and the western end by Archbishop Warham in 1519.

The eastern end of the north aisle was built in 1522 by the Duke of Norfolk, and is called the Howard chapel. In one of the windows of the church is a small figure of a pedlar and his dog, the representation of a benefactor to the parish, according to tradition: part of the land is still called *Pedlar's Acre*. There are monuments of the following Archbishops of Canterbury: Archbishop Bancroft, ob. 1610; Archbishop Parker, ob. 1575; Archbishop Tenison, ob. 1689; Archbishop Hutton, ob. 1758; Archbishop Secker, ob. 1768; Archbishop Cornwallis, ob. 1783; and Archbishop Moore, ob. 1805. In the churchyard is the tomb of the Tradescants, father and son, the first persons who formed a collection of natural history: in their garden at South Lambeth was an arrangement of trees, plants and flowers. This monument was erected in 1662, but was restored at the expense of the parish in 1773.

The manor of Lambeth became, as early as 1197, the property of the see of Canterbury, by exchange between Glanville Bishop of Rochester, and Archbishop Hubert Walter, who, as well as his successor Cardinal Langton, lived at the manor-house. Archbishop Boniface, in the year 1262, obtained a bull for disposing of part of the offerings at Becket's shrine to rebuild the house at Lambeth; Archbishop Reynolds considerably repaired it in 1321; Archbishop Chicheley built the Lollard's Tower in 1435; after the civil wars Cardinal Archbishop Morton restored the palace and built the present magnificent gate-house about the year 1490; Archbishop Cranmer built the great parlour in 1553; Archbishop Laud restored the chapel, and repaired the windows containing the history of the Old and New Testament, which had been put up by Archbishop Morton. The great hall was rebuilt by Archbishop Juxon in the reign of Charles II., on the ancient model: here the Archbishop with his particular friends sat at the high table, the steward and retainers sat at the table on the right hand, the almoner and chaplains and other clergy at the table on the left. The open worked timber roof of this hall is framed in the manner of that at Westminster, with a lantern in the centre. The hall, remarkable for its grandeur and beautiful proportion, is in dimension ninety-three feet by thirty-eight: this room remains, and has been converted into the archiepiscopal library; but the principal part of the palace was rebuilt in 1830 by the present Archbishop of Canterbury the Right Honourable William Howley, D.D., from designs by, and under the superintendence of, *Edward Blore*, in the Tudor style of architecture, which in this building he has most admirably adapted to all the purposes of state as well as to the present more retired mode of living, and furnished with every convenient apartment that modern refinement can require. The edifice, with the gardens and pleasure ground attached, occupies about thirteen acres of land. In the palace are portraits of all the Archbishops from Warham to the present time; there is also a portrait of Archbishop Arundel, copied from an original at Penshurst in Kent.

A church, dedicated to St. John, was built in 1824 in Waterloo-road, from designs by *Bedford*; on the front is a hexastyle portico of the Doric order of architecture, over the pediment of which is the steeple, of considerable height, containing a peal of bells. In the centre aisle of the interior is a font of white marble, presented to the church by the Rev. Dr. Barrett, the first incumbent.

The manor of Kennington in the reign of Edward III. was made part of the duchy of Cornwall, to which it still continues annexed. Edward the Black Prince resided here, and also his son King Richard II. The royal palace stood near the spot now called Kennington Cross, and was the occasional residence of several monarchs

till the time of Henry VII. King Charles I., when Prince of Wales, is said to have lived in a house built on the site of part of the palace, but on his accession to the throne it was let out.

The new church of Kennington, built by the parliamentary commissioners, stands on the upper part of the Common near the Brixton-road, and on the actual spot which once served for the common place of execution for the county, distinguished by the martyrdom, in the last century, of several who here suffered an ignominious death for their devotion to the Stuart cause. The church, which is of the Doric order, is dedicated to St. Mark, and was erected in 1824 from designs by *D. Roper*. The churchyard is inclosed with palisades on a granite plinth, and set off by piers of the same material.

Stockwell is a hamlet of Lambeth parish. The manor anciently bore the name of *South Lambeth*, when it probably comprehended Stockwell, South Lambeth, and Vauxhall. A chapel was built here in 1767, towards which Archbishop Secker contributed. At South Lambeth also, which lies between Stockwell and Vauxhall, is a chapel built by the inhabitants.

Vauxhall is about a mile southward from Lambeth church, and here is a light and elegant cast iron bridge over the Thames, erected by subscription in the year 1814. At Vauxhall are also the most celebrated public gardens in Europe, the earliest record of which is probably in No. 383 of the Spectator, dated 20th May, 1712, where they are mentioned as a place of great resort. About 1730, Mr. Jonathan Tyers gave a *ridotto al fresco* on successive evenings, which increased their popularity, which has since that time been maintained by *galas*. *Hayman* and *Hogarth* were both employed in painting the pavilions.

At Brixton a new church, dedicated to St. Matthew, has been erected by the parliamentary commissioners; and Norwood church, dedicated to St. Luke, built in 1825 by *Bedford*, is also in this parish.

NEWINGTON, or *Neweton*, adjoining Southwark on the west, contains 5819 houses, and 33,047 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Walworth. Mr. Lysons is of opinion that the church of this parish stood originally at Walworth, and that on its removal to the present site the buildings which were erected around it acquired the name of *The New Town*, called more recently Newington Butts, from the butts placed there for archers to shoot at. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. The edifice was rebuilt in 1793. The parsonage-house, built of wood, appears to be ancient; it is surrounded by a moat. Northward of the church are the Fishmongers' Alms-houses, comprising St. Peter's hospital, founded in 1618 by the Fishmongers' Company; and another founded in 1719 by James Hulbert, a statue of whom is placed in front of the house. In the parish are also Drapers' Alms-houses, founded by John Walters in 1651. Westward of the church is the Philanthropic Institution, founded in 1788, for the reform of the criminal poor, comprising workshops for various trades, and a chapel. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, built by the parliamentary commissioners in 1824, from designs by *Bedford*, stands upon ground given to the parish by the corporation of the Trinity House, who are owners of considerable property in the vicinity: it is situated in a small square on the south side of Suffolk-street East, nearly on the verge of the parish. In front is a hexastyle portico of the Corinthian order, and the building is surmounted by a tower, containing a peal of eight powerful bells. The hamlet of Walworth extends from Newington Butts to Camberwell, and gives name to the only manor in the parish.

ROTHERHITHE, or *Redriff*, on the banks of the Thames, 2 miles S.E. from London, contains 2098 houses, and 12,523 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of Clare Hall, Cambridge. In the vestry room of this church is a portrait of the royal martyr King Charles I. in his robes, kneeling at an altar and holding a crown of thorns. In the churchyard was buried Prince Le Boo, who died in 1784, æt. 20. In 1805, an Act of Parliament was obtained for making a tunnel under the Thames hence to Limehouse, but after being considerably advanced towards completion by *Mr. Brunel*, was suspended in 1828 for want of means to carry it on, and is not likely to be resumed; a brick wall is now erected at the extremity of the excavation. In the eastern part of this parish are the Greenland Docks, where the vessels employed in that trade are secured during the winter season, and their cargoes warehoused and prepared for sale. The

greater dock is supposed to have been the mouth of the famous canal cut by Canute in order to avoid the impediment of London Bridge, and to lay siege to the capital by bringing his fleet to the western side.

SOUTHWARK, the most populous borough of this county, is within the jurisdiction of the City of London, from which it is only separated by the river Thames. It comprises Bridge Ward-without, and contains 12,477 houses, and 85,905 inhabitants, including the parishes of Christ-church, St. George, St. John, St. Olave, St. Saviour, and St. Thomas, and extends from London Bridge to Newington in the south, almost to Lambeth in the south-west, and to Rotherhithe in the east. The principal streets are St. Margaret's Hill, High-street, Blackman-street, Long-lane, Kent-street, Tooley-or St. Olave's-street, and Union-street. Bridge Ward-without is only nominal, the alderman not being elected, nor have the inhabitants any representative in the Court of Common Council: the senior alderman of London is generally appointed to this ward as a relief from the fatigue of business. A steward and bailiff are appointed by the Lord Mayor and Common Council: the former holds a court of record at St. Margaret's Hill. Besides that part of the Borough which is subject to the City of London, called the Borough Liberty, is another division called the Liberty of the Clink, subject to the Bishop of Winchester, who also appoints a steward and bailiff, under whom this district is governed. The Surrey magistrates also have considerable influence here as justices of the peace for the county. At a small distance from the foot of London Bridge on the north side of Tooley-street is St. Olave's church, a rectory, value 68*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it was rebuilt in 1739. Near the church is the bridge-house, containing stores of timber, &c., for the repair of London Bridge, which is under the management of bridge-masters. Adjoining the Bridge-House yard formerly stood a residence of the Abbot of St. Augustine's at Canterbury, which became the property of Sir Anthony St. Leger, the site of which is now Sellinger's wharf. On the eastern side of Bridge Yard was the mansion of the Abbot of Battle, the name of which is preserved in Battle-bridge, and the gardens in that of the Maze. The prior of Lewes also had a mansion in Tooley-street.

St. John's Horsleydown was formerly part of the parish of St. Olave. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown: it was built in 1732.

At the foot of New London Bridge is the church of St. Saviour, commonly called St. Mary Overie, having been built on the site of a Priory dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and founded by the owner of a ferry over the river at this point. This edifice, one of the largest parish churches in the kingdom, is now seen to great advantage, the large space cleared for the approaches to the new bridge having thrown the church completely open to view. Previously to the opening being made, a considerable portion of the church, including the east end of the choir, was restored in a singularly tasteful manner by *George Gwilt*, an architect of distinguished celebrity. In this church are monuments of the poet Gower, Launcelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, ob. 1626, and many others. In the central tower, which is square and well proportioned, is a fine peal of bells. Adjoining the church is Montague Close, the site of the mansion of Lord Montague; near which was that of Lord Montague, who discovered the gunpowder plot in the reign of James I. At the west end of St. Saviour's church was formerly the palace of the Bishops of Winchester, adjoining which on the south was that of the Bishop of Rochester. The stews in this vicinity were suppressed by proclamation in the reign of Henry VIII., but the prison of the Clink is still in existence. More westward of the church is Stoney-street, a supposed continuation of Watling-street, a Roman road: near the middle of High-street, on the eastern side, is St. Thomas's Hospital, an institution of very early origin, under the government of the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of London, by charter from King Edw. VI., in 1552.

The hospital consists of three quadrangles. In the centre of the second court from the street is a bronze statue of King Edward VI. by *Scheemaker*, erected at the expense of Charles Joyce, Esq. in 1737. In the centre of the third court is a stone statue of Sir Robert Clayton in his robes as Lord Mayor, erected by the governors in his lifetime, 1701. The mode of admitting patients is the same as at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, for which purpose a committee of governors sit every Thursday.

The parish church of St. Thomas was originally erected for the

use of the hospital, and afterwards made parochial. The living is an impropriation, in the gift of the governors, who choose one out of two persons elected by the parishioners.

Behind St. Thomas's Hospital is another founded by Thomas Guy in 1721; in the centre of the quadrangle is a statue of the founder, by *Scheemaker*. On St. Margaret's Hill is the Town Hall, where the election for members of Parliament is held, a privilege conferred in the reign of Edward I.; the right of election is vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot: the present members are Charles Calvert, Esq., and William Brougham, Esq.

On the east side of this street are the Marshalsea prison and Palace Court; more southward is St. George's church, rebuilt in 1736: the living is a rectory, value 18*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Bishop Bonner was buried in the cemetery under the east window of the church; he died in the Marshalsea prison. Opposite to this church was the residence of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk in the reign of Henry VIII.: after whose death the king established a royal Mint here; the name of which is still preserved in Mint-street. In Union-street is Union Hall, one of the Police-offices; and in a road leading to Westminster Bridge is the King's Bench prison, nearly opposite to which, in Horsemonger-lane, is the county prison. In that part of St. George's Fields where the roads from the several bridges meet, is an obelisk, inscribed with the exact distances. The road hence to Blackfriars Bridge is spacious; on the west side of it is the parish of Christ-church, which consists principally of the manor of Paris Garden, where formerly stood the Globe Theatre and the Bear Garden. The present church was built in 1737, and is a rectory, in the patronage of the representatives of the founder, Mr. John Marshal, who endowed it in 1627. The Magdalen Hospital was built in 1769, and is supported by voluntary contributions. The Asylum for Female Orphans was founded in 1759, agreeably to a proposal of John Fielding, Esq., one of the Justices for the liberty of Westminster.

STREATHAM, 7 miles S. from London, contains 535 houses, and 3616 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford, who also bears the title of Lord Howland of Streatham: the church being upon high ground, the spire forms a conspicuous object for several miles round. In the church are monuments of Henry Thrale, Esq., and Mrs. Salusbury, mother of Mrs. Piozzi, with inscriptions by Dr. Johnson; and of James Price, M.D., who died in 1783.

The village was once celebrated for its mineral wells, and concerts were occasionally held here on account of the resort of company: these have ceased more than a century, but the water is still esteemed for its cathartic quality. Between Streatham and Tooting is the villa which belonged to Mr. Thrale, and where Dr. Johnson frequently resided as an inmate. Streatham Park is the seat of T. Harrison, Esq.; Mount Nod of Edmund Fry, Esq.; and Norbury Farm of R. Sanderson, Esq.

WESTERN DIVISION.

BARNES, on the banks of the Thames, 6 miles S.W. from London, contains 208 houses, and 1240 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral: it is one of the most ancient structures in the vicinity of the metropolis, but the tower at the west end is of modern erection. Between two of the buttresses on the south side is a tablet to Edward Rose, citizen of London, who died in 1653, with rose-trees planted and kept up pursuant to his will. Barn Elms, the manor-house, was the residence of Tonson the bookseller, secretary to the celebrated Kit Cat Club, who built a gallery for the reception of the portraits of the members of the club, painted by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*. Barn Elms is now the seat of H. H. Hoare, Esq. This village has already derived considerable improvement from the erection of Hammersmith Suspension Bridge, and the new roads of communication with the western parts of London.

BATTERSEA, on the banks of the Thames, 3 miles S.W. from London, contains 801 houses, and 4764 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*: it was rebuilt in 1777, when the east window of painted glass was carefully replaced: it contains portraits of King Henry VII., his grandmother Margaret Beauchamp, and Queen Elizabeth; with arms and

quarterings of the St. John family, the royal arms, &c. &c. In the church is a beautiful monument of Henry Viscount Bolingbroke and his second wife the niece of Madame de Maintenon. Thomas Astle the Antiquary, who died in 1802; and Arthur Collins, the author of the English Peerage, who died in 1760, are also buried here. Bolingbroke House, the ancient seat of the St. Johns, was pulled down in 1778, and the site was occupied by a horizontal air-mill. York House, near the river, is supposed to have been built by Laurence Booth Archbishop of York, and annexed to the see as a residence.

This parish has long been noted for its garden grounds, in which asparagus and other vegetables are cultivated for the use of the metropolis. In Battersca fields, near Nine Elms, a chapel, dedicated to St. George, was erected in 1828, from designs by *Blore*, in the pointed style of the thirteenth century. The hamlet of Penge, on the borders of Kent, near Sydenham, is in this parish.

MERTON, 9 miles S.W. from London, contains 186 houses, and 1177 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy: against the north wall of the church hangs a large but much damaged picture of Christ bearing the Cross, by *Luca Jordano*. Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. ob. 1777, is buried in the chancel.

An abbey of Canons Regular, of the Order of St. Austin, was founded here in 1117, by Gilbert Norman, sheriff of this county, at whose request King Henry I. bestowed the tower upon the monks in 1121. The revenues were 1039*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* per annum; and the site was granted in 1558 towards the endowment of a recently erected monastery at Sheen. At a Parliament held in 1236 in this abbey, the "Provisions of Merton," the most ancient body of laws excepting Magna Charta, were enacted; and here the barons gave that celebrated answer to the clergy, "*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari.*" In the civil war in the reign of Charles I. the abbey was used as a garrison. Little now remains of the edifice except the walls which surrounded the demesne, and include an area of nearly sixty acres. The site of the house was converted in 1724 into a manufactory for printing calicoes; and another of the same nature was established in 1752.

The bridge over the Wandle was built in 1633; the arch is turned with tiles. Merton Place was the favourite residence of Lord Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar; and Merton gives the title of Viscount to his heirs.

MORTLAKE, on the banks of the Thames, 9 miles S.W. from London, contains 403 houses, and 2484 inhabitants, including the hamlet of East Sheen. Part of Richmond Park is also within this parish; and a Lodge upon the hill, designed by the Earl of Pembroke, was finished for the Princess Amelia when Ranger of Richmond Park. The church of Mortlake, which is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, was founded in 1348, but the present structure was erected in 1543; the font was the gift of Bouchier Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry VI. The manor-house, formerly a residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, was alienated to King Henry VIII. by Archbishop Cranmer, and was soon after pulled down. Four alms-houses were founded by John Juxon in 1628, and a school was endowed here by Lady Capel in 1719. A manufactory of tapestry was established here in 1619 by Sir Francis Crane, which obtained some celebrity, and is often alluded to by the old dramatists; but it was ruined by the civil war. The parish was latterly remarkable for the quantity of asparagus and lavender cultivated here.

PUTNEY, on the banks of the Thames, 5 miles S.W. from London, contains 539 houses, and 3394 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester: it is an ancient and interesting structure, but its chief ornament is Bishop West's chapel, attached to the south side. Nicholas West Bishop of Ely, and Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex, were contemporaries; and the coincidence which marked their lives is remarkable. They were both natives of this village, and both of humble origin, the father of one being a baker, and of the other a blacksmith; both attained high civil and ecclesiastical dignities, were favourites of the same capricious monarch, and the victims of his displeasure. Cromwell Earl of Essex was beheaded; and it is always said that grief for the loss of his sovereign's favour aggravated the disease which terminated the life of Bishop West. A series of illustrations of this beautiful chapel was published in 1825 by *J. G. Jackson*, architect; the ceiling, form and profile of the mullions, ribs, and capitals bear a close resemblance to the entrance of Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster, which was erected about

the same period: it is a perfect architectural bijou, and the veneration in which it is held will no doubt insure its preservation. In the churchyard were buried John Toland, the founder of modern Deism, ob. 1722; and Robert Wood, the scientific traveller and classical writer, ob. 1771. The wooden bridge over the Thames to Fulham was erected in 1729 by subscription. The verge of Putney Heath commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect over the river and the whole county of Middlesex; on it, as well as on the banks of the river, are numerous elegant villas. Roehampton, a hamlet of Putney, is situated at the western extremity of the heath. Roehampton Grove, on the site of the ancient royal park of Putney, was granted by King Charles I. to Sir Richard Weston, afterwards Earl of Portland, on whose death the house and park became the property of Christian Countess of Devonshire, a lady of considerable celebrity, and a very singular character, who died in 1674. Roehampton House is now the seat of Viscount Clifden; it was erected from designs by *James Wyatt*, and the north front commands a beautiful and striking view over the Thames. On the south front are a lawn and flower-garden, with a conservatory upon the west. Amongst the pictures which ornament the principal apartments is the portrait of the Fair Quaker, the favourite of King George III., by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. The seat of the Earl of Bessborough, southward of the above, was erected from designs by *Sir William Chambers*: it contains some valuable antiques, and a small collection of pictures by French and Italian masters. In this hamlet is a chapel built in 1777, when the old chapel in Roehampton Grove House was pulled down; the altar piece is *The Last Supper*, said to be by *Zuccherò*. Putney House is the seat of the Hon. H. Legge; Lime Grove, of Edward Fletcher, Esq.; and Putney Hill of W. Leader, Esq.

TOOTING, 7 miles S.W. from London, contains 241 houses, and 1863 inhabitants. It is situated in the road to Epsom, and is divided into Upper and Lower Tooting, as it was formerly into the two manors of Tooting Bec and Tooting Graveney. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and is situated at Lower Tooting. At Tooting Bec, which is a hamlet of Streatham was formerly an alien priory belonging to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, which was granted to Eton College by Henry VI.

WANDSWORTH, or *Wandlesworth*, on the banks of the Thames, 5 miles S.W. from London, contains 984 houses, and 6702 inhabitants. It is situated at the confluence of the river Wandle with the Thames, whence it derives many advantages in consequence of the establishment of manufactures which require the use of water, as iron, white lead, and oil-mills, distilleries, printing grounds both for calico and woollen stuffs, and very extensive dye-houses. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; the edifice was built in 1780, but the square tower at the west end is of the date of 1630. In the church are the tomb of a knight who died in 1420, and a beautiful monument of Henry Smith, Esq., a great benefactor to this county. At the extremities of the village are two hills, called from their position East and West Hill. From East Hill is a fine view of the Thames between Battersea and Putney, the two churches of Fulham and Putney rising above the trees, with the picturesque bridge; a distant view of Harrow on the Hill, Hampstead, and Highgate complete the landscape. West Hill, in which is a seat of the Marquess of Stafford, K.G., is not less pleasantly situated; it commands a view of the Thames towards London, as well as of the diversified face of the country towards Merton, Dulwich, and Shooter's Hill. On St. Ann's Hill, at the south-eastern extremity of Wandsworth, a new church was erected in 1824; it is dedicated to St. Anne, and was built from designs by *Smirke*. The portico of the Ionic order, copied from the temple at Ilyssus, is all that bears the mark of talent in this edifice. Garrat Lane was the scene of a mock election for a mayor of Garrat, long kept up by a subscription of the neighbouring publicans.

WIMBLEDON, 8 miles S.W. from London, contains 318 houses, and 2195 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 35*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester: it was rebuilt, the chancel excepted, in 1788. In the chancel windows are some remains of ancient painted glass, amongst which are figures of St. John the Baptist, St. Christopher, and a knight completely armed. In the church are monuments to Sir Edward Cecil, grandson to Lord Treasurer Burghley, and Sir Richard Wynne, gentleman of the privy chamber to King Charles I. In the churchyard is buried John Hopkins, commonly called *Vulture*

Hopkins, who died in 1732. The manor, which included that of Mortlake, belonged formerly to the see of Canterbury, and afterwards became the property of Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex, Queen Catherine Parr, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Thomas Cecil, afterwards Earl of Exeter, Queen Henrietta Maria, and Sarah Duchess of Marlborough; the last pulled down the mansion built here in 1588 by Sir Thomas Cecil, and rebuilt it after a design of the *Earl of Pembroke*. It descended to Earl Spencer, who formed here one of the finest parks in England, containing 1200 acres, and a sheet of water of fifty acres. The eminences present many delightful points of view, including Harrow, the Metropolis, Norwood, and Epsom Downs. The house at Wimbledon Park was burnt down in 1785, but has been partly rebuilt for occasional residence. On the south-western side of the common is an ancient encampment. Wimbledon House is the seat of Sir W. Rush.

3. Copthorne Hundred

Is bounded on the north-west by Elmbridge hundred; on the east by Croydon hundred; on the south by Reigate and Wotton hundreds; and on the west by Effingham hundred.

FIRST DIVISION.

BANSTEAD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Ewell, contains 165 houses, and 940 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.* Banstead Downs, the beautiful undulating surface of which is celebrated for the fineness of the turf, covered with short grass, intermixed with thyme and other fragrant herbs, feed immense flocks of sheep, in great demand for the superior delicacy of the flesh. The prospect on every side is extensive and pleasant. Banstead House is the seat of Miss Motteux.

EPSOM, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. from Guildford, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, contains 430 houses, and 2890 inhabitants. The petty sessions are held here, and a fair on August 6. The church, dedicated to Saint Martin, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.* Sir William Parsons was created baronet April 9th, 1661. Epsom Wells were discovered about 1630, and were formerly much frequented for their medicinal qualities; the properties of these springs were nearly similar to those at Cheltenham. Nork House is the seat of Lord Arden, Lord Lieutenant of the County; Durdans, of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.; Horton Park, of John Trotter, Esq.; Horton Lodge, of — Browning, Esq.; Woodcote Park, of James Tessier, Esq.; Hookfield Grove, of E. Knight, Esq.; and Headley Hill, of Captain Bolton.

EWELL, 17 miles N.E. from Guildford, containing 290 houses, and 1550 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated, and remarkable for its springs. The market is held on Thursday, and the fairs on 12th May and 29th October, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*: in it are some curious monuments of considerable antiquity. Sir Richard Glynn of Ewell, Lord Mayor of London, was created a baronet September 25th, 1759. The seat of Lady Glynn is near the church. Ewell Grove is the seat of — Read, Esq.; and Ewell Court, of Mrs. Barrett.

WALTON ON THE HILL, 5 miles S. from Ewell, contains 42 houses, and 314 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.* Here is said to have been a Roman station.

SECOND DIVISION.

ASHSTEAD, 2 miles S.W. from Epsom, contains 94 houses, and 579 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester; it is situated within Ashstead park. In the chancel are several monuments of the Howard family. Ashstead Park, the seat of Colonel the Honourable Fulke Greville Howard, consists of about one hundred and forty acres, finely diversified and adorned with well grown timber, the whole surrounded by a brick wall. This was the seat and property of Sir Robert Howard, a younger son of Thomas first Earl of Berkshire, a very accomplished gentleman, Chancellor of the Exchequer to King Charles II., who was frequently entertained here; and there is still preserved in the farm-house the identical table at which the monarch dined. Richard the son of Sir Walter

Bagot, who upon his marriage changed his name to Howard, rebuilt the mansion, which is now an elegant and commodious structure: it is nearly quadrangular, surrounded by a bold cornice; the entrance, in the centre of the principal front, is by a small Doric portico. The stables adjoining are very handsome. The beautiful situation of Ashstead Park, between Epsom and Leatherhead, claimed the particular attention of Toland, who in his description of Epsom Wells, originally published in 1711, designated it "The sweetest spot of ground in our British world."

CHESSINGTON, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.W. from Epsom, contains 28 houses, and 150 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

CUDDINGTON, one mile N.E. from Ewell, contains 19 houses, and 117 inhabitants. The church is in ruins. The palace of Nonsuch was begun here by King Henry VIII.; Henry Earl of Arundel bought it of Queen Mary and completed it. Queen Elizabeth resided at this Palace, and it was afterwards settled on Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I., and then on Henrietta Maria Queen of Charles I. Pepys in his memoirs gives the following account of Nonsuch: "A fine place it hath heretofore been, all the house on the outside being filled with figures of stories, and good paintings of Rubens' or Holbens' doing. And most of the house is covered, I mean the post and quarters in the walls, with lead and gilded." Charles II. gave it to Barbara Villiers Lady Castlemain, who in 1670 was created Baroness Nonsuch, Countess of Southampton, and Duchess of Cleveland: this lady pulled it down and sold the materials, with which the Earl of Berkshire afterwards built Durdans. The park contained 671 acres. Nonsuch park is the seat of Samuel Farmer, Esq.

FETCHAM, or *Fecham*, one mile W. from Leatherhead, contains 61 houses, and 377 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 21*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* Fetcham Park is the seat of — Hankey, Esq.

HEADLEY, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles S.E. from Leatherhead, contains 43 houses, and 184 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

LEATHERHEAD, 12 miles E. from Guildford, containing 256 houses, and 1478 inhabitants, is very pleasantly situated on a rising bank by the side of the river Mole, over which there is a bridge. The valley in which it stands is surrounded by beautifully wooded hills, and the scenery is of the most pleasing description. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. In the east window is some ancient painted glass brought from Hereford Cathedral, consisting of the arms of John Duke of Bedford, son of Henry IV., his badge of the white swan, old heads, &c.; besides which are the arms of Merton College Oxford, and the Bishopric of Rochester. This church was lately repaired at a small expense, under the tasteful direction of the Rev. James Dallaway, whose house, from the peculiar beauty of its situation and the improvements of the proprietor, is the most delightful in the neighbourhood. There is an annual fair on October 10. Randalls is the seat of Nath. Bland, Esq.; Elm Bank, of Captain Clarke; Vale Lodge, of T. Dickens, Esq.; Thorncroft, of — Stirling, Esq.; and Givens Grove, of H. Bolton, Esq.

MICKLEHAM, 2 miles S. from Leatherhead, contains 81 houses, and 505 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 13*l.*; the edifice was restored by Robinson about the year 1825. Southward of the village is Burford bridge. Few places are to be compared with Norbury Park for healthiness of situation, variety of landscape, and cheerfulness of prospect; it is the seat of Henry P. Sperling, Esq., and forms one of the finest objects included in the view from the summit of Box Hill. Here are some magnificent beech- and yew-trees. The entrance lodge, intended to be in the ancient castellated style, was recently erected from a design by Robinson. Juniper Hill was the seat of Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart.; Juniper Hall, of Thomas Broadwood, Esq.; and Fridley, of — Sharp, Esq.

NEWDIGATE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from Dorking, containing 48 houses, and 372 inhabitants, is locally situated in Reigate hundred, in which part of the parish is comprised. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Here is a mineral spring similar to that of Epsom.

4. Effingham Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Elmbridge hundred; on the east by Copthorne hundred; on the south by Wotton hundred; and on the west by Woking hundred.

GREAT BOOKHAM, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.W. from Leatherhead, contains 124 houses, and 732 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* In Slyfield chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, is a brass plate, on which is a poetical epitaph to the memory of Edmund Slyfield, sheriff of Surrey in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Eastwick Park, northward of the village, is the seat of L. Bazelguette, Esq.; Slyfield House, of Lieutenant-General Wallis; and Hill House, of Sir James Langham, Bart.

Polcsden, the seat of Joseph Bonsor, Esq., is pleasantly situated in one of the most picturesque parts of the county of Surrey, having that much admired spot Box Hill in full view from the house and lawn to the east, and the beautiful wood on Rammore Common to the south. The estate contains about four hundred and thirty acres, admirably disposed so as to gain every advantage of distant view and home scenery. The grounds are remarkable for a fine terrace walk, forty feet wide and thirteen hundred feet in length which commands, a most extensive and beautiful prospect, and is shaded from the north by a grove of stately beech-trees. Polesden was the property of the late Right Honourable Richard Brinsley Sheridan, at the time of his marriage with Miss Ogle, daughter of the Dean of Winchester. The present mansion was entirely built by Mr. Bonsor.

LITTLE BOOKHAM, 3 miles S.W. from Leatherhead, contains 22 houses, and 153 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

EFFINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.W. from Leatherhead, contains 64 houses, and 499 inhabitants. It has a fair on St. Lawrence's day. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Effingham House is the seat of Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, Bart.

5. Elmbridge Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the river Thames and the county of Middlesex; on the east by Kingston hundred; on the south by Copthorne hundred; and on the west by Chertsey and Woking hundreds. It is separated into two divisions.

FIRST DIVISION.

EAST MOULSEY, or *Molesey*, at the confluence of the river Mole or *Moule*, with the Thames, 2 miles W. from Kingston, and 12 miles S.W. from London, contains 97 houses, and 526 inhabitants. It has a bridge over the river to Hampton Court, and is a curacy. Moulsey Hurst, a beautiful level on the banks of the river, is now nearly inclosed. Ember Court is the seat of R. Taylor, Esq.

WEST MOULSEY, a mile westward from the above, contains 71 houses, and 430 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Abbs Court is situated in this parish.

WALTON UPON THAMES, 3 miles N.W. from Esher, and 4 miles S.W. from Hampton in Middlesex, contains 330 houses, and 1891 inhabitants, including Hersham and Burwood. The bridge over the Thames here was erected in 1787. It has a fair on the Wednesday in Easter week for horses, cattle, and sheep. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In the chancel is a monument of John Selwyn, Keeper of Oatlands Park in the reign of Elizabeth, who performed a singular feat of activity; the brass plate represents him seated on the back of a stag, while he is cutting the throat of the animal. There is also a monument of William Lilly the astrologer, who resided at Hersham in this parish; and one to the memory of Richard Viscount Shannon, who died in 1740, by *Roubiliac*; one to Jerome Weston Earl of Portland, ob. 1662; and to Henry Skrine,

ob. 1803. At Coway Stakes have been found several stakes, about sixteen feet long, shod with iron, the wood very black, and hard enough to turn an axe, supposed to be the remains of those mentioned by early writers as having been placed in the river by Cass-wilan to prevent the passage of the Romans under Cæsar, fifty-one years before Christ.

Ashley Park, the seat of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., contains one hundred and thirty-six acres, surrounded by a wall, excepting on the side adjoining Oatlands. The pleasure-grounds are ornamented by some fir-trees of remarkable height and size. The house is ancient, and is stated to have been built by Cardinal Wolsey. From Richard Boyle Earl of Shannon it descended to his daughter and heirress the Countess of Middlesex, Mistress of the Robes to Augusta Princess of Wales. Oatlands, the seat of Lord Francis Leveson Gower, was the residence of the late Duke of York, brother of His Majesty: it was destroyed by fire in 1793, when the Duke was in Flanders; and the Duchess with difficulty escaped. The present mansion was erected by *Holland*: it stands on a noble terrace near the middle of the park, and the prospects from it are both extensive and beautiful. Below the terrace is a serpentine piece of water, which appears crossed by Walton Bridge in the distance; and in an adjoining shrubbery is a grotto, containing two rooms and a bath. On St. George's Hill, southward of the park, is an ancient encampment, with a trench extending to Oatlands. Walton House is the seat of Earl Tankerville; Burhill, of Colonel Tynte; and Burwood Park, near Hersham, of Sir John Frederick, Bart.

WEYBRIDGE, on the banks of the river Wey, near its junction with the Thames, 4 miles W. from Esher, contains 177 houses, and 897 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SECOND DIVISION.

COBHAM, on the river Mole, 10 miles N.E. from Guildford, and 20 miles S.W. from London, contains 253 houses, and 1340 inhabitants. There are two bridges here over the river, which abounds with excellent fish, and has on its banks both copper and iron-works. The town was once noted for its medicinal springs. The annual fairs are 17th March, and 11th Dec. for horses and sheep. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* At Church Cobham is Brook's Place, the seat of Admiral Sir Graham Moore; Cobham Park, the seat of H. Coombe, Esq.; Cobham Court, the seat of D. Wetherall, Esq.; and Cobham Place, the seat of Sir William Abdy, Bart. Near Cobham-street, about a mile from the church, is Pains Hill, the seat of the Dowager Countess of Carhampton. The pleasure-grounds of this seat are of comparatively modern creation, having been originally formed by the Hon. Charles Hamilton, son of the Earl of Abercorn, about 1750. As one of the earliest instances of cultivation being applied to the formation of landscape scenery, it is a remarkable spot: all the original features which contributed to its celebrity are still preserved. Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq., who purchased the estate of Mr. Hamilton, made several judicious alterations, and entirely erected the present mansion about 1776, which stands on the brow of a hill near the river Mole. Pains Hill is little benefited by external circumstances, but the scenes within itself are exceedingly beautiful; the disposition of the gardens affording frequent opportunities of viewing the several parts in a variety of advantageous situations. From an open building seated on the edge of a high steep, which rises immediately above a fine expanse of water, is a very beautiful landscape; the lake is never wholly seen, and by its form, as well as the disposition of the islands upon it, always seems much larger than it is. On the left luxuriant plantations confine the view, but on the right is a fine open scene within the grounds, and in front beyond the water is a hanging wood presenting every variety of foliage: issuing from the lake is a river of considerable width, which flows under a bridge of five arches towards the wood. An easy winding descent leads to a broad walk on the banks of the lake, and skirted by a wood bordered with shrubs and flowers, whence is a transition to a large tract of uneven surface covered with larches and firs mixed with birch; this is the hanging wood before described as so fine an object. Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander, in company with Charles Von Linnæus, son of the eminent botanist, visited this seat about 1781, when Linnæus asserted that a greater variety of the fir was to be found on this spot than in any other part of the world which he had ever seen. On the top of the hill

the sides of which are covered with the wood, is a tower, whence is an extensive prospect. In another part of the grounds, amidst a scene rich with flowering shrubs and groups of majestic trees, is a building called the Temple of Bacchus, of the Doric order, which formerly contained an antique colossal statue of superior merit, afterwards removed to Fonthill.

ESHER, on the river Mole, 13 miles N.E. from Guildford, and 16 miles S.W. from London, contains 190 houses, and 1108 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 9*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*. Here is an annual fair, 4th Sept., for horses, &c. Esher Place was formerly one of the seats of the Bishop of Winchester: the house, built by William of Waynfleet, was improved and enlarged by Cardinal Wolsey, who removed from York House, now Whitehall, to this seat in the year 1529. Wolsey's Well, within the demesne, is all that remains of its former grandeur; the whole was rebuilt, excepting the towers in the centre, by the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, when the grounds were laid out by *Kent*. Esher Place is now the seat of J. Spicer, Esq.; Esher Lodge, of Mrs. Terry; and Barwell Court, of J. Sykes, Esq.; Claremont, purchased in 1816 for the residence of the lamented Princess Charlotte and her consort Prince Leopold, was erected from designs by *Brown*, an architect better known for his taste in landscape gardening: it is of the Corinthian order, and stands in a well chosen situation, each of its four fronts commanding very fine views. Claremont "has received from nature and art such liberal advantages as have brought it the nearest to perfection of any seat in this kingdom, and is certainly an instance where great expense has produced grandeur, convenience, firmness, delight and enjoyment." It received its name from a mount erected in the park by the Earl of Clare; and while in the possession of that nobleman was celebrated in a poem by Garth.

STOKE D'ABERNON, on the river Mole, 2 miles S.E. from Cobham, contains 48 houses, and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l*. 11*s*. 3*d*. Thomas Vincent, Esq. married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Lyfield, of Stoke, and became possessed of the manor in the reign of Elizabeth, which is called D'Abern on from its ancient lords. In the chancel of the church are buried Sir John D'Abern on and Sir William D'Abern on, with their figures and arms inlaid in brass on marble slabs. There is also a small marble monument to the memory of Sir John Norbury, whose effigy is represented kneeling. On the north side of the chancel is a monument of the above Thomas Vincent, Esq. and his lady; he died in 1613. Queen Elizabeth visited him at his seat here 25th Sept. 1601, at which time Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Sir Francis Vincent, his son, knighted by King James at Whitehall in 1603, was created baronet 26th July, 1620.

6. Farnham Hundred

Is bounded on the north, south and west by Hampshire; towards the east it is bounded on the north by Woking hundred; and on the east by Godalming hundred.

ELSTEAD, on the river Wey, 4½ miles S.E. from Farnham, contains 112 houses, and 608 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy.

FARNHAM, on the borders of Hampshire, 10 miles W. from Guildford and 38 from London, contains 571 houses, and 3132 inhabitants. The town is situated on the banks of the Wey, and is surrounded by hop plantations, for the culture and quality of which it is greatly famed. Its corn market was formerly considered one of the largest in the kingdom, four hundred loads of wheat having been sold here in one day; this is said to have been reduced in consequence of the Sussex and Hampshire farmers now sending their corn by sea to London. The market is held on Thursday, and there are annual fairs on Holy Thursday, 4th June, and 13th Nov., for horses and cattle. The town is under the government of twelve masters or burgesses, two of whom act as bailiffs under the appointment of the Bishop of Winchester, and hold a court every three weeks. The petty sessions are held here.

Farnham Castle, the seat of the Bishop of Winchester, stands on a very considerable eminence, on the north side of the town. This

edifice is said to have been built in 1129, by Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, and Bishop of Winchester, and was held of the King by the Bishop as part of the barony, by his service of five knights' fees. In the course of the barons' wars in the reign of Henry III. it was seized by Lewis the Dauphin and the barons opposed to the King, and was afterwards demolished by the King's party; but was speedily rebuilt in the usual style of the castellated mansions of that period, with a deep moat and donjon tower or keep. In the year 1642 Sir John Denham secured this castle for the King, and was appointed governor, but it was afterwards taken by Sir William Waller, the parliamentary general. The command of the castle was then given to George Wither, a name well known to the readers of old English poetry. In 1648 the committee at Derby House ordered it to be rendered incapable of defence; in consequence of this the castle was in a considerable degree demolished. After the Restoration this ancient castle reverted to the see of Winchester, and Bishop Morley expended a large sum in substantial repairs. The gate-house, of the time of Henry VII., is constructed of brick, and adds much effect to the edifice. The remains of the more ancient parts of the castle are considerable, and a foss surrounds the greatest part of the outworks, but is now dry and planted with oaks. A chantry was founded in the chapel of the castle by Bishop Edinton, in the reign of Edward III. The priests' house is supposed to be that now occupied by the master of the school. The Bishops of Winchester formerly appointed the offices of constable of the castle, keeper of the park, keeper of the north and south chase, and of Frensham ponds, with the swans therein. The Bishop is lord of the hundred of Farnham, and his courts are held at Lady House, on the north side of the castle. To this castle formerly belonged two parks, one called the Great Park, containing about 1000 acres, disparted after the Restoration: the Little Park is that which now adjoins the eastern side of the castle, containing about 300 acres, watered by the river Loddon, which rises in the neighbourhood, and joins the Wey below the town; across the park is an avenue of elms about three quarters of a mile in length, which adds to the stately appearance of the ancient castle. On an eminence in the park is a lodge and green-house: from this spot are several beautiful openings into the surrounding country, one in particular towards Crooksbury Hill, crowned with firs, and rising above the plantations of Moor Park.

Moor Park, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Wey, south-eastward of Farnham, is the seat of Robert Lang, Esq.

Bagshot, Runfold, Runwick, Culverlands, Tilford, Wrecklesham, and Bourn Tythings, are in the parish of Farnham. Sir Richard Rycroft, of Farnham, whose paternal name was Nelson, assumed that of Rycroft, in 1758, and was created baronet 10th Dec. 1783. Sir Richard Henry Charles Rycroft is the present baronet.

FRENSHAM, on the borders of Hampshire, 3½ miles S. from Farnham, contains 95 houses, and 554 inhabitants. It is an extensive parish, situated on the confines of the forests of Holt and Wilmer. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy: in the vestry hangs a large caldron, about which numerous traditions are extant, it is said to have been brought from Borough Hill, about a mile from the village, on which is a stone about six feet long: here the villagers were accustomed to knock and declare what they wanted, which appears once to have been a kettle and trevet; at the time appointed they found this identical caldron, but did not return it at the precise moment fixed; and although it was afterwards carried back, it would not be received, and all subsequent applications have been fruitless. Another tradition states that it was borrowed in a similar manner from a celebrated witch, who lived at Mother Ludlow's Hole, a cavern in the vicinity of Farnham, and forgotten to be returned. The antiquaries, whose curiosity has induced them to examine this famous caldron, have supposed that it was brought from Waverley Abbey, or that it is a remnant of ancient parochial hospitality used at weddings or church ales. Chart, Pitfold and Dockenfield are tithings of this parish; the last is locally situated in Hampshire.

SEAL, 3½ miles E. from Farnham, contains 68 houses, and 364 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Tongham. It is a curacy. Poyle estate was formerly held by the service of attending the King, when the court was at Guildford, as marshal of the household or usher of the chamber; or, as the words of the grant express, "marisehallus meretricium."

WAVERLEY, on the banks of the river Wey, 2 miles S.E. from Farnham, is extra-parochial; the village contains 9 houses, and 58 inhabitants. The abbey, which William Gifford Bishop of Winchester founded here in the year 1128, near his episcopal seat Farnham Castle, was the first house in the possession of the Cistercian order in England. Henry of Blois Bishop of Winchester confirmed the grants of his predecessor, and added to his donation; Bishop Toelive was also a benefactor to this monastery; and all the grants made to it were confirmed by King Richard I. The abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was endowed at the Dissolution with 196*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* per annum. The abbey, with all the estates belonging to it, was granted in 1536 to Sir William Fitz William. Waverley Abbey is now the seat of John Poulett Thomson, Esq.

7. Godalming Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Woking hundred; on the east by Blackheath hundred; on the south by the counties of Sussex and Hampshire; and on the west by Farnham. It is in two divisions.

FIRST DIVISION.

COMPTON, 3 miles N. from Godalming, and 3 miles S.W. from Guildford, contains 49 houses, and 423 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

GODALMING, on the river Wey, 4 miles S. from Guildford, contains 724 houses, and 4098 inhabitants, including the tithings of Binscombe, Catteshill, Eashing, Fernecombe, Hertmere, Leybourne, Shackleford, and Tewsley. The town is situated in a beautiful valley, where the river is divided into several streams, and was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth: it is governed by a warden, bailiff, and eight assistants. The market is held on Wednesday, and there are annual fairs on 13th February and 10th July. The manufactures are all kinds of worsted, blankets, &c.: the town is also noted for excellent carrots and liquorice, which are sent to the London markets. The peat dug in the neighbouring heaths is used for fuel. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 23*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Salisbury. In the chancel is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Owen Manning, vicar of the parish, and historian of this county, who died in 1801. Here is a charity-school; and on the common is a hospital founded and endowed for ten old men. In this town it was that Mary Toft, practised the imposition of being delivered of live rabbits in 1726, celebrated by Hogarth in his "Cunicularii."

The river Wey is navigable hence to its junction with the Thames at Weybridge. Godalming-bridge, originally private property, was opened for public use in 1783. Westbrook Place is the seat of S. Godbold, Esq.; and Northbrook Place, of W. Keen, Esq. Busbridge, the seat of Robert Monro, Esq., one mile southward of the town, was the estate of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq., solicitor to the Treasury, who died about 1770; after which it was purchased by Sir Robert Barker, Commander in Chief of the East India Company's forces in Bengal, and created baronet in 1781. In the pleasure-grounds is a fine piece of water, and a conservatory opening upon a bold terrace walk, at the end of which is a cavern or passage cut in a rock in a winding direction, more than one hundred and forty feet in length, and terminating in a circular apartment supported by a massive pier in the centre, also hewn out of the rock: the mansion and estate were purchased by the present proprietor in 1823. Upper Eashing is the seat of — Frankland, Esq.; and Mousell, of J. Stilwell, Esq.

HAMBLEDON, or *Hameldon*, 3 miles S. from Godalming, contains 61 houses, and 381 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Radnor.

PEPER HARROW, or *Pipard Harrow*, on the banks of the Wey, 2 miles W. from Godalming, contains 22 houses, and 130 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Viscount Middleton: in the chancel are memorials for several of the Broderick family. Peper Harrow Park is the seat of Viscount Middleton; the mansion formerly be-

longed to Denzil Lord Holles, and contains a collection of original portraits; amongst which are those of the Emperor Charles V., by *Titian*, and Sir Alan Broderick, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The mansion, rebuilt about 1766, is sheltered on the north and east sides by elevated grounds covered with luxuriant plantations.

PUTTENHAM, 4½ miles W. from Guildford, contains 72 houses, and 389 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Wanborough is a hamlet of this parish.

SECOND DIVISION.

CHIDDINGFOLD, 6 miles S. from Godalming, contains 174 houses, and 999 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Salisbury.

HASLEMERE, on the borders of Hampshire and Sussex, 13 miles S.W. from Guildford, contains 167 houses, and 887 inhabitants. The market is held on Tuesday, at which formerly a great deal of poultry was sold. The fairs are on 12th May, and 25th September, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. This town is governed by a bailiff and constable, returns two members to Parliament, a privilege granted by Queen Elizabeth. The right of election is vested in the freeholders within the borough and manor of Haslemere, exclusive of lands or tenements, which are, or have been, parcel of the waste-ground of the manor. The present members for the town are Sir John Beckett, Bart., and William Holmes, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a curacy. In the east window are several compartments of ancient painted glass, comprising the following subjects:—Adam and Eve in Paradise; the Entrance of Noah into the Ark; the Wise Men's Offering; the Ascension of Christ; the Four Evangelists; and the Conversion of Saul. In the church is a monument to John More Molyneux, Esq., M.P. for the town, who died in 1759, erected by the corporation as a mark of esteem for his memory: also a memorial of Sir Robert Austen, Bart. of Tenterden, ob. 1772. The town is in an elevated situation, but surrounded on all sides, excepting the east, by the loftier hills of Black Down, Marlow, and Hind Head. Eastward is an uninterrupted prospect over the whole Weald of Sussex. The springs on the east side of the town, after being increased by other brooks, join the river Arun, near Wisborough, in Sussex, while the springs on the west side of the town carry their tributary waters into the Thames. About a mile westward from the town are large paper manufactories.

THURSLEY, or *Thirsley*, 5 miles S.W. from Godalming, contains 95 houses, and 608 inhabitants: it is a curacy. In this parish are extensive tracts of heath. Hind Head is situated partly in it, and partly in that of Frensham. Between Thursley and Frensham are three remarkable conical-shaped hills, called the Devil's Three Jumps. The eastern hill is the largest both in height and circumference, and the centre hill the least and lowest. These hills consist of hard rock, barely covered with light black mould, which gives a scanty nourishment to moss and stunted heaths: their bases are nearly surrounded by a foss, which in some places appears to be artificial. In the fosses are springs, which assist in forming Abbot's pond, a large piece of water, formerly part of the possessions of the convent at Waverley. On the eastern hill a merry-making used to be held upon Whit Tuesday.

WITLEY, 3½ miles S.W. from Godalming, contains 169 houses, and 1264 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

8. Godley Hundred

Is bounded on the north-west by Berkshire; on the north-east by Buckinghamshire and Middlesex; on the east by Elmbridge hundred; and on the south and west by Woking hundred. It is in two divisions.

FIRST DIVISION.

BISLEY, 4½ miles S.E. from Bagshot, contains 49 houses, and 273 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

BYFLEET, on a branch of the Wey, 3 miles W. from Cobham, contains 81 houses, and 427 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The celebrated Stephen Duck, who from a thresher became a poet, died rector of this parish in 1756. Some of his Essays, (no longer in repute,) falling into the hands of a lady who attended on Queen Caroline, he was by her introduced to Her Majesty. In 1733 he was appointed one of the yeomen of the guard, from which situation, by a singular transition, he was admitted into orders, attained the living of Byfleet, and was made keeper of the Queen's library in Merlin's Cave, in Richmond Gardens, by extraordinary good fortune. Here for several years resided the Rev. Joseph Spence, author of "Polymetis;" he lived in an age when taste first appeared amongst us, and literature first began to diffuse itself among the nation. By his habits, a man of letters; by his skill, a classical and elegant critic; and by the sweetness of his manners and perpetual curiosity, Spence was well adapted to promote, as well as to record, the many conversations he has preserved for posterity in that much admired and very pleasing work, "Observations, Anecdotes, and Characters, of Books and Men." West Hall Lodge is the seat of J. Sparkes, Esq., and Byfleet Park, of — Langton, Esq.

CHOBHAM, on the Bourne, 5 miles E. from Bagshot, contains 306 houses, and 1719 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Chobham Place is the seat of S. Thornton, Esq.

FRIMLEY, 3½ miles S.W. from Bagshot, contains 247 houses, and 1284 inhabitants. It is a chapelry, in the parish of Ash. Frimley House is the seat of T. Knight, Esq.

HORSELL, or *Horeskill*, 4½ miles N.W. from Ripley, contains 90 houses, and 617 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

PYRFORD, or *Piriford*, 2 miles N.W. from Ripley, contains 45 houses, and 294 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Wisley.

SECOND DIVISION.

CHERTSEY, on the borders of Middlesex, 3½ miles S. from Staines, contains 805 houses, and 4279 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated on a branch of the Thames, about a quarter of a mile from its junction with that river. Chertsey-bridge, over the river Thames, in the road to Shepperton and Hampton, was built at the expense of the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, and finished in 1785, after a design by *Payn*: it consists of five principal, and two collateral arches. Here are manufactures of thread and malt. The market is held on Wednesday, and there are annual fairs the first Monday in Lent, 14th May, 6th August, and 25th September, for horses, cattle, and hops. The town is governed by a bailiff, appointed by letters-patent from the Exchequer, who enjoys the office for life: it has also, together with the hundred of Godley, or as it is sometimes called Chertsey hundred, the special privilege of exemption from the jurisdiction of the sheriff of the county. The petty sessions are held here. At a house in the town, called the Porch House, is the following inscription:—"The porch of this house, which projected ten feet into the highway, was taken down in the year 1786, for the safety and accommodation of the public. Here the last accents flowed from Cowley's tongue." At this residence Cowley died in 1667. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: it was rebuilt in 1808. About the year 666, Erkenwald, afterwards Bishop of London, began the foundation of a monastery here, which was finished and endowed chiefly by the munificence of Frithwald Earl of Surrey, under Wolphere King of the Mercians. This building was destroyed by the Danes, but was soon afterwards refounded for monks of the Benedictine order, by King Edgar and Bishop Ethelwold, in honour of St. Peter: it was a noble pile, with a revenue of 744*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and the precincts are said to have extended over four acres of ground. The unfortunate King Henry VI., who died in the tower in 1471, was buried in the abbey, but his body was afterwards removed to the south aisle of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by order of King Richard III. Upon the surrender of the abbey in 1537, the King granted it with all its lands to the Abbey of Bisham, in Berkshire; and after the Dissolution of that house, the site of Chertsey Abbey

was granted in 1553 to Sir William Fitz William. Very little, excepting the walls of the precinct, remains of this venerable building. The abbey house was built of the materials, by Sir Henry Carew, master of the buck-hounds to King Charles II. At Anningsley, in this parish, resided the eccentric Thomas Day, Esq., author of "Sandford and Merton," &c. Ham Haw Park is the seat of the Earl of Portmore; and Woburn Farm, of Admiral Stirling. About a mile westward from Chertsey is St. Anne's Hill, remarkable for its extensive prospect: upon the hill are the remains of St. Anne's Priory, which was subject to the abbey at Chertsey. On the southern side, near the verge of the hill, is the seat of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox; and on the declivity of the hill is Monk's Grove, the seat of Lord Montfort. Lyne Grove is situated on an adjacent hill, which commands a variety of picturesque views, and a great expanse of country.

EGHAM, on the banks of the Thames, 1½ mile W. from Staines, in Middlesex, contains 598 houses, and 3616 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*: it was rebuilt in 1818, the very ancient and curious structure, which formerly ornamented the town, having been previously demolished; it contained a monument of the father of the poet Denham, who also resided here. Enfield, Strode, and Hythe are tithings of this parish. A conference between King John and the Barons of En- of was appointed on 15th June 1215, at Runney Mead, on the banks gland the river Thames, in this parish. The two parties encamped apart, like open enemies; and after a debate of a few days, the King, with a facility somewhat suspicious, signed and sealed on the 19th of the same month the charter which was required of him. This famous deed, known by the name of Magna Charta, either granted or secured very important liberties and privileges to every order of men in the kingdom, to the clergy, to the barons, and to the people. On this celebrated field Egham races are now annually held. Englefield Green is two miles west from Egham: near it is Windsor Great Park, part of which is in this county. Near Virginia Water is Wentworth, the seat of Cullen Charles Smith, Esq.; and Portnall, the seat of the Rev. T. Biss. At Shrub's Hill, on the verge of the county, is Coworth House, the seat of S. Homfrey, Esq.; and Knowl Hill, about a mile eastward.

THORPE, 2 miles S. from Staines, contains 71 houses, and 509 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Thorpe House is the seat of the Rev. — Bennet.

9. Kingston Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the river Thames and the county of Middlesex; on the east by Brixton and Croydon hundreds; on the south by Elmbridge hundred; and on the west by Elmbridge hundred and Middlesex. It is separated into two divisions.

FIRST DIVISION.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, 12 miles S.W. from London, contains 843 houses, and 4908 inhabitants. This very ancient and considerable town is celebrated in history for having been the spot selected for the coronation of the following Anglo-Saxon kings:—Edward the Elder in the year 900; his son Athelstan in 925; Edmund in 940; Eldred in 946; Edwy in 955; Edward the Martyr in 975; Ethelred in 978; and Edgar in 959. In St. Mary's chapel were formerly to be seen the portraits of several kings crowned here; and also of King John, who granted the town their first charter: it is governed by two bailiffs, a high steward, recorder, and town-clerk. The petty sessions and the assizes in the Lent circuit are held here. The town-hall stands in the market-place. The arms of the town are, *azure three salmons haurient, argent*. The corporation seal bears a tun over it in chief an Anglo-Saxon K, the whole encircled with two olive branches. Here is a market on Saturday, and annual fairs on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in Whitsun week; 2nd August, 3rd August, and 13th November, for horses and cattle. The bridge over the river Thames, formerly of wood, was rebuilt of

stone in 1825. The master and brethren of the bridge at Kingston are mentioned in records so early as the beginning of the reign of Henry III. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of G. Hardinge, Esq. : the edifice appears to have been erected in the reign of Richard II. The chapel of St. Mary, in which the Anglo-Saxon monarchs were crowned, fell down in 1730. In the church are several ancient monuments ; the oldest of which is that of Robert Skerne and his wife. Amongst the modern monuments is that of Lieut.-Col. George Jenkinson, C.B., cousin of the late and present Earl of Liverpool, who died in 1823. A free grammar-school was founded by Queen Elizabeth on the site of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, the revenues of which, on the Suppression, went to the Crown : the chapel is now the school-room. In the hamlet of Surbiton, two miles south from Kingston, is Surbiton Place, the gardens of which extend to the river Thames. Norbiton Place is the seat of C. N. Palmer, Esq. Coomb Wood was the seat of the late Earl of Liverpool, K.G., who died here 4th December 1828. The corporation of Kingston, of which he was high steward, attended the funeral : his body was interred at Hawkesbury, in Gloucestershire. Ham, Hatch, and Hook, are hamlets of this parish. Ham House, the seat of the Countess of Dysart, is situated near the river Thames, opposite to Twickenham ; it was built in 1610, and was intended, it is said, for the residence of Henry Prince of Wales : the house underwent considerable alteration by the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale, in the reign of Charles II., and remains a very curious specimen of the domestic architecture of that age. In the centre of the house is a large hall, surrounded with an open gallery ; on the western side of the house is a gallery ninety-two feet in length, hung with portraits. The house also contains some very fine pictures by the old masters, amongst which the works of *Vanderveldt* and *Wouvermans* are most conspicuous. The gardens at Ham have been but little altered since they were originally formed ; they are distinguished by perfect symmetry ; terrace below terrace slope towards the river. In front of the mansion is a colossal reclining figure of father Thames, and the walls with which the garden is inclosed contain a series of well sculptured busts ; these are also continued on the principal façade of the house. The beautiful groves which environ the mansion, known by the name of Ham Walks, have been celebrated by several of our poets. Ham Lodge is the seat of Captain Halliday, R.N.

PETERSHAM, on the banks of the Thames, 10 miles S.W. from London, contains 71 houses, and 516 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. Petersham Lodge, the seat of Lord Huntingtower, was the residence of His present Majesty when Duke of Clarence, and was erected about 1721, after a design by the Earl of Burlington. Part of Richmond Park is in this parish. Sudbrook House was the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch.

RICHMOND, on the banks of the Thames, 9 miles S.W. from London, contains 976 houses, and 5994 inhabitants. From the singular beauty of its situation this village has been termed the *Frescati* of England. Richmond-hill is the subject of a descriptive and historical poem by the late Thomas Maurice. "Whoever," says the poet, "has from that eminence calmly contemplated the vast, the varied, the delightful landscape which it commands will scarcely think any description of its charms, however bold and glowing the language, an exaggeration." In this wide survey many grand and interesting objects strike the eye, and many important historical events crowd upon the attention. There seems to have been immemorially a palace here ; a variety of public acts during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. are dated at Sheen, as it was then called. Edward III., after a long and victorious reign, died at his palace of Sheen, 21st June 1377. The beloved Queen of Richard II. expired within its walls ; and that monarch was so affected by the circumstance, that, according to Aubrey, he caused it to be demolished. King Henry V. is affirmed to have restored it to its former splendour. In the year 1498 it was accidentally consumed by fire ; but King Henry VII. rebuilt it from the ground in a magnificent manner, and gave it his own name of Richmond : he died here in the year 1509. King Henry VIII. occasionally resided here, and a beautiful elevated spot in the park still bears the name of King Henry's Mount ; from its summit, which commands a view of London, that sanguinary prince is recorded to have watched with impatience the ascent of a rocket, which was fired to announce the execution of Queen Ann Boleyn ;

that execution which opened the way to his immediate marriage with Lady Jane Seymour. Richmond was a very favourite residence of Queen Elizabeth, whose death at this palace, in 1603, and the melancholy circumstances of it, are recorded with so much interest and apparent veracity by Sir Robert Cary. King Charles I. must have been partial to the spot, from his making the New Park eight miles in circumference, and surrounding the whole with a brick wall. In a survey made by the commissioners of Parliament, in the year 1649, Richmond Palace is denominated "a large and fair structure of freestone, of three stories high, covered with lead. The great hall is said to have been 100 feet in length and 40 in breadth. The chapel 96 feet long and 40 broad, with cathedral seats ;" and the whole building to have been embattled, and to have had erected upon it "fourteen turrets standing a convenient height above the leads ; which turrets very much adorn and set forth the fabric of the whole structure, being perspicuous to the country round about." Its exact boundaries, as well as the whole extent of ground on which it stood, are accurately ascertained in the concluding paragraph of the survey : "The whole messuage, called Richmond Court, and the site thereof is bounded by Richmond Green upon the north, with a lane leading from the said green to the Thames on the west, with the said river upon the south-west, with a parcel of land called the Fryery upon the south, and with a way or lane leading from Richmond Green into the said Fryery upon the east, and contains upon admeasurement ten acres one rood and ten perch." The survey was preparatory to the sale of the premises. Soon after the return of King Charles II. it was restored to the Royal family, but probably in a dismantled condition, as after this period the palace fell rapidly into decay ; the greatest part of it was taken down during the last century, and the site granted on lease to various noblemen and gentlemen. Upon that site at present stand the Duke of Queensbury's, the Countess of Northampton's, and the elegant villa which belonged to Witsied Keene, Esq., built after a design by *Sir Robert Taylor*. What remains of the old palace is let on lease, and the ancient gate-house is tenanted by Sir David Dundas, Bart.

A mansion built here by the Duke of Ormond, who received from King William III. a grant of land at Richmond, as a reward for his military services, devolved to the Crown on the attainder of the Duke in the reign of George I. ; and was by George II. granted to Queen Caroline, who built a Royal dairy-house, Merlin's Cave, a hermitage, &c. The gardens underwent a new arrangement in the time of George III. These Royal gardens are about four miles in circumference, extending northward along the banks of the Thames, towards Kew, forming a noble terrace. Richmond Green is surrounded with lofty elms ; the village extends up the hill from East Sheen to the New Park, sloping all the way towards the Thames, over which is a stone bridge of five arches, erected in 1777 from a design by *Paine*. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a curacy.

At West Sheen King Henry V., with the professed view of expiating the murder of Richard, by which crime his family had mounted the throne in 1414, founded a Carthusian priory, called the House of Jesus of Bethlehem : at the Suppression its revenue was estimated at 96*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The site of the priory was granted in 1540 to Edward Earl of Hertford : the gate-house, the last remain of the edifice, was pulled down in 1770, when the whole hamlet of West Sheen was annihilated ; and the site being formed into a lawn, was added to the King's inclosures. Thomson, the poet of the Seasons, spent his last years at Rosedale House, now the seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury, in Kew Foot lane, where he died in 1748, and was buried in the church. Under the hill is a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch.

SECOND DIVISION.

LONG DITTON, 2½ miles S. from Kingston, contains 52 houses, and 361 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* In the chancel is a monument of Sir Joseph Alston, Bart. ; the date of his death is not mentioned : his lady, who was also buried here, was Penelope, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Evelyn, Bart. of Long Ditton, created 17th Feb. 1683, and was descended from John Evelyn of Kingston, who married the daughter of David Vincent, lord of the manor of Long Ditton, in 1520. Talworth, situated about a mile and a half eastward of the village, is a hamlet of this parish. Cleygate, southward of the village, and about a mile and a half from Esher, is a manor of Thames Ditton, which parish is in Elmbridge hundred, and contains 302 houses, and 1592 inhabitants, including Ember and Weston hamlets. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy.

KEW, on the banks of the Thames, 7 miles W. from London, contains 111 houses, and 683 inhabitants: hence to Brentford is a stone bridge, erected in 1789 from a design by *Paine*. The church, dedicated to St. Anne, is a curacy: it is a small brick structure, and was erected in 1714, at the expense of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, on ground presented for that purpose by Queen Anne. In the church is a tablet in memory of Jeremiah Meyer, miniature painter; and in the churchyard were buried Thomas Gainsborough, R.A., and Joshua Kirby, writer on perspective. Kew Palace, formerly the seat of Mr. Samuel Molyneux, Secretary to King George II., became the property of Frederick Prince of Wales, and was long the favourite residence of King George III. Sir William Chambers was employed by His Majesty to lay out the grounds, and to design a number of buildings and temples in a variety of styles, both European and Asiatic, to embellish the spot. The Botanical Garden here is considered superior to every other in the world, and is enriched with a number and variety of new and curious plants, which have been increased by an immense variety of nondescripts from most parts of the globe, but principally from New South Wales.

MALDEN, or *Maldon*, 3 miles S.E. from Kingston, contains 41 houses, and 250 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of Merton College Oxford. The Rev. Rogers Ruding, author of the *Annals of the English Coinage*, was vicar of this parish; he died in 1820. Walter de Merton, in 1264, obtained from Richard de Clare Earl of Gloucester the disposal of Malden and Farley manors, and founded here a learned establishment, called The House of the Scholars of Merton, "for the support, in perpetuity, of twenty scholars residing in a house of learning at Oxford, or at some other place in which at any future time learning may happen to flourish; and for the support also of two or three ministers of the altar of Christ, residing in the aforesaid house at Malden." The society was afterwards removed to Merton College Oxford.

10. Reigate Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Croydon hundred; on the east by Tandridge hundred; on the south by Sussex; and on the west by Wootton hundred. It is in two divisions.

FIRST DIVISION.

BETCHWORTH, or *East Beechworth*, on the river Mole, 3 miles from Reigate, and the same distance east from Dorking, contains 177 houses, and 909 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. Beechworth Castle, above a mile eastward from the village, was the seat of the Earls of Warren and Surrey for many generations, and passed in the year 1437 to the family of Brown. Sir Amb. Brown of Beechworth Castle was created baronet 7th July 1627. It is now the seat of Henry Peters, Esq.: the park is adorned with noble timber; here are oaks, chestnut-trees, elms, &c., of the largest dimensions.

BUCKLAND, 2 miles W. from Reigate, contains 38 houses, and 292 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of All Souls' College Oxford.

CHARLWOOD, on the borders of the county, 7 miles S. from Reigate, and 3 miles N.W. from Crawley in Sussex, contains 156 houses, and 1134 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Charlwood Place is the seat of James Woodbridge, Esq.

HORLEY, 5 miles S. from Reigate, contains 176 houses, and 1063 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Governors of Christ's Hospital London. Thunderfield, a large common, is in this parish.

LEIGH, on a branch of the river Mole, 3½ miles S.W. from Reigate, contains 65 houses, and 453 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew the Great, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* In the chancel are several slabs inlaid with brass, principally memo-

rials of the Arderne family. Leigh Place, the seat of Richard Caffyn Dendy, Esq., is surrounded by a moat. The greatest portion of this parish is in the manor of Shellwood, where is a manor-house. Dunshott is a hamlet of Leigh. At Swains, a farm-house in the parish, there is a tradition that Ben Jonson resided; one of the rooms is called his study.

REIGATE, or *Reygate*, 19 miles E. from Guildford, and 21 from London, contains 213 houses, and 1328 inhabitants. The town is situated in Holmsdale, on a rock of beautiful white sand. The town-hall is built on the site of a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. To the manor belong a court-leet and a court-baron, at the first of which are annually elected a bailiff, constable, tithing-man, &c., also a constable for the foreign division, with a tithing-man for each of the subdivisions or tithings. This town is a borough by prescription, and returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred in the reign of Edward I., the right of election being vested in the freeholders, who amount to about two hundred: the bailiff is the returning officer. The present member is James Yorke, Esq.; Sir Joseph Yorke, Bart., since deceased, was the other member returned. The petty-sessions are held in the town-hall. Here is a market on Tuesday, and annual fairs on Whit-Monday, and on the first Wednesday in every month for cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*: it is situated at the east end of the town, and contains some costly monuments. In the church was interred "Charles Howarde Earle of Nottingham, Lord High Admirall of Englande, Generall of Queene Elizabeth's Navy Royall at sea agaynst the Spanyard's inviusible navy, in the Yeare of our Lorde, 1588." In the chancel is a marble monument in memory of Richard Ladbroke, of Frenches in this parish, ob. 1730. In the reign of Henry III. William Earl of Warren and Surrey founded here a Priory of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross: it was valued at 78*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; and after the Dissolution was granted in 1541 to William Lord Howard. The site of Reigate priory is now the modern seat of Earl Sommers. Upon an eminence on the north side of the town formerly stood the castle of the powerful Earls of Warren and Surrey, sometimes called Holmsdale Castle. Here, according to tradition, the barons met in council before their conference with King John at Runney Mead, and probably agreed upon the particulars to be demanded by Magna Charta: a curious excavation in the sand rock upon which the castle stood, is now called the Barons' Council-chamber: the castle has long been demolished. Holmsdale extends from the borders of Kent nearly to the town of Guildford, about thirty miles. The hills of Reigate command the extensive valley with all its profusion of corn-fields, pastures, and dark woods, varied and relieved by sheets of water. Below lies the ancient borough, the church tower rising above the trees; southward is the priory and park. Reigate Lodge is the seat of J. H. Slater, Esq. Colley, Howleigh, Lingfield-street, Santon, and Woodhatch, are tithings of Reigate, and called the Foreign division of the parish. Near Woodhatch is Hartwood, the seat of W. Clutton, Esq.; and Samuel House, the seat of — Marsden, Esq.

SECOND DIVISION.

BURSTOW, on the borders of Sussex, 8 miles S.E. from Reigate, contains 106 houses, and 715 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In the east window of the church are the arms of Bysshe. Smalfield Place in this parish was built in the reign of James I., and was the birth-place and residence of Sir Edward Bysshe, Garter King of Arms to Cromwell, and M.P. for Reigate during the Commonwealth: he was the author of *Notes on Upton*, an early heraldic writer,—a most valuable work upon the subject on which it treats. The house has been very little altered since the period when it was built, and exhibits a certain peculiarity of architecture; it is now the residence of a farmer. Bysshe Court is a large brick mansion near it.

CHIPSTEAD, 4½ miles N.W. from Reigate, contains 53 houses, and 440 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

GATTON, 2½ miles N.E. from Reigate, contains 22 houses, and 135 inhabitants, and is a rectory, value 9*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The town-hall, near the church, is surrounded by a

clump of elms. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and sends two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred upon it in 1450, 29 Hen. VI., and vested in the freeholders and inhabitants paying scot and lot. A constable, appointed at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, is the returning officer. The present members are Viscount Pollington and the Honourable John Ashley. Gatton Park contains about 1200 acres, and commands extensive views over Sussex and Kent; the estate is said to comprise some of the most beautiful and picturesque scenery in the county. Lower Gatton House, the seat of Lord Monson, is a modern edifice with a front, including the wings, two hundred and fifty feet in extent: before it is a lake of about forty acres stocked with pike, carp, tench, perch, and eels; several remarkably large pike have been taken in this lake, of 30lbs. and upwards in weight. On the lake are two islands, the resort of wild ducks, widgeons, moor-fowls, &c., and at the extremity is an extensive water-mill, built by the late Sir Mark Wood, Bart. Exclusive of Lower Gatton House, the park contains four gentlemen's seats: Nutwood Grove Cottage, the residence of Colonel Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart.; the Tower, which seat is built on a hill wooded on all sides, and in the spring the view from Wingate Hill of this spot is most beautiful, the top of of the hill being laid out with shrubberies of roses, &c.; Upper Gatton House,—the view hence is particularly interesting, extending over the park as far as the South Downs of Sussex; the fourth seat within the park is Gatton Cottage. Colonel Sir Mark Wood, of Gatton, was created a baronet 3rd October, 1808; he died in 1829, æt. eighty-two: he was descended from the Woods of Largs near Perth, N.B., and purchased this estate with its valuable contingencies about 1801. Battle Bridge, in this parish, is said to be the site of a battle in which the Danes were defeated.

MERSTHAM, 3½ miles N.E. from Reigate, contains 140 houses, and 796 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Merstham Place is the seat of Colonel Hylton Jolliffe, M.P., representative of the ancient baronial family of Hilton, of Hilton in the county of Durham. In this parish are some very valuable quarries of stone: a patent of Edward III. is yet extant, authorizing John and Philip Propheta to dig stone here for the use of Windsor Castle. The magnificent chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster was also built of this stone: the quality which principally occasions the demand for it, is its effectual resistance of fire, whence it is called fire-stone; it is very soft when first brought from the quarry, but hardens in the air. Pilgrim's Lane in this neighbourhood runs in the direction of the chalk hills, and is said to have been the line of progress from the west to visit the shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury.

NUTFIELD, 3 miles W. from Godstone, contains 124 houses, and 707 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Oxford.

11. Tandridge Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Wallington hundred; on the east by Kent; on the south by Sussex; and on the west by Reigate hundred. It is in two divisions.

FIRST DIVISION.

BLECHINGLY, 2 miles W. from Godstone, contains 195 houses, and 1187 inhabitants. It is situated on a hill, on the borders of Holmsdale, which commands an extensive prospect including the South Downs of Sussex. Here are fairs on 22nd June and 2nd November for horses and bullocks; but no market is held in the town, which is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred in the reign of Edward I., and is vested in the burghage-holders only, who send the members to Parliament without any officer's return. The present members for the town are John G. B. Ponsonby and The church, dedicated to

the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Near the town are the remains of a castle, built, it is said, by Gilbert Earl of Clare: the view from this spot is extensive.

CROWHURST, 4 miles S.E. from Godstone, contains 159 houses, and 214 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage.

GODSTONE, 19 miles S. from London, contains 159 houses, and 1210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory. Rooksnest is the seat of — Turner, Esq.; Flower House, the seat of the Hon. G. Neville. About a mile southward of the village is Tilbuster Lodge, the seat of — Mc Leay, Esq.: more distant is the Iron Pear-tree well, efficacious in the cure of certain disorders.

HORNE, 5 miles S.W. from Godstone, and 7½ miles S.E. from Reigate, contains 89 houses, and 585 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

LIMPSFIELD, 4 miles E. from Godstone, contains 162 houses, and 918 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

LINGFIELD, 6 miles S. from Godstone, contains 275 houses, and 1684 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Effingham.

OXTED, 3 miles E. from Godstone, contains 129 houses, and 777 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of W. Hoskins, Esq.

TANDRIDGE, 2 miles E. from Godstone, contains 73 houses, and 421 inhabitants. It is a vicarage. Here was formerly a priory of Augustine canons, which was founded in the reign of Richard I.: it was dedicated to St. James; and at the Dissolution was valued at 86*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum: in 1537 it was granted to John Rede.

SECOND DIVISION.

CATERHAM, 3 miles N. from Godstone, contains 80 houses, and 435 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

CHELSHAM, on the borders of Kent, 7 miles S.E. from Croydon, contains 35 houses, and 217 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy.

FARLEY, 5 miles S.E. from Croydon, contains 15 houses, and 84 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Merton College Oxford.

TATSFIELD, or *Tatesfield*, on the borders of Kent, 6 miles N.E. from Godstone, contains 24 houses, and 174 inhabitants. It is a rectory.

TITSEY, on the borders of Kent, 5 miles N.E. from Godstone, contains 27 houses, and 167 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Titsey Place is the seat of William Leveson Gower, Esq.; the house stands in a beautiful dell formed by a range of chalk hills, and was built on the site of an ancient manor-house by Sir John Gresham, Bart., the last of a distinguished family that possessed vast estates in the immediate neighbourhood. He likewise rebuilt the parish church, which now stands at the foot of the hill, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester 19th July, 1776. Sir John Gresham, Bart. also procured an Act of Parliament for the road down Botley Hill, which is eight hundred feet above the level of the sea. The grounds are beautifully wooded, and contain a fine spring, one of the sources of the river Medway: near the house is an altar-tomb to the memory of some of the family of Staples. At the foot of the hill is the pilgrims' road to Canterbury.

WARLINGHAM, 5 miles S. from Croydon, contains 77 houses, and 421 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

WOLDINGHAM, 3 miles N.E. from Godstone, contains 4 houses, and 47 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

12. Wallington Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Brixton hundred; on the east by Kent; on the south by Tandridge and Reigate hundreds; and on the west by Kingston and Copthorne hundreds. It is in two divisions.

FIRST DIVISION.

ADDINGTON, on the borders of Kent, 3 miles S.E. from Croydon, contains 52 houses, and 354 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the church are several monuments of the Leigh family. Addington Place, a seat built by Alderman Trecothick in 1772, was purchased in 1807 for the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The manor of Addington is held by the feudal service of finding a man to make a mess called Gerout in the King's kitchen at the coronation, and bringing it to the table in Westminster-hall in his own person. In the reign of William the Conqueror Addington appears to have been held by Tezelin the King's cook, which accounts for the origin of the culinary service required. The Archbishop of Canterbury is now the claimant of the above described service. Near the village is a curious cluster of tumuli, about twenty-five in number, of very inconsiderable height; one of them is nearly forty feet in diameter, two are about half that size, and the rest very small.

CHALDON, 5 miles N.E. from Reigate, contains 26 houses, and 166 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

COULSDON, 5 miles S. from Croydon, contains 71 houses, and 516 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

CROYDON, 10 miles S. from London, contains 1667 houses, and 9254 inhabitants. It is a large, handsome town, pleasantly situated on the edge of Banstead Downs, consisting chiefly of one street, nearly a mile in length. The market is on Saturday, and the fairs are on July 5th for horses, cattle, and sheep, and October 2nd for horses and walnuts. The petty sessions and the assizes are held here occasionally. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury; it stands at the bottom of the town, contiguous to the site of the ancient palace. The church consists of a spacious nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, extending in length 130 feet. The tower at the west end is very lofty, and exceedingly well proportioned; the enrichments are chaste and simple, and are more striking from the justness of their disposition than from their exuberance. This portion of the edifice, judging from the shields bearing the arms of Archbishop Chichele, which occupy the spandrels of the arch of entrance, was erected by that prelate. The tower, built of flint and stone, contains a fine peal of eight bells, and rises to the height of four stories; with the exception of the very fine mullioned window over the door, the lower divisions, which derive support from buttresses, are not much ornamented; the chief enrichment being reserved for the summit, where the buttresses terminate in octangular turrets, surmounted by crocketed pinnacles, bearing gilded vanes: at the south-east corner is the saint's bell, a position usually assigned to it in the tower. This very handsome tower underwent a thorough repair in 1807, when those parts of the sculptural ornament which had suffered from the devastation of time, were restored with Roman cement. Both on the north and south side is a porch of entrance; that on the north bears the arms of Archbishop Courtenay, who may be supposed to have erected a portion of the church in the reign of Richard II.

The chancel, properly so called, has been restored in good taste, which is denoted by the following inscription at the east end:—"This chancel end was repaired and beautified by Alexander Caldeugh, Esq., in the year 1808." St. Nicholas, or the Bishop's chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, was repaired in 1815; and St. Mary's, or Heron's chapel, at the east end of the north aisle, was repaired in 1817. In the chancel were formerly twelve ancient wooden stalls, of curious workmanship, which have been removed to

afford space for the children of the School of Industry, who now have seats here. On the south side of the altar is the large and handsome monument of Edmund Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury, born in 1519 at Hensingham, in Cumberland. Under the patronage of Cecil, he attained successively the sees of London, York, and Canterbury: in 1582 he retired to Croydon Palace, where he died July 6th 1583; upon the tomb are represented his arms, impaled with some of his ecclesiastical dignities.

The chantry, dedicated to St. Nicholas, now called the Bishop's chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, appears to have been founded about the year 1450, by Richard Weldon, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife; in whose family the presentation of the incumbent continued, until its Dissolution, in the first year of the reign of King Edward VI.; notwithstanding which, it is always said to have been founded for the repose of the soul of John Stafford Bishop of Bath and Wells, who after Chichele's death was translated to the see of Canterbury; and for William Oliver, vicar of this church, who probably gave some lands to the chantry for the support of the officiating priest, the total income of whom was 14*l.* 14*s.* Three very handsome monuments are upon the south side of the Bishop's chapel; the centre tomb is the most ancient; the inscriptions, as well as the portraiture, of brass inlaid, have been torn from it, leaving it in some degree uncertain for whom it was erected: but from the style, and from the armorial bearings with which it is adorned, may be presumed to commemorate Thomas Warham, Esq., the father of the Archbishop of Canterbury of that name, who died at Haling House, near this town, in 1478, and by will ordered his body to be buried in St. Nicholas chantry, before the image of our Lady of Pity, bequeathing legacies for masses, &c. with a distribution of torches to be used at his month's mind, at which time it was usual to have the funeral sermon preached. The tomb is inserted in the wall, and is adorned upon its base with three shields of arms, within quatrefoils; over it is raised an obtusely-pointed arch, flanked by small angular pillars, and surmounted by an enriched cornice, or moulding, the foliage upon which is finely sculptured. The soffit of the arch is divided into trefoil-headed panels, with small quatrefoils at regular distances: at the back of the recess are the indents of figures of a man and a woman, with labels issuing out of their mouths. Above the whole are three shields, one in the centre, and one on each pillar, corresponding in their heraldic bearings with those on the basement: over the centre shield is a helmet and mantling, but the crest is broken off.

The costly monument on the east side is that of John Whitgift Archbishop of Canterbury, who died at Lambeth Palace, Feb. 28th, 1604: it is remarkable as the exact counterpart of that of his immediate predecessor Archbishop Grindall, who lies entombed on the south side of the altar, and both of them very nearly resemble the sepulchral memorial of John Lord Russel, in St. Edmund's chapel, Westminster Abbey. The Archbishop is here represented upon a sarcophagus, in his clerical robes, with his hands raised as in prayer; the figure has been very coarsely repainted. The sarcophagus is placed within an arched recess, the spandrels of which are sculptured with female figures, bearing wreaths of laurel and branches of palm. At the ends of the tomb are Corinthian columns, supporting an enriched entablature, surmounted by three shields of arms. The soffit of the arch, under which the figure reposes, is panelled, with roses in the centre of each: at the back are two genii, one bearing a spade, the other a torch,—emblems of mortality, and holding a tablet with an inscription upon it.

The other tomb in the Bishop's chapel is to the memory of Archbishop Sheldon, who died in the palace here, November 9th, 1677, in the 80th year of his age, and was buried in this church by his own particular directions. The general appearance of this monument, which is excellent in its execution, exhibits a great want of taste in the violent contrast of black and white in the material of which it is composed, although undoubtedly adopted to increase the general effect, and display the superior workmanship, principally in white marble, to the best advantage. The black marble altar-tomb, which forms the base of this monument, is accordingly panelled with white marble, most beautifully sculptured with human skulls and bones; the osteology is indeed uncommonly fine: upon a large slab is a most exquisite statue of Sheldon himself, in his archiepiscopal vestments, reclining upon his left arm, with his mitre on his head, and his crozier in his right hand: there is much grace in the composition and character of this figure, and the execution has been remarked as most admirable.

The head of the Archbishop is really quite a masterpiece of sculpture. This fine monument was entirely the performance of *Joseph Latham*, the city mason, of whom no other works are known: it rises to a considerable height above the principal figure, and is surmounted by a funereal urn, flaming. Underneath are two genii, supporting the arms of the archbishopric of Canterbury, impaled with those of Sheldon: under it his motto, "FORTITER ET SUAVITER;" and at the back, within a guideron tablet of white marble, is a Latin inscription. At the end of this monument are marble slabs to the memory of several of the Sheldon family: there are also marble slabs in this chantry for Archbishops Wake, Potter, and Herring.

A black marble slab under Whitgift's tomb, records the memory of Lady Elizabeth Gresham, wife of Sir William Gresham, Knight, who died December 9th, 1632.

The other chantry chapel, at the east end of the north aisle, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and generally known by the name of Heron's chapel, is so called from a large monument against the north wall, ascended by three steps, representing a man in armour kneeling at a desk, on which is a book opened; he is attended by his five sons: his wife in the same manner is attended by eight daughters; and the following is the inscription:—"Tumulus Nicholai Herone, equitis, sepulti, primo die septem, 1566." This chapel is said to have been founded by Sir Reginald de Cobham, Lord Cobham, of Starborough Castle, in this county, for the repose of his soul, that of his wife, those of his children, and of all Christian people. The font in this part of the church, of an octagon form, has been recently restored; it is probably coeval with the edifice.

Under a small raised tomb, in this aisle, was buried Elye Daveye, citizen and merchant of London, who died December 4th, 1445: he founded an alms-house in the town of Croydon.

The magnificent Palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, Primate of all England, procured celebrity to this town in very early periods of history. They possessed this manor from the time of the Norman conquest; and Croydon was the place of their retirement when those prelates enjoyed their utmost plenitude of power; they had such enormous revenues as enabled them almost to equal royalty itself, in the splendour of their establishment, and in the profusion of their hospitality. The church, from the earliest time, was appropriated to the archbishopric, and to the munificence of successive prelates that building doubtless owes its present existence. After the death of Archbishop Hutton in 1758, the palace remained uninhabited for above twenty years; but in 1780 an Act of Parliament authorized the sale, and the premises were disposed of to Sir Abraham Pitches for 2,520*l*.

The mansion at Addington, in this county, was purchased in 1807 for the archiepiscopal residence; and the ancient palace of Croydon, no longer belonging to the Archbishops of Canterbury, is now in the occupation of Samuel Stacey, bleacher, &c., through whose kindness and attention access to the premises was readily granted to the Editor of this work.

In Church-street are two brick piers, with stone tablets inserted, bearing the date 1742; these, with the iron gates, now removed, formed the entrance from the town, and were erected by Archbishop Potter. A straight avenue led from this gate through the grounds to the gate-house opening to the great court-yard. A single rib of stone now marks the form of the arch of entrance: it is graceful, and appears to be of as early date as the reign of Edward III. At this gate, even to the time of Archbishop Herring, the dole was dealt out to thirty poor persons, three times a week, ten each time receiving two pounds of meat, a pitcher of broth, half-a-quartern loaf, and two pence in money. This gate-house, with buildings in continuation, now destroyed, formed the north side of the great court. The east side is occupied by a range of offices of comparatively modern erection. To the west is seen the fine church; adjoining the church-yard is the chapel of the palace; and on the south of the court, now converted to a neat garden, containing flowers and fruit-trees, was the great hall, presenting a most noble appearance, at the time this survey was made. A handsome porch at the east end of the north side formed the principal entrance, where erst the retainers of the Archbishop greeted his guests: it was repaired in 1738 by Archbishop Potter, that date being cut in a stone over the entrance. The date of its erection is not known; but from its architectural character it might be attributed to a period antecedent to the time of Archbishop Courtenay, who in the year 1381 is recorded to have

received his pall, with great solemnity, in the hall of Croydon Palace: that it was subsequently repaired and beautified by Archbishop Stafford, is evident from the armorial decorations having direct allusion to that prelate and his family.

He was the second son of Humphrey Stafford, with the silver hand, a member of the Staffords of Bromshull, in Staffordshire, descended from the great baronial family of that name. John Stafford was born at Hooke in Dorsetshire, and educated at Oxford. He became, through the powerful interest of his family and his own great abilities, Bishop of Bath and Wells, from which see he was translated to the primacy in 1443, which he enjoyed till his death in 1452. This hall, where the various courses of the protracted feasts were wont to be served, to the sound of music and minstrelsy, is memorable for the sumptuous entertainment of Queen Elizabeth, during seven days, in the month of July 1573, by Archbishop Parker: the dimensions of the hall when perfect were from east to west 57 feet in length, its width 40 feet. The lofty roof of open framed work was constructed upon the same principle as those of the Royal halls at Eltham and Westminster, but upon a more simple plan than either. The main timbers, five in number, each supported by corresponding buttresses to the walls, on the exterior, and within, springing from slender pillars resting on brackets, or corbells, representing angels bearing shields of arms, sculptured, and blazoned in their proper colours; some of these, it should be observed, are of more modern date than the time of Archbishop Stafford, who undoubtedly repaired the hall. The shields on the north side were as follow: 1. The arms of the archbishopric of Canterbury impaling those of Archbishop Juxon: 2. France and England quarterly: 3. the arms of Humphrey Stafford Duke of Buckingham: 4. Quarterly, 1st, gules, a chief or; 2nd, chequy, azure and or, a chief of the last; 3rd as 2nd; 4th as 1st; over all a bend or: 5. the arms of Stafford of Bromshull. On the south side the hall, the arms on the corbells are, 1. Probably the ancient coat of the see of Bath and Wells; 2. The arms of Bishop Stafford impaling Bath and Wells; 3. The arms of the archbishopric impaling Stafford; 4. The arms of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, impaling those of Archbishop Herring,—this coat is painted only on a plain surface, the rest are boldly sculptured; 5. The arms of the archbishopric impaling the arms of Archbishop Laud.

The roof had been repaired by strong tie beams, or girders, from side to side. Upon that at the west end were the initials and date T, 1748. H, for Thomas Herring, who held this see from 1747 to 1757, during which time he made Croydon Palace his constant summer residence, and expended considerable sums in the repairs. On each side of the great hall are three obtusely pointed windows, divided into as many bays by mullions of stone. A very large window appears to have originally occupied the east end of the hall, as well as three door-ways, which are now filled up. Against the situation of the window are now placed the arms of King Henry VI. impaled with those of Edward the Confessor, supported by angels robed in scarlet lined with ermine, and with wings of gold: over the crown projected a canopy of drapery; the shield of arms rested on a cushion, beneath which a demi-angel held a label inscribed

Dñe Saluum Fac Regem.

This is the only instance known of King Henry the Sixth's achievement being so represented. Below this very large heraldic adornment, which appears not to have been originally intended for this situation, were the arms of Archbishop Stafford. A small frieze, continued at the east end, as well as the north and south sides of the hall, from shield to shield, and coloured blue, bore this motto, in white letters, *IN DEO EST SPES MEA.*

Very little of this remains. At the west end of the great hall were originally two doors, but that towards the south had been filled up. The north door was within an arch, the spandrels of which contained on the dexter side the arms of the archbishopric, and on the sinister, on a shield azure a mitre or. The guard chamber, situated westward of the great hall was part of a connected building with an open court in the centre. This room is stated to have been built by Archbishop Fitz Alan, or Arundel, who was Archbishop from 1396 to 1414. King James I. of Scotland was detained in custody of Archbishop Arundel at this palace.

The chapel is on the western side of the great court of the palace, whence the large east window received light. Three windows are also on the north side of the chapel now adjoining the church-yard. It is an ancient brick building, of about the period of Henry the Seventh's reign, and was most probably erected by Cardinal

Morton, who is known to have resided at Croydon Palace. Cross keys, very large and long, are formed in vitrified bricks on the exterior of the west end of the chapel. The interior was principally the work of Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1611 to 1633. During the Civil War the palace was let to Sir William Brereton, Bart., who is reported to have made a kitchen of the chapel, which rendered its restoration necessary by Archbishop Juxon: it is now used for a school of industry belonging to the parish, previously to which it had been used as a *dépôt* for the arms and stores of the Local Militia for the county.

The great gallery of the Archiepiscopal Palace was eastward of the hall, and was rebuilt by Archbishop Wake in 1720, on the site of the old one, in which Sir Christopher Hatton received the great seal in 1587, upon his appointment to the office of Lord High Chancellor of England, at the entreaty of Archbishop Whitgift. The grounds adjoining the palace, in which the garden was laid out by Archbishop Herring, are low and intersected by numerous rapid streams of very clear water, which form the source of the river Wandle. Archbishop Whitgift's Hospital, in this town, is one of those institutions which arose upon the Dissolution of monasteries. The building was commenced in the year 1596, and wholly completed about 1602. Never having been rebuilt, it retains the architectural character of the period; in the centre, and at each end of the front are pointed gables. Over the entrance are the arms of the archbishopric, surmounted by the mitre, and accompanied by the following appropriate inscription: QUI DAT PAUPERI NON INDIGET. The buildings surround a quadrangular court, and consist of a hall, chapel, free-school, and apartments for the Poor Brethren, as the inhabitants are denominated. Crossing the centre of this court is an arched entrance, having over it this inscription, RESTORED 1817 FRANCIS WALTERS WARDEN: on the left hand of this arch is the hall, which is small and low, not more than 28 feet by 18. In the large fire-place at the upper end, are dogs for the convenience of burning wood, and in the small windows of the hall are various remains of the original glazing, bearing the royal arms, parts of Archbishop Whitgift's motto, the arms of Edward Aylworth, 1598, &c. In the hall are two strong oaken tables of contemporary workmanship, inscribed with the name of the donor, &c., on which dinner is still served three times in the year: and it is traditionally asserted, that a chief delight of the founder, during his residence at Croydon Palace, was in dining frequently at this hospital with his Poor Brethren, as he called them. Upon one of the tables is placed a large Bible, given to the society by Abraham Hartwell, secretary to the Archbishop in the year 1599.

The chapel of the hospital is entered from the south-eastern corner of the court, and like the hall is small in its dimensions. The east window, which is pointed and divided into bays by stone mullions, was erected at the expense of the Archbishop of York in 1597. In the centre of the window are the arms of Archbishop Whitgift. The west end of the chapel is occupied by a very curious portrait of the founder, who is represented standing at a table, on which rests an open Bible, which he holds in his hand. On the table stands another book clasped, also a bell, watch and seal, an inkstand, containing a knife, pens, &c; the whole of these utensils are curiously formed: behind are books carefully ranged on a shelf. The portrait is painted in the hard manner of Marc Garrard, and is doubtless a faithful resemblance of the worthy, humane, and pious prelate. Over the picture are his arms, as in the window, with his motto, VINCIT QVI PATIVR. On the frame is inscribed, in gold letters, the following expressive lines:—

“Feci quod potui; potui quod, Christe, dedisti;
Improba fac melius, si potes, invidia
Has triadi sanctæ primi qui struxerat ædes,
Illius en veram præsulis effigiem.”

This charitable foundation, like many others, has been very much abused by some to whom its protection was intrusted. “An Account of the Proceedings and Evidence on a Writ of Enquiry, to ascertain the Damages due from the Rev. John Rose, Doctor of Divinity, unto the Warden and Poor,” was published at Croydon in 1813. The Poor Brethren, whose apartments are of convenient size, appear now to possess much comfort: they are each allowed twelve shillings weekly, and twenty shillings every alternate year, in lieu of cloaks. But their allowance had been reduced so low as three shillings per week, previously to the inquiry, which terminated in 1817. Arch-

Vol. I.

bishop Secker, who died in 1768, left 500*l.* to this hospital, founded by his predecessor Whitgift.—Haling Park, the seat of C. Burnett, Esq., contains a fine grove, in which is a collection of exotics.—Norwood, or *Northwood*, is a hamlet, partly in the parish of Croydon, partly in that of Lambeth, and partly in Battersea. An establishment of gipseys here formerly excited so much curiosity, that the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their retinues, went to see them on 28th June 1750. These people, according to received opinion, were Egyptians, descendants of the votaries of Isis, who appeared to have exercised in ancient Rome much the same profession as that followed by the present gipseys, viz. fortune-telling, &c. But as it should seem from some striking proofs derived from their language, the gipseys came originally from Hindostan, where they are supposed to have been of the lowest class of Indians, namely, *Parias*, or, as they are called in Hindostan, *Suders*. Their first appearance in Europe was in the fifteenth century; but they must certainly have been in Egypt before they reached this country, otherwise it is incomprehensible how the report arose that they were Egyptians. St. Luke's church, at Norwood, was erected in 1825, from designs by *Bedford*, and has upon its principal front an hexastyle Corinthian portico. Shirley House, eastward of Croydon, is the seat of John Maberley, Esq.; and Selsdon House, the seat of George Smith, Esq.

SANDERSTEAD, 3 miles S.E. from Croydon, contains 31 houses, and 189 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.*: it contains many monuments of the Mellish family, formerly of Place House. Sanderstead Court is the seat of Attwood Wigsell, Esq.: the grounds admit very beautiful prospects of the fine open country over Banstead Downs, with Buckinghamshire and Berkshire on the opposite side. This manor was the property of the Abbot of Hyde, near Winchester; and at the Dissolution of that monastery was granted to Sir John Gresham, whose grandson Richard Gresham sold it in 1591 to John Ownsted of Addington, who was serjeant of the carriage to Queen Elizabeth for forty years. The duty of this officer in the department of the master of the horse was to provide carriages for Her Majesty and retinue, on her progresses or removal from one to another of her numerous palaces. Mr. Ownsted died at this seat in 1600, and there is a monument to his memory in the church. The present edifice was built by one of the Attwood family about the beginning of the last century. Place House was demolished, and the estate added to that of Sanderstead Court about 1760. Purley House, the seat of T. Leverton, Esq., gave title to *Epea Pteroenta*, or the *Diversions of Purley*, published by John Horne Tooke in 1786.

WOODMANSTERNE, or *Woodmanstone*, 4 miles E. from Epsom, and 5 miles S.E. from Croydon, contains 25 houses, and 171 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The Oaks, a seat of the Earl of Derby, is on Banstead Downs, in this parish: the house was built for the meeting of the Hunters' Club, upon ground given to that Society by Mr. Lambert, whence its original name, Lambert's Oaks. General Burgoyne purchased the house of the Club, and afterwards sold it to the Earl of Derby, upon whose marriage to Lady Betty Hamilton, in 1774, the Oaks became the scene of a fête champêtre, long celebrated in the annals of fashion, and which gave rise to the musical entertainment, called the Maid of the Oaks, written by General Burgoyne.

SECOND DIVISION.

BEDDINGTON, on the river Wandle, 2 miles W. from Croydon, contains 76 houses, and 480 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*: it is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Richard II. The font is of very early date. In the chancel are several slabs, inlaid with brass, to the memory of the Carew family, who formerly held the manor. Queen Elizabeth visited Sir Francis Carew at Beddington House, then lately rebuilt, in August 1599, and remained three days. Her Majesty was here again in the same month of the ensuing year. Part of the ancient structure remains, including the great hall, with its open framed timber roof. On the door of the hall is a richly wrought lock, upon which are the royal arms. Sir Francis Carew planted the first orange-trees seen in England: at this seat they were placed in the open ground, and protected by a moveable shed, but were destroyed in a hard frost 1740. Sir Nicholas Carew of Bed-

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dington was created baronet 11th January 1715: he was Member of Parliament for this county in the second Parliament of King George I. Beddington House, the seat of Mrs. Anne Paston Gee, was chiefly erected about 1709. The inequality of the ground here produces a singular variety of rural scenes. Wallington, a hamlet of this parish, gives name to the hundred: it is situated on the river Wandle, and contains 138 houses, and 847 inhabitants,—a greater population than the village itself.

CARSHALTON, or *Caschorton*, on the river Wandle, 3 miles W. from Croydon, contains 295 houses, and 1775 inhabitants. The Greyhound Inn here is celebrated in the sporting world; and the following packs of hounds are in the immediate vicinity of the town, viz. Lord Derby's stag-hounds, at the Oaks; the Surrey subscription fox-hounds; Colonel Joliffe's Fox-hounds, at Merstham; Mrs. Gee's Harriers, at Beddington Park; and the Banstead and Sanderstead harriers. A weekly market on Tuesday was granted to this town by King Henry III., and an annual fair for three days, St. Mary's, the Vigil, and the day following. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* In the chancel is a monument of Nicholas Gaynesford. On the banks of the Wandle are several mills, for paper, for preparing leather and parchment, and for grinding logwood; also oil- and snuff-mills, as well as extensive bleaching-grounds. This neighbourhood is celebrated for trout and walnuts.

Carshalton Park is the seat of J. Taylor, Esq.; and Carshalton House, of W. Reynolds, Esq. Sir John Fellows of Carshalton was created baronet 20th Jan. 1719, but the title is extinct.

CHEAM, 5 miles W. from Croydon, and 3 miles N.E. from Epsom, contains 175 houses, and 792 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Oxford. In the chancel is a monument of John Lord Lumley, ob. 11th April 1609; of his first wife Jane, daughter and heiress of Henry Fitz Alan Earl of Arundel; and another of his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Darcy of Chiche. In the nave is a monument of Sir Joseph Yates, Justice of the Common Pleas, ob. 1770; and in the south aisle an inlaid brass of John Yerde, ob. 1453, and his wife Anne; and of Thomas Fromond, who it is said built the manor-house of East Cheam, about a mile and a half from the village. Lower Cheam is the seat of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart.

MITCHAM, 8 miles S.W. from London, contains 728 houses, and 4453 inhabitants. On the banks of the Wandle, (which winds through this parish, and is famous for its trout in the annals of angling,) are mills for grinding corn, tobacco, logwood, &c., and some printed calico manufactories. Nearly three hundred acres of land are occupied in the cultivation of lavender, wormwood, camomile, aniseed, rhubarb, liquorice, and many other medicinal plants. There are above 100 acres of peppermint alone. Here is an annual fair on 12th August. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*: it was rebuilt about 1820, in the *Gothic style*, a mode of construction which tolerates a departure from all ancient example, such as in any of the Greek orders would subject an architect to severe censure, from the very persons who cause edifices of this tasteless description to be erected in the nineteenth century. Some of the monuments from the old church are preserved, particularly that of Sir Ambrose Crawley, Alderman of London, ob. 1713, celebrated in the "Tatler," No. 73, as Alderman Greenfat. Mitcham Grove, the seat of Henry Hoare, Esq., is embellished by the windings of the Wandle through the plantations: this seat was presented by Lord Clive to Alex. Wedderburne, afterwards Lord Loughborough and Lord Chancellor, for his defence of His Lordship in the House of Commons in 1773. Upper Mitcham is the seat of Benjamin Potter, Esq.; Mitcham Hall is the seat of Sir Henry Oakes, Bart.: Sir Hildebrand Oakes, of the same place, was created baronet 2nd November 1813.

MORDON, or *Morden*, 9½ miles S.W. from London, contains 98 houses, and 638 inhabitants, including Lower Morden, half a mile westward on the banks of the Wandle. Here is a tobacco and snuff manufactory. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*: it was rebuilt about 1636. Morden Park, the seat of G. Ridge, Esq., is situated on an eminence commanding a prospect of great extent. The plantations are agreeably varied by two fine sheets of water.

SUTTON, 12 miles S.W. from London, and 4 miles N.E. from Epsom, contains 171 houses, and 911 inhabitants. The sheep grazed upon the extensive downs in this parish are remarkable for their small size and fine flavour. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* In the church are monuments of William Earl Talbot, ob. 1782, and Isaac Littlebury, translator of Herodotus, ob. 1710. In the churchyard is a monument of Cecil, wife of Lord Chancellor Talbot, ob. 1720; and a large mausoleum, built in 1777 by James Gibson, of London, for the interment of his family. A large chalk-pit near the road produces a variety of extraneous fossils.

13. Woking Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Godley hundred and Elmbridge hundred; on the east by Copthorne hundred; on the south by Farnham, Godalming, and Blackheath hundreds; and on the west by Hampshire and Berkshire:—it is also in two divisions.

FIRST DIVISION.

ASH, on the borders of Hampshire, from which it is separated by the river Loddon, 4 miles N.E. from Farnham, contains 112 houses, and 583 inhabitants, including the tithing of Normandy. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Winchester College. Frimley, 5 miles northward of the village, is a hamlet of Ash, and between them runs the Basingstoke canal. Frimley House is the seat of T. Knight, Esq.; and Hawley House, of M. Bacon, Esq.

BAGSHOT, on the borders of Hampshire, 8 miles S.W. from Egham, is a hamlet of the parish of Windlesham. Bagshot Heath is of great extent, and feeds a great number of sheep, which are generally small, and the wool fine and valuable. Bagshot Lodge is the seat of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

PURBRIGHT, or *Pirbright*, on a branch of the river Wey, 6 miles N.W. from Guildford, contains 67 houses, and 472 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy. Two miles southward of the village is Henley Park, the seat of Andrew Stirling, Esq.

STOKE, on the river Wey, one mile N. from Guildford, contains 193 houses, and 1120 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Stoke Place is the seat of Mrs. Hillier; Stoke Hill, the seat of — Spicer, Esq.; and Stoke Hill House, of H. Budd, Esq.

WANBOROUGH, 3½ miles W. from Guildford, contains 21 houses, and 107 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a curacy.

WINDLESHAM, 1½ mile N.E. from Bagshot, contains 313 houses, and 1590 inhabitants, including Bagshot, which is a hamlet of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WOKING, on the banks of the Wey, 2 miles W. from Ripley, contains 320 houses, and 1810 inhabitants, including the tithings of Godsworth, or *Goddings*, Heathside, Kingfield, or *Kenville*, Mayford, Shackleford, Hale End, Crastock, and Sutton. The market is on Tuesday, and there is an annual fair on Whit Tuesday. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Onslow. Woking Manor formerly belonged to the Crown. King Henry VII. repaired and enlarged the manor-house for his mother, Margaret Countess of Richmond, who died here 30th July 1509: it was destroyed, and Sir Edward Zouch, Knight Marshal of the Household, is said to have built a seat with the materials. King James I. visited him here. Sutton Place was built by Sir R. Weston in 1529. Queen Elizabeth visited this seat 26th September, 1591. John Webbe Weston, Esq., a descendant of the founder, died 14th October 1823, æt. 70.

WORPLESDON, 3 miles N.W. from Guildford, contains 203

houses, and 1276 inhabitants, including the tithings of Burgham, Perry Hill, West End, and Wyke. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College. On Broad-street Common Mr. Sibthorpe discovered a tessellated pavement, 62 feet in length, on 30th July 1829. The tesserae have been removed to Clandon, the seat of the Earl of Onslow, for preservation.

SECOND DIVISION.

EAST CLANDON, 5 miles N.E. from Guildford, contains 38 houses, and 230 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Lord King. Eastward of the village is Hatchlands, the seat of George Holme Sumner, Esq.

WEST CLANDON, one mile distant from the above, contains 53 houses, and 361 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Onslow. Clandon Park, the seat of the Earl of Onslow, is well wooded, and plentifully stocked with deer. The mansion was built for Thomas, second Lord Onslow, in 1731, from designs by *Leoni*. The principal front is towards the south-west, where it commands an extensive prospect. The hall, a cube of forty feet, contains two very fine chimney-pieces, by *Rysbrack*; one, representing a sacrifice to Bacchus, has been considered a masterpiece of the sculptor; the other, a bas relief, represents a sacrifice to Diana. The stables, built from a design by *Brown*, are surrounded by stately elms. A fine piece of water in the park is fed by a branch of the Wey, which rises within the domain. The Right Hon. Thomas, second Earl of Onslow, Viscount Cranley, and Lord Cranley of Ember Court, fifth Lord Onslow, of West Clandon, died at this seat 22nd February, 1827, æt. 73; his eldest son Arthur George is now the Earl of Onslow, &c.

GUILDFORD, on the river Wey, 29 miles S.W. from London, contains 542 houses, and 3161 inhabitants. This town is pleasantly situated on the side of a chalk hill, and principally consists of one long street, intersected by smaller ones at right angles. Its principal trade is in timber and corn, purchased in the neighbouring counties, and sent by means of the Wey to London, and by the Sussex and Surrey canal to the Arun and the sea. The market is on Saturday, and there are annual fairs on the 4th May, and 22nd November, for horses, cattle, and sheep. Here is a town-hall and county-hall. The petty sessions are held here, and the assizes in the summer circuits here and at Croydon alternately. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, high-steward, bailiffs, town-clerk, seven aldermen, and other officers. The arms of the town are, *sable, on a mount vert a castle with two towers embattled, on each tower a spire. From the battlements between the towers, another tower triple towered, all argent and charged with a shield of France and England quarterly. Under the battlements of the castle two roses or. The port, proper charged with a key and portcullised or. On the mount before the port, a lion couchant guardant of the last, and on each side of the castle a wool-pack argent.* Guildford returns two members to Parliament, a privilege granted in the reign of Edward I.; the right of election is vested in the freemen and freeholders paying scot and lot, resident in the town. The present members are James Mangles, Esq., and Charles Francis Norton, Esq. The parish churches are three in number: St. Mary's is a rectory, value 12*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; St. Nicholas is a rectory, value 21*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Salisbury; and the other, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In this church is the stately monument of George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died at Croydon Palace the 5th August, 1633, æt. 71. He was the son of Maurice Abbot, a clothworker in this town, and was educated in the free-school, under Mr. Francis Taylor, whence he was sent to Baliol College Oxford. In 1611 he was preferred to the see of Canterbury, and was at this time in the highest favour both with the King and people; he appears to have taken an active part in all the great transactions in church and state. In the year 1619 he executed a design which he had long formed, of founding an hospital in this his native town, where, on the 5th April, he was present, when Sir Nicholas Kempe laid the first stone. The Archbishop endowed it with lands to the value of 300*l.* per annum, 100*l.* of which was to be employed in setting the poor to work, and the remainder for the maintenance of a master, twelve brothers, and eight sisters, who were to have blue clothes, and half-a-crown a week each. The 29th October, being the anniversary of the Arch-

bishop's birth, is commemorated here, and the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time is visitor of the hospital. Besides this noble foundation he gave to the schools at Oxford 150*l.* He also bestowed a large sum of money on the library of Baliol College Oxford, and left other sums to charitable purposes. His elder brother Robert, also born at Guildford, became Bishop of Salisbury: the following parallel has been drawn between the two brothers; viz. that "George was the more plausible preacher, Robert the greatest scholar; George the abler statesman, Robert the deeper divine; gravity did frown in George, and smile in Robert."

Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III., founded a house of Friars-preachers in this town: besides which, Speed says, that here was another house of Crouched-friars. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, in which King John is known to have occasionally resided: in dimensions the keep tower is 42 feet by 47.

Brabeuf House is the seat of John Wright, Esq.; and Loseley Place, 2 miles S.W. from Guildford, is the seat of J. More Molineux, Esq. This curious mansion was built about 1562 by Sir William More: it is a large edifice, the great hall 42 feet by 25; and on the first-floor is a gallery, 121 feet in length by 18 feet in width, in which are whole-length portraits of King James I. and his Queen. On a frieze in the great drawing-room is the device of a mulberry-tree, with this inscription, *Morus tarde moriens.—Morum cito moriturum.*

EAST HORSELEY, 4 miles S.E. from Ripley, contains 24 houses, and 192 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the catalogue of religious houses, ascribed to Gervase of Canterbury, mention is made of a priory of Black nuns at *Horseleye* in Surrey, temp. Richard I. or King John. Horseley Park is the seat of William Currie, Esq. The neighbouring country is highly cultivated, amidst spacious airy downs, gentle hill and dale, chalk-pits, and well-wooded grounds, producing a rich scene of picturesque beauty.

WEST HORSELEY, one mile distant from the above, contains 115 houses, and 611 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

MERROW, or *Merroe*, 2 miles E. from Guildford, contains 44 houses, and 240 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

OCKHAM, one mile E. from Ripley, contains 114 houses, and 565 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Lord King: it contains a handsome monument of Lord Chancellor King, who died 23rd July, 1734, æt. 65. Ockham Park is the seat of Lord King.

RIPLEY, 6 miles N.E. from Guildford, is a hamlet of the parish of Send, in the road from London to Portsmouth. Dunsborough House is the seat of the Rev. G. W. Onslow.

SEND, 3 miles S.W. from Ripley, contains 235 houses, and 1283 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ripley. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Onslow.

WISLEY, on the river Wey, 2 miles N. from Ripley, contains 19 houses, and 141 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 40*l.* 19*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Onslow.

14. Motton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Copthorne hundred; on the east by Reigate hundred; on the south by the county of Sussex; and on the west by Blackheath hundred. It is separated into two divisions.

FIRST DIVISION.

ABINGER, 4 miles S.W. from Dorking, contains 115 houses, and 742 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Sir John Evelyn, Bart.

OCKLEY, 6 miles S. from Dorking, contains 83 houses, and 642 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Clare Hall Cambridge. Ockley Court was the seat of the late Robert Calvert, Esq.; Jays, near Stone-street, of Leigh Steer, Esq.; and Broom Hall, of — Collins, Esq. Leith Hill, about a mile and half northward from Ockley, is the highest ground in this county, and rises 993 feet above the level of the sea. From the tower on the summit of this hill is a most extensive and pleasing view over a rich and highly cultivated country. Southward, through Beding Gap, an opening in the downs, the sea is distinctly visible at thirty miles distance: northward, over Box Hill, London is seen at twenty-six miles distance: eastward, the tower in Heathfield Park, Nettlebed, in Oxfordshire; parts of Hampshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, and Kent, are to be discerned. Leith Hill tower was built in 1766 by R. Hull, Esq. of Leith Hill Place, and is of utility to mariners as a seamark.

WOTTON, 3 miles W. from Dorking, contains 100 houses, and 589 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist is a rectory, value 12*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*: in the chancel is interred the celebrated John Evelyn, and many of his family. George Evelyn, Esq., the common ancestor of this once numerous family, acquired a fortune by the manufacture of gunpowder, and left at his death, in 1603, three sons, who became heads of families in this county: Thomas Evelyn, at Long Ditton; John Evelyn, at Godstone; and Richard Evelyn, at Wotton, who was the father of the author of “*Sylva*,” and ancestor of Sir John Evelyn, of Wotton, created baronet 6th August, 1713. Sir Frederick Evelyn, who died in 1812, was the third and last baronet, and it was to his widow the public are indebted for the publication of the Memoirs of John Evelyn, the author of “*Sylva*.” John Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton, who died 27th November, 1827, was son of Dr. William Evelyn, Dean of Emly in Ireland, and descended from John Evelyn of Godstone.

Oakwood, on the borders of Sussex, is a hamlet of this parish. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

SECOND DIVISION.

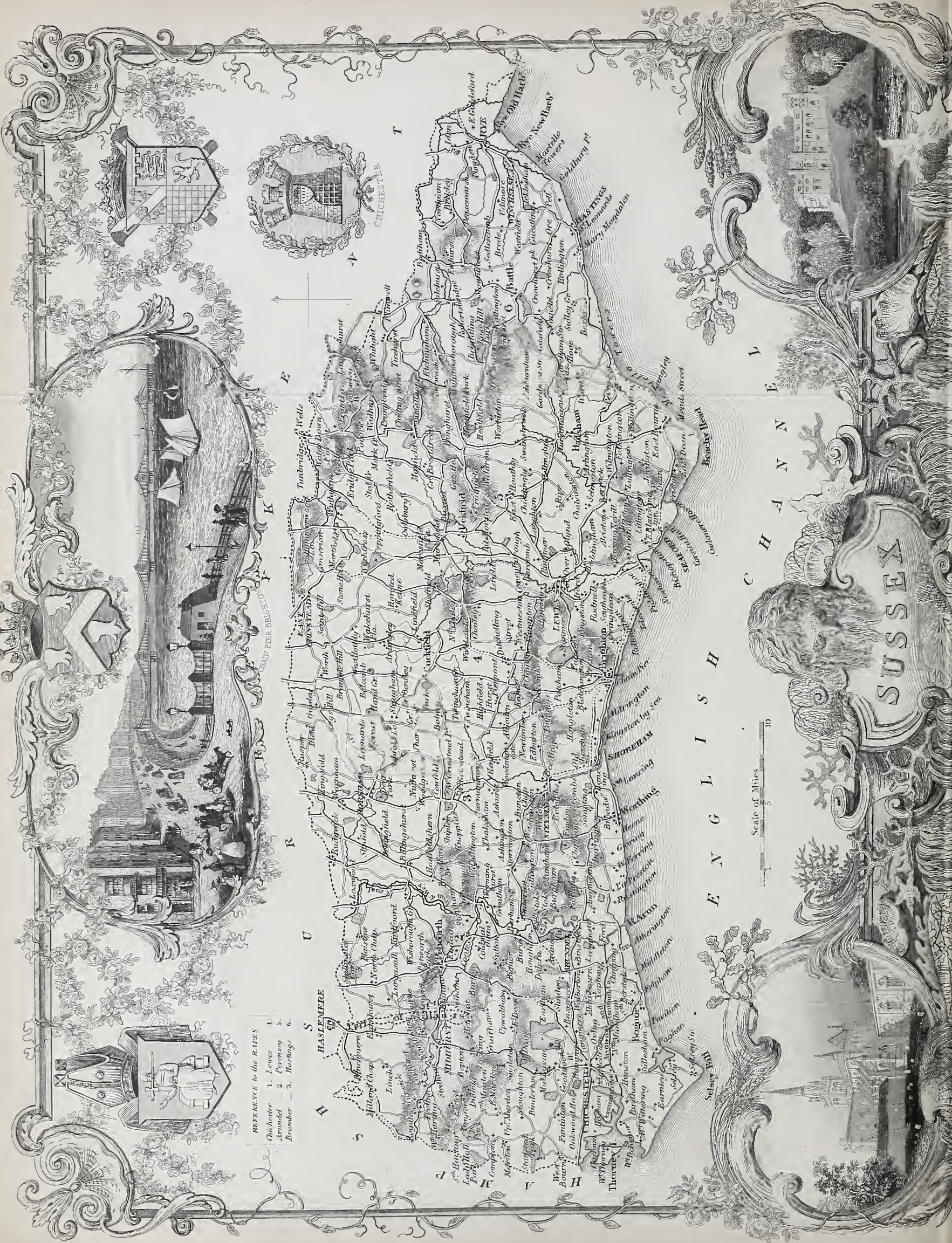
CAPEL, 6 miles S. from Dorking, and 7 miles from Horsham in Sussex, contains 112 houses, and 876 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy.

DORKING, 23 miles S.W. from London, and 12 miles E. from Guildford, contains 697 houses, and 3812 inhabitants. The town is situated in the angle of two fine valleys, and surrounded by beautiful hills. It carries on a considerable trade in meal, manufactured in numerous mills from corn brought here from the productive neighbourhood, as well as from the Weald of Sussex; and in lime, for which it is deservedly noted; and also in poultry of various kinds, particularly fowls, and those of a peculiar bird with five claws. The market is on Thursday, and there is an annual fair on the day before Ascension-day, for horses, bullocks, sheep, &c. The petty sessions are held here. The parish contains the districts of Chipping borough, East borough, Holmwood borough, Milton borough, and Westcote borough; and here the custom of Borough English prevails, by which lands and tenements descend to the youngest son, or if the owner has no issue, to his youngest brother. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*: besides monuments of the Howards of Deep Dene, it contains a monument, with inlaid brass, to the memory of Jeremiah Mackland, M.A., of Milton Court, who died in 1776,—one of the most learned critics of the eighteenth century.

On the hill a mile northward of the town is Denbies the seat of William Jos. Dennison, Esq. M.P.

The Rookery, the seat of Richard Fuller, Esq., is in Westcote borough, about two miles from Dorking, on the road to Guildford: it stands in the vale of Mereden, on the banks of Pipbrook, a winding stream, a branch of the river Mole. In this valley is a farm belonging to the Hospital of the Holy Trinity at Guildford, founded by Archbishop Abbot; upon which farm is Meg's Well, a spring of some celebrity in the neighbourhood. The hamlet of Westcote is about a mile westward from Dorking. On Westcote Heath two fairs are annually held, on 15th April and 28th October; the grant for which was procured in 1726 by Sir John Evelyn, Bart. of Wotton. Bury

Hill is the seat of Robert Barclay, Esq.; and Wonham House, near Buckland, is the seat of Lord Templetown. The Deep Dene was the seat of the late Thomas Hope, Esq., a name intimately connected with all that is estimable in ancient art and classical antiquity. In a devotion of his time and fortune to the improvement of British taste, he not only collected the rare specimens in ancient sculpture of the most flourishing periods of its existence, but distinguished himself by a zealous and liberal patronage of its contemporary professors. Canova produced a Venus to adorn his gallery, and Thorwaldson was indebted to him for opportunities of displaying his talents. As Vice-president of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Mr. Hope was well known to the artists of his native country. The house was originally built by Charles Duke of Norfolk, and enlarged by Mr. Hope, principally on the south front; he also added Chart Park to the grounds; and the property now consists of about 400 acres of pleasure-grounds, so judiciously disposed, that a walk, admitting a pleasing transition of view, of upwards of twelve miles may be undertaken without retracing a step. The surface of the estate partakes of the greatest irregularity; the ground, in general bold, sometimes hangs abruptly over the walks, and at others declines in gentle slopes to the level parts. A wooded hill rises with a steep acclivity behind the house, and descends on the southern side at Chart Park. A flower-garden in the valley beneath, the (identical deep dene which gives name to the whole,) is laid out with exquisite taste. On the other side of the hill is a very extensive view towards Reigate and the South Downs. Many walks intersect the wood, but the descent to the Deep Dene is most admired. The principal entrance to the grounds from the Reigate road is marked by a lodge of Italian design, in perfect harmony with the taste that pervades every object in this delightful domain. Hence is a view of the luxuriantly wooded knoll, on the side of which the house is built; its ornamental parapets and lofty turrets rise amidst the foliage: nearer is the long front of the stables, such as Vitruvius himself would have constructed. The drive, rising gently from the entrance, is cut deep through the hill, (over which is the road to Beechworth,) and is conducted under an arch, machicolated, and bearing shields with arms of Hope and Beresford. The eastern or carriage front of the mansion is in the Grecian taste, with a semicircular porticus. On the southern front is the studio, the theatre, the sculpture-room, and the conservatory, which opens to the sculpture gallery, containing a selection of antiques, collected in the course of extensive tours, and all of a superior class. The suite of rooms here commences with the new library, constructed in form of a parallelogram, the general arrangement of which manifests a perfect acquaintance with the chaste models of antiquity; round the upper part of this room is a very broad frieze with figures in bas-relief extremely elegant: the old library,—the boudoir,—and the drawing-room. The north-western or garden front has before it a large semicircular platform, adorned with vases on pedestals at intervals of the parapet; and upon the verdant lawn, which descends in an easy and natural slope from this front, is a lofty tower crowned with a cupola. The smooth surface of the lawn is embellished with flowering shrubs and odorous plants, and is bounded by a grove of the largest trees, through which, at openings, are views of the distant country towards Denbies, &c. Upon this lawn is a tulip tree, said to be one of the largest in the kingdom. The original entrance to the house upon the south-east front is now the middle hall, opening upon the principal staircase, leading to the lilac-room, (so called from the colour of its hangings); choice pictures and valuable enamels adorn the walls: the Egyptian room, and the bath. The whole number of bed-rooms is thirty-three. The Deep Dene, so beautifully formed by Nature, has been greatly improved by Art, which under the regulation of refined taste has very much increased its attractions. The pleasure-grounds are most happily placed in the very midst of England's richest scenery, and careful attention has preserved the extensive and varied prospects commanded by the eminence upon which the estate is situated. The acclivities, rendered easy of ascent, disclose a succession of views, including both the rural and romantic. “Hills and vales, the woodland, and the plain,” are most pleasingly blended, and the prominent features of the landscape boldly marked; the almost perpendicular sides of the neighbouring eminences are adorned with hanging woods, and beyond is an immense extent of highly cultivated country, even to the verge of the Sussex Downs.



REFERENCE TO THE RAPES
Chichester 1. Lewes 4.
Arundel 2. Pevensey 5.
Bromley 3. Hastings 6.

Scale of Miles
1 5 10

SUSSEX

SUSSEX.—*Home Circuit.*

THIS county is bounded on the north by Surrey; on the north-east by Kent; on the south by the English Channel; and on the west by Hampshire. It is about seventy-six miles in length, and twenty miles in breadth. The Romans gave the name of Regni to the inhabitants, and Chichester was the Roman station Regnum. Roman remains have been found at Eastbourne, Pevensey, and Rye. Under the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy it formed the kingdom of Southsex, whence evidently its present name originated. In the year 803, Egbert King of Wessex, or the West-Saxons, united it to his dominions, and a few years after was crowned King of England at Winchester. The castles of the early lords of Sussex were at Pevensey, Arundel, Amberley, Bramber, Hastings, Hurstmonceaux, Lewes, Winchilsea, and Bodiham. Mayfield was a palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury; and other noble mansions were at Halmaker, Petworth, Stanstead, Cowdry, Laughton, and Brede. There were formerly abbeys at Battle, Bayham, Duford, and Robertsbridge; and priories at Boxgrove, Eastbourne, Hastings, Lymister, Lewes, Michelham, Pynham, Rusper, Sele, Shelbred, Steyning, Tortington, Wilmington, and Winchilsea. This county is in the diocese of Chichester and province of Canterbury, contains one (city Chichester), eighteen market-towns, 342 parishes, 36,283 houses, and 233,019 inhabitants. It sends twenty-eight members to Parliament, viz. two for each of the following boroughs: Chichester, Midhurst, Arundel, Horsham, Steyning, Bramber, Shoreham, East Grinstead, Lewes, Seaford, Hastings, Winchilsea, and Rye, and two for the county; the present members are Lord J. G. Lennox, and H. Barrett Curteis, Esq. The surface of this county is varied by several considerable hills, commencing on the borders of Hampshire on the north-west, and extending to Beachey Head on the south-east. That part running from Lewes to the sea is distinguished by the name of the South Downs, and is noted for feeding sheep, celebrated for the fineness of their wool and the goodness of their mutton. The north-western part of this ridge is composed of gritstone and limestone, and abounds in iron ore, for the smelting of which this county was formerly famed. The northern and middle part of the county is woodland. Sussex is celebrated for the growth of its timber, principally oak; no other county can equal it in this respect, either in quantity or quality: it overspreads the Weald in every direction, where it flourishes with a great degree of luxuriance. The abundance of timber in this county, combined with the singular custom of planting shaws, has rendered it one of the most thickly inclosed parts of the kingdom; and if Sussex is viewed from the highlands, it appears an uninterrupted woodland. The shaws consist of tall screens of underwood and forest, around many of the fields, some of which are so wood-locked that it is surprising corn ever ripens. The rivers of Sussex are the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse, the Rother, the Lavant, the Cuckmere, the Ashbourn, the Brede, and the Asten, all of which are confined within the limits of the county. The Arun rises in St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham, and flowing southward to Stopham, it penetrates a hollow of the South Downs to Arundel, and falls into the English Channel at Little Hampton. The Rother, a branch of the Arun, rises on the borders of Hampshire, passes Midhurst, Rotherbridge, and Stopham. In the Arun are caught quantities of mullets, which in the season come up from the sea as far as Arundel, and feed upon a particular weed, which gives them a fine flavour:—this river is likewise famous for trout and eels. The Adur rises also in St. Leonard's Forest, and descends southward by Steyning and Bramber to New Shoreham on the coast. The Ouse rises in two springs, the higher in St. Leonard's Forest, and the lower at Selsfield, on the borders of the forest of Worth; a confluence takes place a few miles north of Lindfield. Pursuing its course south-eastward, the Ouse nearly half encircles Sheffield Park; thence it passes Isfield, Barcombe, and Hamsey, and winding round the sloping headland opposite Landport, enters Lewes levels northward of the town: after separating the cliff from Lewes, it proceeds through the marshy levels southward, and receiving several tributary streams forms the harbour of New Haven. The Rother rises near Mayfield, in a very hilly, cultivated, and thickly-wooded country, fed also in its course by various streams, from valleys similar to that which it forms: it nowhere approaches the Downs, but following a south-easterly direction till it emerges from its hills, sinks into a sandy level, and turns southward, to make a great basin eastward of the port of Rye, at the extremity of the county. The Brede, from some pleasant valleys beyond Battle, joins the Rother below Winchilsea, which is now to its exit, surrounded by a fen from the high grounds of Sussex to Romney Marsh, in Kent. The Cuckmere, rising near the foot of Crowborough Hill, passes in its course Heathfield, Warbleton, Hellingly, Arlington, Michelham; and winding through the vale of Alfreton, empties itself into the ocean below Excett Bridge, eastward of Seaford. The manufactures of this county chiefly consist of iron, charcoal, gunpowder, and paper. The iron-stone generally pervades, but its manufacture is on the decay. Charcoal is an object of importance; large quantities are sent hence to London. Gunpowder is manufactured at Battle and paper at Iping, Duncton, and other places. Potash is made at Bucksill Hill.—Petworth House is the seat of the Earl of Egremont, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Arundel Rape

Is bounded on the north by Surrey; on the east by Bramber rape; on the south by the sea; and on the west by Chichester rape. It is divided into six hundreds.

ARUNDEL HUNDRED.

ARUNDEL, on the river Arun, 59 miles S. from London, and 11 miles E. from Chichester, contains 460 houses, and 2511 inhabitants. The town is situated on the declivity of a hill, commanding a beautiful view of rich meadows, terminated by the sea at an agreeable distance. The chief business here is ship-building, the timber being supplied from the neighbouring forests. The town also possesses some foreign commerce, and a considerable coasting trade. There is also a manufacture of hop bagging. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, and the fairs are held 14th May, 21st August, 25th September, 17th December, and the second Tuesday in every month, for cattle. The river Arun is navigable up to this town for vessels of 100 tons burden; and the Arundel canal forms a navigable communication between the river Rother, at Stopham Meadow, and the Arun; and hence to Hastingsbourne Bridge, near Petworth. This town is a borough by prescription, and is governed by a mayor, a steward, twelve burgesses, and other officers. The mayor, who is chosen annually, is judge at the court leet of the lord of the manor, which is held every three weeks. He appoints the collectors of the package and stallage, &c., and no writ can be executed within the borough without his permission. He has also the authority of a justice of the peace. The arms of the town are *Argent a swallow volant, in bend sinister sable*. The petty sessions are held here. Arundel sends two members to Parliament; the mayor is the returning officer: this privilege was conferred in the reign of Edward I., and is vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The present members are Lord D. Coultts Stewart, and Alderman John Atkins. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 10*s.* The collegiate church of Arundel was founded by Richard Fitz Alan Earl of Arundel, in the third year of the reign of Richard II., 1380; and the choir of the church probably built at that time, became afterwards the burial-place of the Earls of Arundel, who previously to that period had been interred in the priory of Lewes, of which they were the patrons, as heirs to the Warrens, Earls of Surrey. The chancel is the sole property of the Duke of Norfolk, who of course is bound to make all repairs which may be necessary. The monument of Thomas Fitz Alan Earl of Arundel, K.G. Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Lord Treasurer of England, who died in 1415, is in the middle of the choir. On the tomb lie the effigies of the Earl and Countess, the Earl's feet resting on a horse, and his robes ornamented with a border of oak leaves and acorns: the workmanship is very delicate, and the sculpture has suffered from mutilation. In the middle of the chapel of Our Lady, on the north side of the choir, is the tomb of Eleanor Countess of Arundel, who died in 1418. A monument under an arch, between the choir and the altar, is erected in memory of John Earl of Arundel, who died in 1434: his figure is represented in armour, and on his tabard are the arms of Fitz Alan and Maltravers. A large and magnificent monument against the south wall of the chancel, in memory of William Earl of Arundel, K.G., who died in 1487, represents the figures of this Earl and his Countess, in robes of state, with coronets, &c.; the Earl's feet rest on a white horse, those of the Countess on a golden griffin. A large tomb against the north wall of the chancel is in memory of Thomas Earl of Arundel, who died in 1534, and his Countess: it is meagre in design, and the figures are clumsily executed. On the south side of the chancel is a mural monument of Henry Earl of Arundel, who died in 1579. Under the high altar of the church is a vault, in which are interred most of the family of Howard, Dukes of Norfolk and Earls of Arundel from the reign of Elizabeth to the present time.

Arundel Castle, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, is on an eminence embosomed in a luxuriant grove: the views hence are extremely fine towards the sea, commanding the Isle of Wight, &c.

AVISFORD HUNDRED.

BARNHAM, 5 miles S.W. from Arundel, contains 21 houses, and 173 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 15*s.*

BINSTED, 2 miles W. from Arundel, contains 14 houses, and 98 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

CLIMPING, on the river Arun, 3 miles S. from Arundel, contains 32 houses, and 258 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of Eton College.

EASTERGATE, 5 miles W. from Arundel, contains 28 houses, and 166 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester Cathedral. Westergate Cottage is the seat of the Rev. J. Tripp.

FELPHAM, 7 miles S.W. from Arundel, contains 86 houses, and 581 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. Felpham was the residence of William Hayley the poet, author of the *Life of Cowper*, who died here 12th November 1820. Bognor, a fashionable sea bathing-place, is in this parish. Bognor Lodge is the seat of Sir J. Harrington, Bart.; and Arran Lodge, of the Earl of Arran.

FORD, on the river Arun, 3 miles S. from Arundel, contains 8 houses, and 83 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

MADEHURST, or *Maidhurst*, 3 miles N.W. from Arundel, contains 23 houses, and 169 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. Dale Park is the seat of Sir William Lewis George Thomas, Bart.

MIDDLETON, on the sea-coast, 6 miles S.W. from Arundel, contains 6 houses, and 44 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SOUTH STOKE, on the river Arun, 2½ miles N. from Arundel, contains 20 houses, and 115 inhabitants, including the tithing of Offham. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

TORTINGTON, 3 miles S.W. from Arundel, contains 13 houses, and 88 inhabitants. It is a vicarage. A priory of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was founded here by Lady Hawin Corbet, before the reign of John: it was valued at 101*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; and after the Dissolution the site was granted in 1537 to Henry Lord Maltravers, and in 1599 to Sir John Spencer. Part of the church of the priory was lately used as a barn.

WALBERTON, 3 miles W. from Arundel, contains 77 houses, and 687 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. Walberton Place is the seat of R. Prime, Esq. Near Avisford Hill is Avisford House, the seat of Sir W. Houston.

YAPTON, 4 miles S.W. from Arundel, contains 79 houses, and 579 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. In the chancel are several mural monuments of the family of Thomas. Sir George Thomas of Yapton was created baronet 6th September 1766. Dale Park is the principal seat of the present Baronet. At Yapton is the seat of Captain Whyte.

BURY HUNDRED.

BIGNOR, 5 miles S. from Petworth, and the same distance N. from Arundel, contains 20 houses, and 138 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. A most interesting discovery of remains of buildings here, by the late Samuel Lysons, proves the fact of the Romans having lived in Britain in some degree of splendour. From the extent of the apartments contained in this villa,—exceeding in number what have been commonly found,—but by comparison only part of a Roman residence, no doubt can be entertained that it belonged to some person of consequence. The general style and arrangement of the ornaments which prevail in the pavements differ from any yet discovered in this kingdom, and have the appearance of much greater antiquity. Many of the enrichments of the Mosaic work bear a strong resemblance to those of the pavements found at Pompeii; and there is ground for supposing this villa may be referred to so early a period as the reign of

TITUS. Openings were made at this spot from the year 1811, at several periods, till 1815. A pavement, 32 feet by 30, was first discovered about a quarter of a mile eastward of the church, in a field called Oldbury, near the Roman track-way, which here goes by the name of Stone-street, and is mentioned in the 15th Itin. of Richard of Cirencester. The design of the Mosaic used in this pavement is adorned with various figures, better executed and of better materials than any which had been before discovered in this country. This was the floor of a Triclinium, and the couches are supposed to have been arranged on red brick tesserae between the more ornamented part of the pavement and the walls. The last had been painted on stucco, of which many fragments were found. The Crypto Porticus appears to have been of much larger dimensions than any one hitherto discovered in this island: it extended 150 feet on the north, and 100 feet on the west, and is 10 feet wide, making an ambulation of 227 feet. In a room on the west side appeared an open fire-place, and one also in another room, but of smaller dimensions, but no part of any chimney by which the smoke might have been conveyed away remained. No open fire-place of this kind has been elsewhere discovered in the remains of a Roman building. The ruins of this villa extend to the town field. The site is picturesque, under the South Downs; its southern aspect forming an amphitheatre, through which the Roman road is carried. Eastward it commands an extensive view over the river Arun to Parham, through the levels under the Downs. On the north are the Surrey and Hampshire hills; and westward the prospect is bounded by the hill of Bignor, which at the Roman period was rendered inaccessible. Bignor Park is the seat of — Hawkins, Esq.

BURY, on the banks of the Arun, 4 miles N. from Arundel, contains 73 houses, and 504 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Bury. Westburton is a hamlet of this parish.

COATES, 3 miles S. from Petworth, contains 6 houses, and 41 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

COLDWALTHAM, 5 miles S.E. from Petworth, contains 44 houses, and 357 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

FITTLEWORTH, 3 miles S.E. from Petworth, contains 93 houses, and 631 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

HARDHAM, or *Hermingham*, on the river Arun, 6 miles S.E. from Petworth, contains 12 houses, and 114 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Here was formerly an Augustine priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Holy Cross, of which Sir William D'Autrey, in the reign of Henry II., was founder; some remains of which still exist. The Goring family, as heirs of the founder, held the lands after the Dissolution.

HOUGHTON, on the Arun, 3 miles N. from Arundel, contains 25 houses, and 162 inhabitants. It is a curacy. From the top of Houghton Hill, in the road from Petworth to Arundel, is a fine view of the sea and the intervening country, with the windings of the river Arun towards Arundel.

WISBOROUGH GREEN, 6 miles N.E. from Petworth, a detached portion of this hundred, contains 226 houses, and 1679 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 18*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. Loxwood is a chapelry of this parish. Drunswick Place was a seat of the earlier Bishops of Chichester; much of a very ancient house remains.

POLING HUNDRED.

ANGMERING, 5 miles S.E. from Arundel, contains 131 houses, and 897 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* West Angmering is a hamlet of this parish. Angmering Park, on the south slope of the Downs, the ancient seat of the family of Palmer, afterwards belonged to Sir John Shelley, Bart.

BURPHAM, on the Arun, 2 miles N.E. from Arundel, contains 35 houses, and 223 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

FERRING, on the sea-coast, 4 miles W. from Worthing, contains

44 houses, and 286 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Ferring. It contains monuments of the Westbrook and Minshull families. Here was formerly a seat of the Bishops of Chichester, who still hold the manorial rights.

GORING, on the coast, 2½ miles W. from Worthing, contains 67 houses, and 476 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.* Highdown Hill, on the north, commands a beautiful prospect; and is celebrated for Oliver the Miller's tomb. Goring Lodge is at its foot.

KINGSTON, on the sea-coast, 6 miles S.E. from Arundel, contains 9 houses, and 43 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

LIMISTER, or *Leominster*, 2 miles S. from Arundel, contains 99 houses, and 562 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College. Here was an alien priory founded by Roger Montgomery Earl of Arundel in the reign of William the Conqueror. Warning Camp is a tithing of this parish. Pynham Priory was founded here by Adeliza Queen of Henry I., and dedicated to St. Bartholomew. It was suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey.

LITTLE HAMPTON, at the mouth of the Arun, 5 miles S. from Arundel, contains 205 houses, and 1166 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. This village, situated upon the English Channel, is well frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing.

NORTH STOKE, on the Arun, 3 miles N. from Arundel, contains 9 houses, and 63 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

POLING, or *Pooling*, 3 miles S.E. from Arundel, contains 34 houses, and 191 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Eton College. Here was formerly a Preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which was granted to the College of Arundel in 1541.

EAST PRESTON, on the sea-coast, 2 miles E. from Little Hampton, contains 30 houses, and 259 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

RUSTINGTON, or *Russing*, on the coast, one mile E. from Little Hampton, contains 51 houses, and 327 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

ROTHERBRIDGE HUNDRED.

BARLAVINGTON, 4 miles S. from Petworth, contains 10 houses, and 94 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

DUNCTON, 4 miles S. from Petworth, contains 37 houses, and 246 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont. A Roman hypocaust and other remains were discovered here in 1812, north-eastward of the church. The situation is fine, commanding an extensive view. On the common near West Lands is a large circular barrow; another is near Fitz Lee, and three more are between Coates and Bignor Park. Stone-street, a Roman road, passes about two miles south-eastward from these remains. Burton Park, the seat of — Biddulph, Esq. is extremely diversified in its scenery, and is intersected by a succession of lakes. The bold headlands, on the borders of the country, rise majestically in the view. Duncton Hill and Lavington Down, on the east, are broken into knolls richly wooded. The mansion, having a frontage of 173 feet, was built from designs by *Leoni*, about 1723. Burton is a parish, containing one house, and 14 inhabitants; it is a rectory, value 7*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* On the north is Rotherbridge, over the river, which gives name to the hundred.

EGDEAN, 2 miles S.E. from Petworth, contains 11 houses, and 66 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 1*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

KIRDFORD, on a branch of the Arun, 4 miles N.E. from Petworth, contains 204 houses, and 1602 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 11*l.* Plaistow, on the borders of Surrey, three miles north from the village, is a chapelry of Kirdford: near it are Plaistow Place

and Ash Park. More westward is Shillinglee Park, the seat of the Earl of Wintertoun.

LURGASALL, or *Lurgershall*, 4 miles N.W. from Petworth, contains 90 houses, and 664 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l*.

NORTH CHAPEL, 5 miles N.W. from Petworth, contains 105 houses, and 749 inhabitants, including the tithing of Diddlesford. It is a rectory, in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont.

PETWORTH, 15 miles N.E. from Chichester, and 48 from London, contains 457 houses, and 2781 inhabitants. The market is on Wednesday; and there are annual fairs on Holy Thursday for horned cattle, 29th July for wool, and 20th November for sheep and hogs. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 41*l*. 10*s*. 5*d*., in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont, the richest rectory in the county. Many of the Percys Earls of Northumberland, and of the family of Peachy, lie buried in the church, but there are no monuments of peculiar interest. Petworth House, the seat of the Earl of Egremont (Lord Lieutenant of the county), is very near the town: it was built by Charles Duke of Somerset, who married Elizabeth, sole heiress of Josceline Percy, last Earl of Northumberland of that family, and is raised upon a splendid plan, correspondent in every respect with the usual magnificence and princely fortune of that nobleman. The apartments are profusely embellished with a choice collection of pictures by the most eminent masters, both ancient and modern. The Earl of Egremont stands high in public estimation, as a munificent patron of British art. Here is also a gallery of antique statues and busts; some of bold Greek sculpture were procured from the Barbarini Palace, and several of the marbles were obtained at the sales of the most celebrated collections, by *Brettingham*, his Lordship's agent at Rome. A very extensive museum also claims the attention of naturalists. In the armoury are several pieces of great antiquity; amongst which is shown the sword said to have been used by Hotspur at the battle of Shrewsbury. In front of the mansion the lawn extends a considerable way into the park, and slopes gradually to a fine expanse of water. The park, at least twelve miles in circumference, commands delightful views of the Downs of Surrey and Sussex. The honour of Petworth, at an early period of history, was settled on the house of Percy, and devolved in 1682 upon the Duke of Somerset, whose descendant is the present noble proprietor. Sir Henry Peachy of Petworth was created baronet 21st March 1735.

STOPHAM, on the river Arun, 4 miles S.E. from Petworth, contains 18 houses, and 139 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*.

SUTTON, 5 miles S. from Petworth, contains 46 houses, and 353 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 15*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*., in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont.

TILLINGTON, 1½ mile W. from Petworth, contains 133 houses, and 681 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l*. 10*s*., in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont. Pitt's Hill is in this parish.

WOOLAVINGTON, 4 miles S.W. from Petworth, contains 36 houses, and 272 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l*. Woolavington House, the seat of C. Dixon, Esq., is situated at the foot of Duncton Hill, which at a short distance becoming precipitous, and being closely matted with low wood, or alternately bare and open, combined with a richly cultivated valley beneath the hill, forms a pleasing scene.

WEST EASWRITH HUNDRED.

AMBERLEY, on the banks of the Arun, 4 miles N. from Arundel, contains 76 houses, and 548 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Rackham. It is a vicarage, value 7*l*. 5*s*. 7*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. Amberley Castle was built by William Rede Bishop of Chichester, in 1369: he was one of the most able architects of his time, and was employed ten years in constructing this castle, which is built on a plan differing in many respects from the military architecture of that period. The gate-house, now remaining, is part of his work. The Bishop died in 1385. The site of the castle occupies about 260 feet by 160 in extent. The northern and western sides present bold and massive features. Several chambers of state, with large mullioned windows, were erected by Bishop

Sherborne, the last who resided here: he died in 1536. His buildings constitute the upper court, which, with additions, formed the dwelling-house of Thomas Rhoades. In it was a room with a paneled ceiling, painted by *Theodore Bernardi*, about the year 1519, with representations of female figures holding shields of arms.

BILLINGSHURST, 8 miles N.W. from Petworth, contains 238 houses, and 1369 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l*. 6*s*.

CHILTINGTON, 9 miles S.E. from Petworth, contains 93 houses, and 638 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l*. 16*s*. 10*d*., in the patronage of the Earl of Abergavenny.

GREATHAM, on the river Arun, 6 miles S.E. from Petworth, contains 7 houses, and 71 inhabitants. It is a rectory.

PARHAM, 9 miles S.E. from Petworth, and 7 miles N.E. from Arundel, contains 10 houses, and 77 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l*., in the patronage of Lord de la Zouche. A chapel on the south side is the burial-place of the Bishopp family. Parham Park is the seat of Lord de la Zouche. The mansion, although modernized, is ancient, and still retains some of its original architectural character: it was founded by Thomas Palmer of Angmering, in the reign of Edward VI., and completed by his son Sir Thomas Palmer. There are two principal fronts to the mansion. The great hall, about 51 feet by 26 in dimension, with an oriel window at the upper end, has a flat ceiling of plaster, bearing the arms of Queen Elizabeth, and royal badges of roses and fleurs de lis. The dining-room and library are fine, and there is also a curious gallery in the upper story, 158 feet by 19, with a coved ceiling, and containing family portraits. The estate was purchased by Sir Thomas Bishopp in 1597. He had been knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and was Member of Parliament for Steyning in her reign. King James created him baronet 24th July 1620. The house was altered, without being improved, by Sir Cecil Bishopp, the third baronet, about the year 1710. Sir Cecil Bishopp was summoned by writ to Parliament as Lord de la Zouche of Harryngworth in Northamptonshire, in the year 1815.

PULBOROUGH, on the river Arun, 6 miles S.E. from Petworth, contains 331 houses, and 1901 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l*. 0*s*. 7*d*.

RUDGWICK, on the borders of Surrey, 6 miles N.W. from Horsham, contains 140 houses, and 974 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 7*l*. 10*s*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

SLINFOLD, 4 miles W. from Horsham, contains 84 houses, and 644 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.

STORRINGTON, 11 miles S.E. from Petworth, and 7 miles N.W. from Arundel, contains 161 houses, and 901 inhabitants. Here is a market on Wednesday, and annual fairs 12th May and 11th November for cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l*.

WIGGENHOLT, 8 miles S.E. from Petworth, contains 5 houses, and 47 inhabitants. It is a rectory.

2. Rape of Bramber

Is bounded on the north by Surrey; on the east by the rape of Lewes; on the south by the English Channel; and on the west by Arundel rape. It is subdivided into eleven hundreds.

BRIGHTFORD HUNDRED.

BROADWATER, 5 miles S. from Steyning, contains 623 houses, and 3725 inhabitants, including the town of Worthing, which is in this parish. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 36*l*. In the chancel, on the north side of the altar, is a very

fine monument of Thomas Lord de la Warr, K.G., who died in 1524. Thomas Lord de la Warr, his son, also K.G., who died in 1554, is buried near his father. This family resided at Offington, in the parish, now the seat of — Margeson, Esq. Broadwater was the head of the barony of the Lords Camois. Worthing, on the sea-coast, about a mile southward from Broadwater, is a much frequented bathing-place. It is surrounded by the uninterrupted chain of the South Downs, which, forming nearly an amphitheatre, exclude, even in the winter months, the north and east winds: to this is united a facility of bathing in stormy weather, and an extent of sand as level as a carpet, of at least seven miles westward, and three towards the east.

CLAPHAM, 5 miles E. from Arundel, contains 32 houses, and 245 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of Sir John Shelley, Bart.

DURRINGTON, one mile S. from the above, contains 38 houses, and 194 inhabitants.

FINDON, 4 miles S.W. from Steyning, contains 85 houses, and 477 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford. Michelgrove is the seat of Richard Watt Walker, Esq. Sir John Shelley of Michelgrove was created baronet 22nd May 1611.

HEENE, on the sea-coast, one mile W. from Worthing, contains 36 houses, and 178 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The manor lies within the parish of West Tarring.

LANCING, 2 miles N.E. from Worthing, contains 116 houses, and 590 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. In the year 1828 a Roman pavement and other remains of building, coins, &c. &c. were discovered beneath a large tumulus on Lancing Down. Lancing House is the seat of J. M. Lloyd, Esq.

SOMPTING, 2 miles N. from Worthing, contains 92 houses, and 472 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 7*s.* Sompting Abbots is the seat of J. Crofts, Esq. Cokeham is a chapelry of this parish.

BURBEACH HUNDRED.

BEEDING, on the river Adur, one mile E. from Steyning, contains 105 houses, and 904 inhabitants, including Lower Beeding. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford. A Benedictine priory was founded here by William de Braose in 1075, which was subordinate to the abbey of St. Florence at Salmur; it was valued at 26*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* per annum: the site was granted in 1543 to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple.

EDBURTON, 4 miles E. from Steyning, contains 18 houses, and 92 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Fulking is a hamlet of this parish.

IFIELD, in a detached portion of this hundred, on the borders of Surrey, 2 miles W. from Crawley, contains 111 houses, and 758 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*: it contains monuments of the Holles family. Denzil Holles was created Lord Holles of Ifield in 1661. Tirhurst Place is a moated house of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

EAST EASWRITH HUNDRED.

HORSHAM, 36 miles from London, contains 791 houses, and 4575 inhabitants. It has a weekly market on Saturday, at which great quantities of corn and poultry are sold; and there is another on the last Tuesday in every month for cattle, sheep, &c. The fairs are Monday before Whitsunday for sheep and lambs, and 27th November for cattle. This town, one of the largest in the county, is a borough by prescription, and is governed by two bailiffs, chosen annually at the court-leet of the Duke of Norfolk, lord of the manor, a steward, and two constables. The arms of Horsham are, *Azure, a lion rampant argent, in base the letter H.* The petty sessions are held here, and also the assizes in the summer circuit, alternately with Lewes. Here is the county gaol. The town sends two members

Vol. I.

to Parliament, a privilege conferred upon it in the reign of Edward I. The right of election is vested in all such persons as have an estate of inheritance, or for life, in burgage houses, or lands lying within the borough. The bailiffs are the returning officers. The present members are the Earl of Surrey, and N. W. Ridley Colborne, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 25*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury: it is an ancient structure. In the chancel is the monument of William Lord Braose of Gower, who died in 1361: his family had extensive possessions in this county, and occupied Bramber Castle. Here is also another very handsome monument, with a canopy, said to be that of a Lord Hoo; and an altar-tomb, in memory of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Delves, son and heir of Sir Henry Delves, Bart., who died in 1654. In the vicinity of this town is a quarry of good flat stone, either for roofs or paving.

ITCHINGFIELD, 3½ miles S.W. from Horsham, contains 45 houses, and 349 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 8*l.* Den Park is the seat of Mrs. Eversfield.

SULLINGTON, 6 miles N.W. from Steyning, contains 42 houses, and 287 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

THAKEHAM, 9 miles S.E. from Petworth, contains 100 houses, and 603 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

WARMINGHURST, 5½ miles N.W. from Steyning, contains 14 houses, and 116 inhabitants.

FISHERGATE HUNDRED.

KINGSTON BY SEA, 2 miles E. from Shoreham, contains 7 houses, and 56 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

SHOREHAM, on the sea-coast, 7 miles W. from Brighton, and 55 from London, contains 203 houses, and 1047 inhabitants. This town is situated about a mile westward from the mouth of the harbour, on the river Adur, over which is a long wooden bridge. The river is navigable for barges, as high as Steyning, whence large quantities of timber are brought down for the dock-yards,—ship-building forming the principal business of the port. It has a coasting-trade, with a mackerel and herring fishery. The market is on Saturday, and here is an annual fair on 25th July. Shoreham is a borough by prescription, and is governed by two constables: it sends two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred upon the town in the reign of Edward I. The constables are the returning officers, and the right of election is vested in all the freeholders of 40*s.* per annum in the rape of Bramber, who amount to about 1500. The present members are Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, Bart., and Henry Howard, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford. This church is the remains of a very grand and beautiful structure. The choir, transept, and tower are curious architectural specimens of the date of 1220 and the introduction of the pointed style. A small part only of the nave has been preserved. In the choir the pointed arch prevails, but a series of semicircular headed windows, with the arcade beneath, is combined with it, and is apparently of coeval erection. The font is square, supported by a massive centre column, and having four smaller ones at its angles. A Carmelite priory was founded here by Sir John Mowbray in 1348.

OLD SHOREHAM, one mile northward from the above, contains 38 houses, and 235 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford. This church, although not so large as that of New Shoreham, is more ancient. The remains of the north transept are very curious, and the edifice is every way deserving of attention.

SOUTHWICK, on the coast, 2 miles E. from Shoreham, contains 57 houses, and 374 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Southwick Place is the seat of William Gorringe, Esq.

PATCHING HUNDRED.

PATCHING, 5 miles E. from Arundel, and 7 miles S.W. from Steyning, contains 30 houses, and 222 inhabitants. It is a rectory,

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value 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

SINGLE CROSS HUNDRED.

NUTHURST, 4 miles S.E. from Horsham, contains 114 houses, and 628 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. Nuthurst Lodge is the seat of J. Nelthorpe, Esq.; New Lodge, of — Aldridge, Esq.; St. Leonard's Lodge, of R. H. Gordon, Esq.; and Coolhurst, of the Dowager Marchioness of Northampton: the last was rebuilt in 1831, from designs by *P. F. Robinson*, in excellent taste, and in what is usually called the Tudor style of architecture, as used in the domestic edifices of this kingdom during the 15th and 16th centuries; a style peculiarly worthy of attention.

RUSPER, on the borders of Surrey, 5 miles N. from Horsham, contains 69 houses, and 487 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* A priory, formerly here, and valued at 39*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* per annum, was granted after the Dissolution in 1534 to Robert Southwell.

WARNHAM, 3 miles N. from Horsham, contains 148 houses, and 914 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

STEYNING HUNDRED.

BRAMBER, one mile S.E. from Steyning, contains 20 houses, and 98 inhabitants. It is governed by a constable, annually chosen by a jury at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, the Duke of Norfolk, and returns two members to Parliament, a privilege enjoyed ever since the reign of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the inhabitants of houses built on ancient foundations, and paying scot and lot. The constable is the returning officer. The present members are John Irving, Esq., and Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford. Bramber Castle was held in the reign of Henry III. by John De Braose, who was a tenant in chief of the Crown. His grandson William was summoned to Parliament as Lord Braose of Gower in 1296. This lord is characterized by the historian Walsingham as a person of large patrimony, but a great spendthrift.

BUTTOLPHS, or *Botolphs*, 2 miles S.E. from Steyning, contains 10 houses, and 62 inhabitants. It is a rectory.

COOMBS, or *Combes on the Mount*, 3 miles N.W. from Shoreham, contains 6 houses, and 70 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Sir J. Shelley, Bart.

STEYNING, 22 miles E. from Chichester, and 50 miles from London, contains 232 houses, and 1324 inhabitants. It has an alternate weekly market on Wednesday, and on the second Wednesday in every month for cattle. The fairs are held on 9th June, 19th September, and 10th October, for cattle, &c. The town is governed by a constable, chosen at the court-leet of the manor, and returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred in the reign of Edward II. The right of election is vested in the inhabitants being householders in the borough paying scot and lot, and not receiving alms. The present members are George Richard Phillips, Esq., and Edward Blount, Esq. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 15*l.*: it is a large edifice, and presents some genuine Anglo-Norman architecture, with a great variety of excellent and very elaborate details. Steyning was a place of some note in the Anglo-Saxon period of history; St. Cudman, or Cuthman, and King Ethelwolf, father of Alfred, were buried here. King Edward the Confessor granted lands here to the abbey of the Holy Trinity at Fécamp, which grant was confirmed by William the Conqueror. An alien priory was shortly afterwards established here, which upon its Dissolution was granted to Sion monastery. The vicarage-house was part of the ancient priory.

WASHINGTON, 3 miles W. from Steyning, contains 124 houses, and 704 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford.

WISTON, 2 miles N.W. from Steyning, contains 32 houses, and

293 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Wiston Park is the seat of C. Goring, Esq. The mansion here was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, at which time the estate belonged to the Shirleys, a family of considerable eminence. Ralph Shirley, constable of Peak Castle in Derbyshire, died in 1466, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Blount, Sir Ralph Shirley of Wiston. Sir Anthony Shirley, a celebrated traveller, was born here in 1565: he and his two brothers, Sir Thomas and Sir Robert, rendered themselves so famous by their travels and gallant exploits, that they were made the subject of a comedy, called "The Travels of the Three Brothers Shirleys," by John Day, 4to, 1607. From this family the estate went to the Faggs, and descended to the Goring family by intermarriage.

TARRING HUNDRED.

WEST TARRING, or *Terring*, 1½ mile N.W. from Worthing, contains 120 houses, and 650 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. John Selden, one of the most learned men of the seventeenth century, was born at the Lacies, in Salvington, a hamlet of this parish, 16th December 1584. On the lintel of the door of the house in which he was born is this inscription:—

GRATVS · HONESTE · MIHI · NON · CLAVDAR · INITO · SEDEQ ·
FVR · ABEAS · NON · SV · FACTA · SOLVTA · TIBI.

which has been thus paraphrased by the late Mr. Hamper,—

Thou 'rt welcome, honest friend, walk in, make free;
Thief, get thee gone; my doors are closed to thee.

TIPNOAK HUNDRED.

ALBOURN, 6 miles N.E. from Steyning, contains 44 houses, and 360 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Charles Goring, Esq. of Wiston.

HENFIELD, 4 miles N.E. from Steyning, contains 243 houses, and 1404 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

WOODMANCOTE, 5 miles N.E. from Steyning, contains 37 houses, and 294 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WEST GRINSTEAD HUNDRED.

ASHINGTON, 11 miles S.E. from Petworth, and 4½ miles N.W. from Steyning, contains 41 houses, and 229 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 5*s.* Buncton is a chapelry of this parish.

ASHURST, 3 miles N. from Steyning, contains 56 houses, and 394 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the patronage of the Earl of Thanet.

SHIPLEY, 7 miles S.W. from Horsham, contains 148 houses, and 1159 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

WEST GRINSTEAD, 7 miles S. from Horsham, contains 143 houses, and 1229 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* West Grinstead Park is the seat of W. Burrell, Esq.; and Knap Castle, of Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, Bart.

WINDHAM AND EWHURST HUNDRED.

COWFOLD, 7 miles S.E. from Horsham, contains 110 houses, and 822 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

SHERMANBURY, on the river Adur, 6½ miles N.E. from Steyning, contains 42 houses, and 320 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

3. Rape of Chichester

Is bounded on the north and west by Hampshire; on the east by Arundel rape; and on the south by the English Channel. It is subdivided into seven hundreds.

ALDWICK HUNDRED.

BERSTED, 5 miles S.E. from Chichester, contains 303 houses, and 1851 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. North Bersted is a hamlet of this parish.

EAST LAVANT, 2½ miles N. from Chichester, contains 65 houses, and 364 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Goodwood is the seat of the Duke of Richmond. The park is spacious, and commands an extensive prospect: it has been enlarged by the addition of Hálnaker Park, and the whole is enclosed within a stone wall.

PAGHAM, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of a creek, 5 miles S. from Chichester, contains 193 houses, and 1009 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. Here was anciently a manorial residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury; it was granted to that see by King Cedwall A.D. 680. Archbishop Anselm was consecrated in the palace here in 1108, and Archbishop Becket was frequently established at this seat with a large retinue. The Archbishops afterwards removed to Slindon, and the manor was alienated by Archbishop Cranmer in the reign of Henry VIII. Aldwick and South Mundham are hamlets of this parish.

SLINDON, in a detached portion of this hundred, 3 miles W. from Arundel, contains 70 houses, and 471 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* Slindon House, the seat of the Earl of Newburgh, stands on an eminence, in a woody park, commanding a very fine view of the sea towards the south, and of Chichester and its cathedral towards the east, including many other interesting objects. Slindon was formerly one of the residences of the Archbishops of Canterbury. Cardinal Archbishop Langton died here in 1228, and Archbishop Winchelsea held an ordination in the chapel here in 1298. Archbishops Courtenay and Arundel also resided at Slindon. The present mansion was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, about which period it came into the possession of the family of Kempe. Barbara, daughter and heiress of Anthony Kempe, married James Bartholomew Radclyffe Earl of Newburgh, who died in 1786, and is buried in the chancel of the church. Anthony James, the fourth Earl of Newburgh, of the Radcliffe family, who died in 1814, was the last heir male; the title and estates then devolved to Francis Eyre, now fifth Earl of Newburgh. In the library of Slindon House are several family portraits of the Kempes; that of Lord Derwentwater, beheaded in 1716; of King Charles II., in his robes; and of His Majesty's daughter Lady Mary Tudor.

TANGMERE, 3 miles N.E. from Chichester, contains 28 houses, and 174 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Richmond.

BOSHAM HUNDRED.

BOSHAM, or *Boseham*, on a creek, 3 miles W. from Chichester, contains 208 houses, and 1049 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. A monastery, with a collegiate chapel, founded here in the Anglo-Saxon period, was granted by Henry I. to William Warelwast Bishop of Exeter, who is said to have built the church, and to his successors in that see. A collegiate chapel remained here till the general Dissolution of monasteries; the site of it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester in 1564, and the church made parochial.

CHIDHAM, on a creek or arm of the sea, 5 miles W. from Chichester, contains 38 houses, and 293 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

FUNTINGTON, or *Foundington*, 4 miles N.W. from Chichester, contains 110 houses, and 847 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

WEST STOKE, 3 miles N.W. from Chichester, contains 16 houses, and 92 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Stoke Park is the seat of C. S. Dickens, Esq.; near it is Oakwood, the seat of Sir George Barlow, Bart.

THORNEY, on an island, 8 miles S.W. from Chichester, and about 2½ miles S. from Emsworth, in Hampshire, contains 12 houses, and 114 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* The island of Thorney is situated between two arms of the sea, on the south-western shore, and is remarkable for a rich and fertile soil, producing abundance of fine wheat. The prospect on the north side of the island is extensive: it is bounded by Portsdown Hill on the west. Chichester cathedral is upon the east. At low water there is a causeway from Emsworth into the island. Pilsey island is on the south-east, but is very small.

BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE HUNDRED.

ALDINGBOURN, 4 miles E. from Chichester, contains 110 houses, and 855 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Lidsey and Westergate. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Chichester. The manor-house of Aldingbourn, to which was attached a large park, was a summer residence of the Bishops of Chichester. Bishop Stratford, who was Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Edward III., enlarged the mansion, and died here in 1361. Bishop Sherbourn had nearly completed a tower here at his death in 1536, and bequeathed a sum for that purpose to his successor in the see, Bishop Sampson. Bishop Bickley resided at this seat, and died here in 1596. In the reign of Charles I. Bishop Montague made considerable repairs, but the whole was demolished by Waller's soldiers in 1642. Aldingbourn House is the seat of H. Howard, Esq.; and Westergate Cottage, of the Rev. J. Tripp.

APPLEDRAM, on Fishbourn Creek, 2 miles S.W. from Chichester, contains 17 houses, and 133 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The manor-house is a curious and ancient edifice.

BOXGROVE, 3 miles N.E. from Chichester, contains 152 houses, and 868 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Blase, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Richmond. A Benedictine priory was founded here by Robert de la Haye, lord of the honour of Hálnaker, in the reign of Henry I., and granted to the abbey de l'Essay, in Normandy. It was made denizen in the time of Edward III.: it was valued at 185*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, and after the Dissolution the site was granted to Henry Earl of Arundel in 1560.

Hálnaker House, of which there are still some remains, is one of the most curious specimens of ancient domestic architecture in the kingdom: it was built by Thomas Lord de la Warr, in 1531, with a gate-house on the south front, and buildings surrounding a quadrangular court. The house stands on a gentle decline of the downs, commanding a view of the sea, with Highdown Hill on the east, and the Isle of Wight on the west. The park has been added to that of Goodwood. King Henry VIII. obliged Lord de la Warr to exchange this estate for lands belonging to the dissolved convent of Wherwell, in Hampshire; and the manor remained in the hands of the Crown till Queen Elizabeth granted it to Henry Earl of Arundel, for his life, and afterwards to Lord and Lady Lumley and their heirs. In 1581 it was alienated by Lady Lumley to the Morleys. In 1752 it was bequeathed by Lady Derby, the daughter and heiress of Sir William Morley, to Sir Thomas Acklam, of whom it was purchased by the Duke of Richmond.

THE CITY OF CHICHESTER, 60 miles from London, contains 1245 houses, and 7362 inhabitants. It is situated almost at the western extremity of the county, in a pleasant valley, on the river Lavant, which nearly encompasses the city. On the north it is sheltered by part of a range of hills extending from the Arun into Hampshire. The immediate site, originally walled round, is a gentle elevation, with the ancient cross nearly in the centre, whence proceed the four principal streets at right angles. The weekly mar-

kets are on Wednesday and Saturday, which are plentifully supplied with all provisions, especially fish of various kinds: the Saturday's market has always been noted for corn; and every Wednesday fortnight here is the largest market for black cattle, sheep, &c., of any in this or the neighbouring counties. There are annual fairs on St. George's day, Whit Monday, St. James's day, Michaelmas day, and Sloe fair, which is ten clear days after it. The corporation of Chichester consists of a mayor, recorder, high-steward, common councilmen without limitation, and four justices of the peace, who are chosen out of the aldermen. The mayor is elected annually from amongst the aldermen and common council, in which, however, considerable deference is paid to the recommendation of the high steward, the Duke of Richmond. The mayor holds a court of requests for the recovery of debts, and in his public capacity is attended by four serjeants-at-mace, a crier, &c. The arms of the city are, *Argent, guttée de poir, on a chief indented gules, a lion passant guardant or*. The common seal represents a castle triple towered, the portcullis down; on the front of the castle a shield charged with the city arms as above described. Chichester sends two members to Parliament, elected by the inhabitants who pay church and poor rates, besides several honorary freemen of the borough. The present members are Lord Arthur Lennox, and John Abel Smith, Esq. There are within the walls of the city six parishes: viz. St. Peter the Great, or the subdeanery, a vicarage, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean; St. Peter the Less, a rectory, value 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; St. Olave's, the Dean's peculiar, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; St. Martin's, the Dean's peculiar, value 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; St. Andrew's, a rectory, value 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean; and All Saints', otherwise The Pallant, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. There is also St. Mary's, a rectory, value 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. Without East-gate is St. Pancras, a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean; and without West-gate is St. Bartholomew's, a rectory, the church of which, demolished in 1642, was rebuilt in 1830, from designs by *Draper*, an architect of this city.

The see of Chichester was originally founded at Selsey. Wilfrid, the third Archbishop of York, having been obliged to fly his country by Egfrid King of Northumberland, came hither, when Edilwach King of the South Saxons gave him the Isle of Selsey, which Cedwal afterwards erected into a bishopric. By virtue of a constitution made at the synod of London in 1075, Bishop Stigand, twenty-third Bishop of Selsey, translated the see to Chichester, which city was originally built by Cissa King of the South Saxons, and called Cissan Cester. The cathedral church, anciently dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt by Bishop Ralph, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. This diocese contains the county of Sussex, excepting twenty-two parishes, peculiars of the Archbishop of Canterbury: it has two Archdeaconries, Chichester and Lewes. The bishopric is valued in the King's books at 677*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, but computed to be worth 2600*l.* per annum. The arms of the Bishop are *Azure, a Presbyter John, hooded and seated on a throne; in the sinister hand a book open, the dexter hand extended, all or; in his mouth a sword fessways, the point to the sinister argent*. This cathedral, from the earliest records, has a foundation for a dean and canons, the establishment of which, and its statutes, were confirmed by King Henry VIII. The component members of the choir, as in other cathedrals endowed by Anglo-Saxon monarchs, are a dean, precentor, chancellor, and treasurer, to whom alone the title of dignitary is correctly applicable; thirty canons or prebendaries, four of whom, including the dean, are now styled canons residentiary, and form the chapter; the minor canons or vicarial clergy, originally officiating as substitutes for the prebendaries, with whom they corresponded in number; and the novices, or children educated for the choral service, who have varied in number according to the patronage of the Chapter.

The Anglo-Norman style of the cathedral, built by Bishop Ralph in 1091, has been in several instances accommodated to the style of the thirteenth century. The nave is part of the original structure, to which King Henry I. is said to have contributed. The transepts and tower are supposed to have been the work of Bishop Poore, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury; and the very fine spire, 270 feet high, is said to have been added to the central tower by Bishop Berksted, in 1270: there is a great resemblance between this spire and that of Salisbury, as well as a coincidence of date. The choir was the work of Bishop Riman, in 1217, as was also the Lady chapel, the cloisters, and the bell tower. A south aisle was added

by Bishop Langton in 1332. In the south transept are very curious historical paintings, said to be the work of *Theodore Bernardi*, in the time of Bishop Sherbourn: the subjects are allusive to the foundation of the cathedral, and consist of the interview between St. Wilfrid and Cedwal King of Sussex; the interview between Henry VIII. and Bishop Sherbourn; the portraits of all the kings of England from the time of William the Conqueror; and the portraits of all the Bishops of Chichester from St. Wilfrid. The north transept is the parochial church of St. Peter. There are ancient monuments attributed to Bishop Ralph, Bishop Seffrid, and Bishop Hillary; also that of Bishop de la Wich, or St. Richard, who died in 1253; Bishop Arundel, who died in 1478, was also buried in the cathedral; and Bishop Story, who died in 1502, was buried behind the high altar. The poet Collins, a native of this city, who died in 1756, has a monument to his memory in the north aisle. The chapter-house was built by Bishop Sherbourn. The houses which formerly concealed the view of the cathedral from the street, with the gate-houses of the close, were removed in 1830, and the cathedral yard is now enclosed with iron palisades. The Bishop's Palace is supposed to have been erected on the site of a Roman building, from the circumstance of a tessellated pavement having been discovered on its site: many of the ancient parts of this palace are still in perfect repair. The chapel is of the time of Henry III. The hall was probably rebuilt by Bishop Sherbourn, when it was divided into an upper and lower apartment. In the great dining-room is a fine specimen of a timber framed ceiling, painted in compartments with the arms of nobility and gentry. The arms of Bishop Sherbourn are surmounted by the red hat, as assumed by prelates under the degree of a cardinal. Where this ceiling has been repainted the blazoning of the arms is not to be depended upon. The large kitchen is of the ancient conventual form and construction, having a double arched door, and the oak beams of the roof supported by trusses at the four angles. The palace was repaired in the year 1727, and again in 1800.

The cross in the centre of the city was erected by Bishop Story in 1495; he left an estate at Amberley for the purpose of keeping it in repair, which has been effected: it was restored in the reign of Charles II. and George II.

Four Barrow Hill commands a view eastward to Beachey Head; southward are the sea and the Isles of Hayling, Thorney, and the Isle of Wight; northward are the Hampshire hills; the Barrows on its summit are each of them surrounded by a trench.

DONNINGTON, 2 miles S. from Chichester, contains 25 houses, and 267 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

EARTHAM, 6 miles N.E. from Chichester, contains 19 houses, and 105 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. Eartham Place, the seat of Mrs. Huskisson, was formerly the residence of William Hayley the poet. The grounds, which are extensive, afford a singular diversity of pleasing objects. Several points command very beautiful and enlarged prospects, where woods sweep over the acclivities of the downs; and in an opposite direction a rich tract of country is bounded by the sea and the Isle of Wight.

FISHBOURN, on a creek, 2 miles W. from Chichester, contains 64 houses, and 288 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Old Fishbourn, half-a-mile westward, is a hamlet of this parish.

HUNSTON, 2½ miles S. from Chichester, contains 32 houses, and 166 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leodegar, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

MERSTON, 3 miles S.E. from Chichester, contains 18 houses, and 107 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

NORTH MUNDHAM, 2 miles S.E. from Chichester, contains 51 houses, and 422 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Laythorne House, in this parish, was anciently a seat of the Bishops of Chichester. South Mundham, a mile distant, is a hamlet of Pagham parish.

OVING, 3 miles E. from Chichester, contains 144 houses, and 637 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Precentor of Chichester.

RUMBALD'S WYKE, one mile S.E. from Chichester, contains 56 houses, and 303 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Rumbald, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Chichester.

UPWALTHAM, 6 miles S.W. from Petworth, contains 10 houses, and 99 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* The east end of the church is semicircular in plan: it stands in a valley amidst extensive downs, which command a beautiful and distant prospect.

WEST HAMPNET, 2 miles N.E. from Chichester, contains 68 houses, and 401 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

DUMPFORD HUNDRED.

CHITHURST, 3½ miles N.W. from Midhurst, contains 23 houses, and 146 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

DIDLING, 4 miles S.W. from Midhurst, contains 13 houses, and 81 inhabitants. It is a rectory, united with Trayford, the adjoining parish.

ELSTED, 5 miles S.W. from Midhurst, contains 27 houses, and 190 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

HARTING, on the borders of Hampshire, 4 miles S.E. from Petersfield, and 7 miles S.W. from Midhurst, contains 190 houses, and 1072 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Harry Fetherstonhaugh, Bart. Harting was anciently the seat of the baronial family of Hoesse. Henry Hoesse, the founder of Duford Abbey, built here an hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in the reign of Henry II.: his descendant Henry Hoesse, in 1294, the 23rd year of Edward the First's reign, had summons to Parliament amongst the barons of the realm. Up Park, southward of the village, is now the seat of Sir Harry Fetherstonhaugh, Bart. The estate came to the Fords, when Katherine daughter of Sir Edward Ford of Harting married Ralph Lord Grey of Werk; and their son Ford Lord Grey, created Earl of Tankerville in 1695, rebuilt the mansion, which with the park and the manors of South and East Harting were purchased in 1746 by the direct ancestor of the present possessor. The park extends in length, from north to south, nearly two miles; it abounds in fine oaks. Fair Oak Lodge is the seat of the Hon. Sir Charles Paget.

ROGATE, on the borders of Hampshire, 4½ miles E. from Petersfield, and 6 miles W. from Midhurst, contains 106 houses, and 724 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Rogate Lodge is the seat of W. A. Buckle, Esq. At Duford, Henry Hoesse of Harting founded a Premonstratensian abbey about 1169; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, and was valued at 108*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per annum. In 1537 it was granted to Sir William Fitz-William.

TURWICK, on the river Rother, 5 miles W. from Midhurst, contains 11 houses, and 112 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

TRAYFORD, or *Treyford*, on a branch of the Rother, 5 miles S.W. from Midhurst, contains 19 houses, and 137 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

TROTTON, on the Rother, 3 miles W. from Midhurst, contains 56 houses, and 390 inhabitants, including the chapelry of Milland, or *Turleigh*, on the borders of Hampshire. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 9*l.*; it contains two monuments of the ancient baronial family of Camois.

EASEBOURN HUNDRED.

BEPTON, 3 miles S.W. from Midhurst, contains 26 houses, and 140 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.*

COCKING, 2 miles S. from Midhurst, contains 51 houses, and 340 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

EASEBOURN, one mile N. from Midhurst, contains 143 houses, and 777 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* A Benedictine priory was founded here in the latter end of the reign of Henry III. by Sir John Bohun of Midhurst: its possessions were valued at the Dissolution at 47*l.* 3*s.* per annum. The site was granted in 1536 to Sir William Fitz-William. Lodsworth is a chapelry of this parish.

FARNHURST, on the borders of Surrey, 3 miles S. from Haslemere, and 4 miles N. from Midhurst, contains 86 houses, and 593 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

GRAFFHAM, 5 miles S.W. from Petworth, contains 52 houses, and 343 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

HEYSHOT, 3 miles S.E. from Midhurst, contains 56 houses, and 309 inhabitants. It is a rectory, united with Stedham.

IPING, 3 miles N.W. from Midhurst, contains 45 houses, and 305 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.*

LINCH, on the borders of Surrey and Hampshire, 3 miles S.W. from Haslemere, and 5 miles N. from Midhurst, contains 14 houses, and 77 inhabitants. Shelbred or *Shulbred* priory, of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here by Sir Ralph Arden, to which the family of Percy were benefactors. At the Suppression it was valued at 79*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* In 1538 the site was granted to Sir William Fitz-William, and in 1545 to Sir Anthony Brown; the remains form part of a farm residence. It stands in a fertile valley, surrounded by woody heights.

LINCHMERE, on the borders of Hampshire, 2½ miles S.W. from Haslemere, contains 42 houses, and 282 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

MIDHURST, on the Rother, 11 miles N.W. from Chichester, and 50 miles from London, contains 234 houses, and 1335 inhabitants. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and is governed by a bailiff, who is chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. This town sends two members to Parliament; a privilege conferred in the reign of Edward II.: the right of election is vested in 120 burghage holds; the bailiff is the returning officer. The present members are George Robert Smith, Esq., and Martin Tucker Smith, Esq. Here are a market on Thursday, and annual fairs on 5th April, 29th October, and Whit-Tuesday, for cattle, sheep, &c. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a curacy. In a chapel at the east end of the south aisle is the monument of Anthony Browne Viscount Montague, K.G., who died in 1592, and his two wives; and of the Earl of Southampton, K.G., ob. 1543. Cowdray Park, eastward of the town, is situated in a beautiful valley between wooded hills, and is of considerable extent. The noble mansion built by William Fitz-William Earl of Southampton, K.G., was destroyed by fire in 1793. Sir Joseph Ayloffe published a description of the very curious paintings at this seat, of which some were engraved for the Society of Antiquaries. The remains of this mansion are peculiarly interesting as a specimen of the magnificent architecture of the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Anthony Browne, who succeeded the Earl of Fitz-William in this estate, was master of the horse to that monarch, and his son Anthony was created Viscount Montague in 1554. Upon the death of George Samuel, the eighth Viscount, in 1793, in attempting to pass one of the falls of the Rhine, the estate descended to William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., of Midgham, in Berkshire.

SELHAM, 3 miles S.W. from Petworth, contains 13 houses, and 80 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Brazenose College Oxford.

STEDHAM, 2 miles W. from Midhurst, contains 56 houses, and 453 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

WOOLBEDING, 2 miles N. from Midhurst, contains 41 houses, and 261 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Woolbeding House is the seat of Lord Robert Spencer. This estate was the residence of the family of Mill. Sir John Mill, Bart. married Margaret daughter and heiress of Thomas Grey of Woolbeding. After Lord Robert Spencer purchased the house it was modernized, when the terraces and pine avenues were destroyed. Here is a conservatory

of singularly large dimensions for exotic plants; near it is the fountain that originally stood in the centre of the great court of Cowdray House: it is surmounted by a bronze figure of Neptune, said to be copied from the celebrated statue by *Giovanni di Bologna*.

MANHOOD, or *Manhope* HUNDRED.

BIRDHAM, 4 miles S.W. from Chichester, contains 69 houses, and 532 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

EARNLEY, on the sea coast, 6½ miles S. from Chichester, contains 21 houses, and 148 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Almodington. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 6*s.*

WEST ITCHENOR, on an arm of the sea, 5½ miles W. from Chichester, contains 34 houses, and 181 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SELSEY, or *Selescy*, 7 miles S. from Chichester, contains 107 houses, and 766 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. This was the see of a Bishop, till removed to Chichester by Bishop Stigand in 1075. No traces of their residence remains. Selsey Bill is a promontory projecting far into the British Channel.

SIDLESHAM, 4 miles S. from Chichester, contains 195 houses, and 1029 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Sidlesham.

EAST WITTERING, on the sea-coast, here called Braklesham Bay, 6 miles S. from Chichester, contains 40 houses, and 216 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

WEST WITTERING, on the sea-coast, 2 miles westward from the above, contains 100 houses, and 504 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of West Wittering. The view of the Isle of Wight and Spithead from the beach is very pleasing. Cakeham, or *Cockham*, in this parish, was an occasional residence of the Bishops of Chichester, from the 13th to the middle of the 16th century: it was a spacious mansion, with a hall, chapel, and other large apartments. Bishop Sherbourn, in the reign of Henry VIII., erected here an hexagonal tower, which is still standing, and commands a fine sea view.

WESTBOURN AND SINGLETON HUNDRED.

BINDERTON, 4 miles N.W. from Chichester, contains 13 houses, and 67 inhabitants. Binderton House was rebuilt about 1680 by Thomas Smyth, Esq., who removed the chapel which adjoined to the old house, and erected another without the consent of the ordinary. Bishop Lake refused to consecrate it, and it is now in decay. The house has been modernized since the period of its erection.

COMPTON, on the borders of Hampshire, 9 miles S.W. from Midhurst, contains 50 houses, and 233 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

EAST DEAN, 6 miles S. from Midhurst, contains 65 houses, and 397 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

WEST DEAN, 2 miles distant from the above, contains 107 houses, and 622 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* This parish is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster. West Dean Park is the seat of Lord Selsey: it occupies the western declivity of a hill, watered by a small stream that winds at its base, and abounds with fine timber. The house, rebuilt by Lord Selsey about 1810, commands a picturesque view over the vale, and of the opposite hills, in which the mixture of corn and woodland are pleasingly blended. The estate came into possession of this family by the marriage of Bulstrode Peachey, Esq., with the relict of William Woodward Knight, Esq. of West Dean: he died in 1736, and left it to Sir John Peachey, Bart., from whom it

descended to Sir James Peachey, the fourth baronet, who was created Lord Selsey 13th August 1794.

EAST MARDEN, 7 miles S.W. from Midhurst, contains 11 houses, and 85 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of East Marden.

NORTH MARDEN, 6 miles S.W. from Midhurst, contains 3 houses, and 20 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

MID LAVANT, 3 miles N. from Chichester, contains 50 houses, and 243 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Near the village is St. Roche's, or *Rooks* hill, on the top of which is a circular encampment, said to be Danish.

RACTON, on the borders of Hampshire, 6 miles N.W. from Chichester, contains 17 houses, and 100 inhabitants. It is a rectory, united with Lordington, value 5*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. Racton Place, the ancient seat of the Gounters, is a very singular building, but now a farm-house. John Gounter of Racton died in 1557, and the estate at length descended to Sir Charles Gounter, who assumed the name of Nichol: he was K.B., and died in 1733. By intermarriage, Racton afterwards became the property of the Earl of Dartmouth. Northward from the village is Standstead House, the seat of the Rev. Lewis Way. The park contains 650 acres, besides the forest. The mansion commands an extensive sea prospect, including a view of Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, and the shipping at Spithead.

SINGLETON, 5½ miles S. from Midhurst, contains 45 houses, and 285 inhabitants. It is a rectory, united with East Dean, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. Charlton is a tithing of this parish.

STOUGHTON, 6 miles N.W. from Chichester, contains 84 houses, and 519 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

UP MARDEN, 8 miles S.W. from Midhurst, contains 42 houses, and 306 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy.

WESTBOURN, on the borders of Hampshire, 1½ mile N. from Emsworth, and 7 miles W. from Chichester, contains 333 houses, and 1852 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

4. Rape of Hastings

Is bounded on the north-east by the county of Kent; on the south-east by the English Channel; and on the west by the rape of Pevensey. It is subdivided into thirteen hundreds.

BALDSLOW HUNDRED.

CROWHURST, 2 miles S. from Battle, contains 43 houses, and 340 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 10*l.* Crowhurst Park is the seat of Henry Cresset Pelham, Esq.

HOLLINGTON, 3 miles N.W. from Hastings, contains 40 houses, and 272 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

HASTINGS, one of the Cinque Ports, 64 miles from London, contains 945 houses, and 5085 inhabitants. Here are markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and annual fairs on Whit Tuesday, 26th June, and 23rd November. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, and twelve jurats. It is exempted from toll, and has the power to hold courts of judicature in capital cases. The arms of Hastings are *Per pale gules and azure on the dexter, three demi-lions passant guardant, conjoined to as many demi-hulks of ships, on the sinister, argent*. The corporation seal is very ancient, and represents a ship bearing two banners; on one the arms of the town, on

the other the arms of England. On the reverse of the seal is the figure of St. Michael slaying the dragon. Hastings sends two barons to Parliament, a privilege conferred upon the port in the reign of Edward III. The right of election is vested in the mayor, jurats, and freemen resident, and not receiving alms. The mayor is the returning officer. The present members are Frederick North, Esq., and John Ashley Warre, Esq. The town contains the following parishes: All Saints, a rectory, value 19*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Holland; St. Clement's, a rectory, value 23*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Holland; St. Mary Bulverhith; St. Mary, in the Castle; St. Mary Magdalen; and the priory, which last is an extra-parochial district: it was founded by Sir Walter Bricet about the reign of Richard I., and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Hastings, the chief town of the Cinque Ports, is connected with several interesting and important events, particularly with the decisive battle which subjected the kingdom to William Duke of Normandy, thence called The Conqueror. Although universally denominated the Battle of Hastings, the victory was actually obtained on a spot seven miles westward of the town, consecrated afterwards by the foundation and endowment of Battle Abbey. This town was in ancient times the general passage to Normandy; and Matthew de Hastings held a manor by the service of finding an oar whenever the King passed over sea from this port. King William Rufus assembled almost the whole of the nobles and Bishops of England at Hastings Castle, where he received their homage previously to his invasion of Normandy in 1090. The ruins of this once strong and extensive castle, situated on a lofty rock, quite inaccessible on the side towards the sea, present a majestic and awful appearance. The principal gate-house on the north side is now entirely demolished, but there are still remains of a sally port on the west. The walls of the castle, nowhere entire, are composed of flint and stone, and are in some parts eight feet thick. The modern improvements and increase of buildings made at Hastings have been principally on the western side of the town, where the Priory-bridge leads to York-buildings and Castle-street, immediately under the cliffs of the castle. Beyond is Pelham-crescent and Wellington-place on the western side of the Castle-hill. White Rock-place, near the beautiful white rocks, and many other buildings at this extremity of the town, have been erected within these very few years. Pelham-crescent, named after the Earl of Chichester, upon whose estate it is built, was erected in 1824 from designs by *Kay*. In the centre is a chapel, with an Ionic portico or colonnade. The Castle-hill, an immense chalk cliff, towers above the buildings, and in the distance beyond the town and harbour of Hastings is the high land of Fairlight and Goldbury point, stretching into the sea towards the east. St. Leonard's adjoins the parishes of Hollington, Bexhill, Battle, and St. Clement, in Hastings.

ORE, 2 miles N.W. from Hastings, contains 107 houses, and 546 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Ore Place is the seat of Sir Launcelot Shadwell, Vice Chancellor.

WESTFIELD, 4½ miles E. from Battle, contains 117 houses, and 897 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

BATTLE HUNDRED.

BATTLE, 56 miles from London, contains 460 houses, and 2852 inhabitants. This town derives its names from the memorable combat in 1066 between William Duke of Normandy and Harold King of England, and is built upon the actual spot where the battle was fought. The trade here consists chiefly in the manufacture of gunpowder. The market is on Thursday, and there are fairs annually on Whit Monday and 22nd November, both of which are much frequented. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 24*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Godfrey V. Webster, Bart. In the chancel is the monument of Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., master of the horse to King Henry VIII., who died in 1548, and his lady Alice daughter of Sir John Gage, K.G.

A Benedictine abbey, dedicated to St. Martin, was founded here by William the Conqueror, in commemoration of his success, who endowed it with exemptions and privileges of a very extraordinary nature, and is also said to have offered up his sword and royal robe

which he wore on the day of his coronation, at the altar. In this convent also was formerly preserved the celebrated "Battle Abbey Roll," a list of those eminent persons who accompanied the conqueror in the expedition into England, with other lords and men of account. The historians Hollinshed and Stowe have both printed copies from it, but so different from each other, that the former consists of nearly two hundred names more than the last. Camden says, "Whosoever considereth this roll well, shall find it always to be forged, and those names to be inserted which the time in every age favored, and were never mentioned in the notable record of Domesday." Under all circumstances attending this scroll, it must be confessed the degree of credit due to its authenticity is very suspicious.

Previously to the Dissolution, the estates of Battle Abbey were valued at 987*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* At the surrender, the state sword of the abbey, fabricated for Abbot Lodelow, in the reign of Henry VI., was delivered to Sir John Gage, K.G., one of the commissioners; and it remained in the possession of his family at Firle Place until the present Viscount Gage added it to the collection of armour belonging to Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick at Goodrich Court in Herefordshire. The site of the abbey was granted in 1538 to Sir Anthony Browne. Some of the remains of the ancient monastery are preserved in the mansion of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. which is situated on a gentle rise, bounded by woody hills, having in front a valley winding towards the sea at Hastings. The gate-house, or entrance from the town, is ancient; also the great hall, with its curious open timber roof.

Beauport, 2½ miles south-eastward from the town, is the seat of Mrs. Lambert; it stands on an eminence, commanding a fine sea view.

WHATLINGTON, 2 miles N. from Battle, contains 38 houses, and 285 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

BEXHILL HUNDRED.

BEXHILL, 5 miles S. from Battle, and the same distance W. from Hastings, contains 295 houses, and 1907 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 24*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. Bexhill is an eminence that commands a very extensive view on every side. The manor is paramount to Barnhorn and Buckholt; and the hundred is a franchise, like Battle and Rotherbridge.

FOXEARLE HUNDRED.

ASHBURNHAM, 5 miles W. from Battle, contains 94 houses, and 768 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. In the chancel are monuments of several members of the ancient family of Ashburnham. Ashburnham Place, the seat of the Earl of Ashburnham, stands in an extensive park, which without being much elevated commands a fine view of Pevensey Bay and Beachey Head: it is richly wooded, and well stocked with deer. The mansion, built from designs by *Dance*, contains several family pictures by *Vandyk*, *Lely*, and other celebrated masters; there are also portraits of the late Earl of Ashburnham, K.G., and his countess, by *Hoppner*. The late Earl printed in 1830 "A Narrative, by John Ashburnham, of his attendance upon King Charles the First, from Oxford to the Scotch army, and from Hampton Court to the Isle of Wight." The shirt of the King and his watch are still preserved in the church.

HURSTMONCEUX, 7 miles S.E. from Battle, contains 196 houses, and 1318 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* Hurstmonceux Castle was built by Sir Roger Fiennes, treasurer of the household to King Henry VI. in 1423: it is of brick, with window and door cases, copings, and water-tables of stone. Over the arch of the principal entrance, within a compartment, is the alant or wolf dog sejant, holding the banner of Fiennes. Thomas Lennard Earl of Sussex lived much here, but a few years before his death sold it, and about 1777 all excepting the shell of the mansion was destroyed.

WARTLING, 3½ miles E. from Haylsam, contains 132 houses, and 990 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

GOLDSBUR HUNDRED.

BECKLEY, on the borders of Kent, 6 miles N.W. from Rye, contains 156 houses, and 1371 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

EAST GULDEFORD, on the borders of Kent, 2 miles E. from Rye, contains 21 houses, and 124 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

IDEN, on the borders of Kent, 2½ miles N. from Rye, contains 94 houses, and 542 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

PEASMARSH, 3 miles N.W. from Rye, contains 175 houses, and 913 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Sydney College Cambridge.

PLAYDEN, or *Saltcote*, on the Rother, one mile N. from Rye, contains 63 houses, and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

RYE, on the river Rother, 62 miles from London, contains 601 houses, and 3599 inhabitants. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and is governed by a mayor, and twelve jurats. The trade consists chiefly in hops (which are much cultivated in the neighbourhood), wool, timber and fish. The harbour is only accessible for small vessels, although hopes are entertained of deepening it. The markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, and there are annual fairs on Whit Monday and 10th August. Rye sends two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred upon the town in the reign of Edward III.: the right of election is vested in the mayor, jurats, and freemen paying scot and lot; the mayor is the returning officer: the present members are Colonel De Lacy Evans, and Thomas Pemberton, Esq.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 42*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: it is one of the largest parochial churches in the kingdom. In the reign of Edward III. Rye was inclosed with walls; some of the gate-houses are yet remaining. The north or land-gate is the most perfect. The tower also, founded by William de Ipres Earl of Kent, remains.

GOSTROW HUNDRED.

BREDE, 5 miles N.E. from Battle, contains 122 houses, and 902 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* The lands here, although six miles distant from Kent, descend according to the custom of gavelkind used in that county. Brede Place is a very fine old mansion, of the period of Henry VIII., constructed with brick.

UDIMORE, 3 miles W. from Rye, contains 49 houses, and 428 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

GUESTLING HUNDRED.

FAIRLIGHT, or *Fairleigh*, 2½ miles N.E. from Hastings, contains 67 houses, and 477 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Romney. Fairlight Place is the seat of Dr. Robert Batty. From Fairlight Down, 599 feet above the level of the sea, is an extensive view, embracing the English Channel, from Beachey Head to the South Foreland, the hills of the French coast from Calais to Boulogne, with Napoleon's tower, &c. It is off Fairleigh Head, says Pennant, that the northern tide, flowing from the German Sea through the Straits of Dover meets with a great rippling of the tide from the vast Atlantic, which is sensibly felt between this place and Boulogne.

GUESTLING, 3 miles N.E. from Hastings, contains 120 houses, and 697 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Sir William Ashburnham, Bart.: it contains some monuments of the Ashburnham family, which has long been seated at Bromham Place, northward from

the village. Sir Denny Ashburnham of Bromham was created baronet by King Charles II. 15th May 1661. His grandson the Right Rev. Sir William Ashburnham, Bart. D.D. became Bishop of Chichester in 1754: he died in 1797, and was buried in the church.

ICKLESHAM, 2 miles W. from Winchelsea, contains 60 houses, and 585 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

PETT, on the sea coast, 4 miles N.E. from Hastings, and about the same distance S.W. from Winchelsea, contains 33 houses, and 300 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Peter, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

WINCHILSEA, one of the Cinque Ports, 2 miles S. from Rye, contains 153 houses, and 817 inhabitants. A market is held weekly on Saturday, but is not much frequented, and a fair on 14th May.

The town is governed by a mayor and twelve jurats, and the corporation seal is ancient and curious: it represents a ship charged with the arms of England, and inscribed "Sigillum Baronum Domini Regis Anglia de Winchilsea;" on the reverse, a monastery or church. Winchelsea sends two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred in the reign of Edward III.; and the right of election is vested in the mayor, jurats, and freemen. The mayor is the returning officer. The present members are John Williams, Esq. K.C., and Dr. S. Lushington. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester: it contains several ancient monuments; one is supposed to commemorate a member of the Oxenbridge family of Brede; another very beautiful monument is that of Gervase Alard, admiral of the Cinque Ports in the reign of Edward I. A house of Black friars was founded here by King Edward II.; another of Grey friars by William de Buckingham, which after the Suppression was granted to William Clifford and Michael Wildbore: of the last there are considerable remains of the church. There are three of the ancient town gate-houses yet standing; the land-gate towards Rye, the strand-gate on the south side of the town, and new-gate towards Hastings.

HAWKESBOROUGH HUNDRED

BURWASH, or *Burghersh*, 4 miles W. from Robertsbridge, and 8 miles S. from Lamberhurst, contains 318 houses, and 1937 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle. The petty sessions are held here. Robert de Burghersh, in the reign of Edward I., was warden of the Cinque Ports, and governor of Dover Castle; and Bartholomew de Burghersh, his descendant, was created knight of the garter at the institution of the order.

HEATHFIELD, 8 miles E. from Uckfield, contains 278 houses, and 1613 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Heathfield, in the cathedral of Chichester. Heathfield Park is the seat of Sir Charles Blunt, Bart. General Sir George Augustus Eliott, for his gallant defence of Gibraltar, was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Heathfield Baron Gibraltar, 14th June 1787: he died in 1790, and is buried in the church. His successor erected in 1793 a tower upon one of the most elevated spots in the park, the view from which is very extensive and beautiful: it is also a striking object to the surrounding country, and is inscribed to the memory of Lord Heathfield, bearing the words "Calpe defensori," formed of the metal of the guns from the Spanish floating batteries taken at the memorable siege. The site of the tower happening to be upon part of the copyhold of the manor of Laughton, the Earl of Chichester, then Lord Pelham, enfranchised the ground in compliment to the undertaking.

WARBLETON, 9 miles S.E. from Uckfield, contains 168 houses, and 1167 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

HENHURST HUNDRED.

ETCHINGHAM, on the river Rother, 7 miles S. from Lamberhurst, contains 79 houses, and 625 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l*. A family of the same name, seated at Etchingham, were anciently stewards of the rape of Hastings. William de Etchingham had summons to Parliament amongst the barons of the realm in the reign of Edward II.

SALEHURST, on the borders of Kent, 8 miles S. from Lamberhurst, contains 274 houses, and 2121 inhabitants, including Robertsbridge. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 14*l*. Robertsbridge, or *Rotherbridge*, is so called, from a bridge over the Rother, which is here divided into three channels. Alfred de St. Martin founded here in 1176 a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary: it was endowed at the time of its suppression with 272*l*. 9*s*. 8*d*. per annum, and was granted in 1541 to Sir William Sidney. It afterwards belonged to the Earl of Leicester, who converted the remains of the conventual buildings into a farm-house. Hawkhurst is partly in this hundred, but chiefly in the county of Kent.

NETHERFIELD HUNDRED.

BRIGHTLING, 4 miles S.W. from Robertsbridge, contains 75 houses, and 641 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a rectory, value 11*l*., in the patronage of John Fuller, Esq. From Brightling Down, which is 646 feet above the level of the sea, is a most extensive and beautiful panoramic view. The cliffs at Boulogne are said to be clearly discernible. Rose Hill Park is the seat of John Fuller, Esq.: whose mansion is also built on a commanding situation.

DALLINGTON, 6 miles S.W. from Robertsbridge, contains 100 houses, and 548 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 8*l*., in the patronage of the Earl of Ashburnham.

MOUNTFIELD, 1½ mile S. from Robertsbridge, contains 97 houses, and 683 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

PENHURST, 3 miles W. from Battle, contains 13 houses, and 106 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Earl of Ashburnham.

NINFIELD HUNDRED.

CATSFIELD, 4 miles S.W. from Battle, contains 99 houses, and 575 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 7*l*. 9*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Earl of Ashburnham. Park Gate is the seat of Captain Bedingfield; and Catsfield Place the seat of J. Eversfield, Esq.

HOOE, 8 miles S.W. from Battle, contains 64 houses, and 600 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 7*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*., in the patronage of Lord Holland. An alien priory of Benedictine monks, founded here about 1096, was given by Henry VI. to Eton College.

NINFIELD, 6 miles S.W. from Battle, contains 77 houses, and 618 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l*., in the patronage of the Earl of Ashburnham.

SHOYSWELL HUNDRED.

TICEHURST, on the borders of Kent, 4 miles S. from Lamberhurst, contains 254 houses, and 1966 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 18*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*., in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The scenery in this part of the country, like that of the New Forest in Hampshire, is full of fine timber.

STAPLE HUNDRED.

BODIAM, or *Bodyham*, 3½ miles N.E. from Robertsbridge, contains 39 houses and 314 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 6*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*., in the patronage of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart.

VOL. I.

Bodiam Castle, a remarkably fine specimen of castellated architecture, was probably built by Sir John Dalyngrigge, M.P. for this county, in the reign of Henry IV. His sister and heiress Margaret conveyed it to the Sackville family, together with the manors of Dalyngrigge, Bolebrooke, &c. It was afterwards the property of the Lewknor family; and the remains of this noble edifice now belong to Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. The gate-house upon the principal front is towards the north. The moat by which the castle is surrounded is considerably broader before the entrance, and the bridge was formerly defended by a gate and towers about midway in its length. Towards the south it is supposed there was also a drawbridge. The moat is still filled with water, and contributes to the beauty, though no longer to the security, of the roofless and dilapidated towers.

EWHURST, on the borders of Kent, 4 miles E. from Robertsbridge, contains 219 houses, and 1225 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 12*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.

NORTHAM, on the borders of Kent, 7 miles N.W. from Rye, and 12 miles S.E. from Lamberhurst, contains 190 houses, and 1358 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l*. 10*s*. 2*d*.

SEDLSCOMB, or *Sadlescombe*, 3 miles N.E. from Battle, contains 78 houses, and 667 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*. in the patronage of the Crown. A preceptory of the order of Knights Templars was founded here in the reign of Henry III. by Geoffry de Say.

5. Rape of Lewes

Is bounded on the north by Surrey; on the east by Pevensey rape; on the south by the sea; and on the west by the rape of Bramber. It is subdivided into twelve hundreds.

BARCOMB HUNDRED.

BARCOMB, on the river Ouse, 3 miles N. from Lewes, contains 121 houses, and 753 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l*. 10*s*. 10*d*., in the patronage of the Crown.

HAMSEY, on the Ouse, 2 miles N. from Lewes, contains 42 houses, and 537 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 16*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*.

NEWICK, on the banks of the Ouse, 5 miles W. from Uckfield, and 7 miles N. from Lewes, contains 78 houses, and 540 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l*. 17*s*. 8*d*. Newick Park is the seat of J. Slater, Esq.

BUTTING HILL, or *Botingelle*, HUNDRED.

ARDINGLEY, 6½ miles S.W. from East Grinstead, and 4½ miles N.W. from Cuckfield, contains 70 houses, and 579 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 19*l*. 5*s*. 10*d*. About a mile northward is Wakehurst Place, a noble specimen of ancient domestic architecture, occupying three sides of a court. Sir William Culpeper of Wakehurst was created baronet 20th September, 1628.

BALCOMB, 4 miles N. from Cuckfield, contains 101 houses, and 606 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*.

BOLNEY, 3 miles S.W. from Cuckfield, contains 97 houses, and 560 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 5*l*. 5*s*. 2*d*., in the patronage of the Prebendary of Hooe. Bolney Place is an ancient edifice.

CLAYTON, 6 miles N. from Brighton, contains 73 houses, and 453 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 21*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*., in the patronage of Brazenose College, Oxford.

CRAWLEY, on the borders of Surrey, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Cuckfield, contains 51 houses, and 334 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 15*s.* On Tilgate Forest, southward from Crawley, is Tilgate House, the seat of W. Lamb, Esq.; and Tilgate Forest Lodge, of Sir E. B. Sugden. On St. Leonard's Forest is Broadfield Lodge, the seat of W. Palmer, Esq.; and Broadfield Place, the seat of J. C. Disney, Esq. About a mile northward from Crawley is the county oak, at the boundary of Surrey, on Lowfield Heath; near it are the seats of R. Cuddington, Esq., and W. Middleton, Esq.

CUCKFIELD, situated on a hill, nearly in the centre of the county, 13 miles N.W. from Lewes, and 40 miles from London, contains 324 houses, and 2385 inhabitants. It has a market on Friday, and annual fairs on 25th May, Whit-Thursdays, 16th September, and 29th November, for cattle and sheep. A free grammar-school was founded here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the munificence of some individuals, for the instruction of youth in Latin: a house was afterwards built for the master by Lady Dorothy Shirley. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. It contains several ancient monuments; amongst others is one of Henry Bowyer, Esq., of Cuckfield Place, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Vaux, comptroller to King Henry VIII. From the churchyard is a very fine view towards the South Downs. Sir Walter Hendley, of Cuckfield Place, was created baronet 8th April, 1661. Cuckfield Place is the seat of the Rev. — Sergison: this mansion was erected in the middle of the sixteenth century, and is approached by an avenue leading to the gate-house upon the eastern front, the turrets of which are crowned with open worked cupolas, similar to those of the ancient palace at Richmond in Surrey. Ford Hutchings, in the vicinity of Cuckfield, is the estate of Sir Francis Freeling, created baronet by King George IV., 18th February, 1828. It is not only under the direction of Sir Francis Freeling that all the improvements in the post-offices of the kingdom have been made, since the establishment of mail-coaches, but the foreign intercourse has been materially benefited by his exertions.

WEST HOATHLEY, 5 miles S.W. from East Grinstead, contains 119 houses, and 943 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Sidlesfield Common, in this parish, commands extensive views of the South Downs, and Weald of Sussex: near its centre is a tumulus, supposed to have been made for a beacon.

HURST PERPOINT, 9 miles N. from Brighton, and 6 miles S. from Cuckfield, contains 213 houses, and 1321 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The font is of simple form, and is very ancient. In the chancel is an ancient monument of a crusader, without inscription; and in the south aisle, or Danny chapel, are many monuments of the Courthope and Campion families. The celebrated naturalist John Ray dedicated his "Collection of English Words" to Peter Courthope, Esq., of Danny, who died in 1724; at whose suggestion the work was undertaken. The annual fair on the festival of the patron saint of the church, 10th August, has been changed to May-day, on account of its interference with the harvest. The manor of Hurst, or *Herst*, which extends into the adjacent parishes of Ashcombe, Cuckfield, and Bolney, belonged to the Warren family during many successions, but at length came into possession of the family of Pierrepont, whence the affix to the name which it still bears. In 1635 it belonged to George Goring of Danny, and afterwards to the family of Shaw of Eltham, of which last it was purchased by William John Campion, Esq. of Danny, which mansion is about a mile southward from the village: it was erected in 1595, and occupies three sides of a large court. This ancient edifice stands at the foot of Wolstanbury, one of the most prominent hills of that majestic range called the South Downs, and may perhaps have received its appellation from *dene*, a valley. An encampment on the summit of Wolstanbury is supposed to have been originally formed by the Britons, although subsequently occupied by the Romans, Danes, and Saxons. From its elevated position it overlooks a considerable portion of the Weald, and forms a very important link in the extensive chain of encampments on the South Downs. That the Romans occupied it is ascertained from the frequent discovery of coins within the circumvallation.

KEYMER, or *Kymere*, 8 miles N. from Brighton, contains 112 houses, and 679 inhabitants, including the northern and southern divisions of the parish. It is a curacy. On St. John's common northward from the village, the remains of a Roman road was discovered, which is supposed to have led direct to Aldrington, near Portslade, called by some antiquaries *Portus Adurni*, the mouth of the river Adur, when occupied by the Romans.

SLAUGHAM, 4 miles N.W. from Cuckfield, contains 123 houses, and 933 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Slaugham Place, the manor-house, an ancient seat of the Covert family, built in the reign of Elizabeth, was pulled down about 1740, when the very handsome carved oak staircase was removed to the Star Inn at Lewes. Sir John Covert of Slaugham was created baronet 2nd July, 1660.

TWINEHAM, on a branch of the Adur, 4 miles S.W. from Cuckfield, contains 38 houses, and 275 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

WORTH, or *Worde*, 6 miles S.W. from East Grinstead, and 8 miles N. from Cuckfield, contains 264 houses, and 1725 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Northward of the village is Rowfont, the seat of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, built in the reign of Elizabeth; and near Pound Hill is Crabbet, the seat of Francis Scawen Blunt, Esq.

DEAN HUNDRED.

PATCHAM, or *Pecham*, 3 miles N. from Brighton, contains 70 houses, and 403 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Patcham Place is the seat of — Payne, Esq.

FISHERGATE HUNDRED.

HANGLETON, 4 miles N.W. from Brighton, contains 8 houses, and 52 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Hangleton Place is a curious ancient mansion. Benfields, also in the parish, was erected in 1611.

PORTSLADE, 5 miles N.W. from Brighton, contains 41 houses, and 421 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Near the village is the site of Aldrington, or *Atherington*, supposed to be the *Portus Adurni* of the Romans, at the mouth of the Adur, where, when the Saxons infested our seas, a band of explorators had their station. The port is now choked up with sand, and the course of the Adur directed to Shoreham. The village of Aldrington, if ever considerable, is now almost overwhelmed by the ocean. Here was formerly a cell to the abbey of Sees in Normandy; and the living of Aldrington is still a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

HOLMSTROW HUNDRED.

NEWHAVEN, or *Meeching*, situated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Ouse, 7 miles S. from Lewes, and 9 miles E. from Brighton, contains 158 houses, and 927 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: the edifice is remarkable for having the tower placed at the east end. Newhaven is the best tide harbour in the channel; between the Downs and the Isle of Wight it is the nearest sea-port to London, and the nearest English port to Paris. The piers of the harbour are 120 feet distant from each other, and there is a depth of 14 feet at high water. Near the churchyard is an obelisk, erected in commemoration of the fate of the crew of His Majesty's ship *Brazen*, Capt. James Hanson, wrecked off this coast 26th January, 1800. *Meeching*, or *Myching*, the old name of the town, is said to be derived from a battle fought at this spot, which was the key to Lewes and the adjacent country.

PIDDINGHOE, or *Plumpton Piddinghoe*, on the river Ouse, 2 miles N. from Newhaven, contains 29 houses, and 251 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* The western division of the South Downs, lying between the Adur and the Ouse, terminates here.

RODMELL, or *Radmill*, on the river Ouse, 3 miles S. from

Lewes, contains 39 houses, and 336 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester.

SOUTHEASE, on the river Ouse, one mile S. from the above, contains 15 houses, and 112 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 16*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

TELSCOMB, or *Telescombe*, on the South Downs, 5½ miles S. from Lewes, contains 17 houses, and 113 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Court Farm, in this parish, was devised by Henry Smith to trustees, to dispose of the rent, about 40*l.* per annum, amongst the poor of seven parishes in the North of England.

LEWES HUNDRED.

LEWES, on the river Ouse, 50 miles S. from London, and 6 miles from the English Channel, contains 1116 houses, and 7083 inhabitants. The town is situated on the acclivity of a hill, and surrounded on every side, excepting the west, with still higher hills, which form part of the South Downs. It is disposed into three principal streets. The market is on Saturday, for corn, &c.; and there are annual fairs on 6th May, and Whitsun Tuesday, for cattle and horses; on 26th July, for wool; and on 2nd October, for South Down sheep, which is numerously attended by all breeders; from 50,000 to 80,000 sheep are usually collected here. The cattle-show of the Sussex Agricultural Society is generally held in the beginning of August. The principal manufactures here are those of paper and iron. By the river Ouse, which is navigable above the town, trade is carried on in corn of all kinds, and malt. The town is governed by two constables, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The petty sessions are held here, and the assizes in the summer circuit here and at Horsham alternately. The town-hall, erected in 1761, is built on a design more than usually chaste in its proportion. The arms of the town are *Chequy argent and azure, on a sinister canton of the first, a lion rampant of the second, within an orle of cross crosslets sable.* The borough of Lewes returns two members to Parliament; this privilege was granted 23rd Edward I., and the right of election vested in the inhabitant householders paying scot and lot. The present members are Thomas Read Kemp, Esq., and Sir Charles Richard Blunt. Lewes contains four parishes, besides St. John the Baptist, Southover, and St. Thomas in the Cliff, which are not within the jurisdiction of the borough, but form part of the town. The extra-parochial precinct of the castle consists of only five houses. All Saints is a rectory, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown; St. Michael's is a rectory, united with St. Andrew's, value 8*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown; St. John's, under the castle, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; St. Peter and St. Mary West-out is a rectory, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; St. Thomas in the Cliff is a rectory, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and St. John the Baptist, at Southover, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 12*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The priory of St. Pancras, the chief house of the Cluniac order in England, was founded by William de Warren, first Earl of Surrey, and Gundred his wife, daughter of William the Conqueror, in 1078. This priory was the burial-place of the Warren family, as the Castle of Lewes was their favourite residence; although at Castle Acre, Conisburgh, and Sandal, they had also noble castles. At the Dissolution the revenues of the priory were computed to be worth 1091*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per annum; after which, the site, containing upwards of thirty-two acres within its walls, was granted in 1537 to Thomas Lord Cromwell, and in 1559 to Richard Baker and Richard Sackville. The seal of the priory, inscribed "*Sigillum commune Prioris et Conventus Monasterii Sancti Pancrasii de Lewes,*" bore upon one side the arms of Earl Warren, and on the reverse the arms of the town of Lewes. In the church of Southover, adjoining the gate-house of the priory, which is in better preservation than any other part, is the very curious tomb of Gundred the founder, removed from the chapter-house of the priory, and placed here at the expense of William Burrell, Esq., in 1775. At Lewes was also a priory of Grey friars and hospitals, dedicated to St. James and St. Nicholas. A short distance south-eastward of West-Gate is the ancient residence of the Goring family, which being considerably elevated, presents a noble appearance from the south side of the town. George Goring, M.P. for Lewes in 1563, died in 1601; and his son George was created Earl of Norwich

in 1628. In 1687 the mansion was converted to its present use, viz. the West-Gate meeting-house. Lewes Castle is of very early origin; its site agrees with others on which Anglo-Saxon castles were raised, in almost every respect, and is exactly like those of Malden and Witham, which are engraved in Strutt's "*Herda Angel Cynna.*" Lewes is also distinguished from every other castle in the kingdom by an artificial mound of earth, raised at each extremity of the base court. These double tumuli, or braymounts, are not accordant with any known Anglo-Saxon specimen of castellated architecture. The gate-house towards the town is supposed to have been built by John Earl of Warren and Surrey, who also bore the title of Earl of Sussex, in the reign of Edward III. About a mile distant from the town is the race-course, admired for the excellence of its turf, which is situated on a hill, remarkable as the scene of the memorable battle of Lewes, fought on 14th May, 1264, between King Henry III. and Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester, at the head of the barons of England; when the royal army was defeated, the King himself taken prisoner, together with his son Prince Edward, his brother Richard, King of the Romans, and others attached to the interest of the King: soon after this battle the form of Parliament, as it now stands, is said to have been established. The chain of chalk hills lying between Beachy Head and Shoreham is twenty-six miles in length and seven in breadth. The eastern, rising near Eastbourne, is separated from the middle division by the Cuckmere, which forms Seaford Haven. The Fittle range of Downs, immediately eastward of Lewes, and the cliff hills above the town, form the middle group. This part abounds with that delicate bird the wheatear, which is taken by the shepherds, whose flocks roam over the hills. Combe Place is the seat of Sir George Shiffner, Bart., so created 3rd October, 1818.

POYNINGS HUNDRED.

NEW TIMBER, 6 miles N.W. from Brighton, contains 26 houses, and 161 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* New Timber Place is the seat of — Wigney, Esq.

POYNINGS, 6 miles N.W. from Brighton, contains 38 houses, and 232 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 10*l.* It appears that Michael de Poyning, by his will, dated 1368, in the reign of Edward III., bequeathed 200 marks towards the building of a new church, which is probably the present edifice. It is cruciform in plan, the tower rising from the centre on four pointed arches above the eastern window, and on the porch are shields sculptured with the arms of the baronial family of Poynings. In this porch the court-leet for the hundred has been immemorially held. In the church are several slabs robbed of their brasses; one has evidently been a figure in armour: near the church are the ruins of the mansion of the family of Poynings. In the road hence to Brighton is a singular chasm in the Downs, called the Devil's Dyke, a precipitous valley formed by nature. From the summit of the hill above the dyke is a view of the whole Weald of Sussex, and the adjoining counties of Surrey, Kent and Hampshire.

PIECOMB, or *Pyecombe*, 5 miles N. from Brighton, contains 20 houses, and 218 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 15*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

PRESTON HUNDRED.

HOVE, or *Hooe*, one mile W. from Brighton, contains 45 houses, and 312 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, united with Preston, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Hove, in Chichester Cathedral. The church is much reduced from its original dimensions. Brunswick Town, part of Brighton, extends into this parish.

PRESTON, 1½ mile N. from Brighton, contains 53 houses, and 319 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, united with Hove, value 20*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary: it contains the monuments of Sir Anthony Shirley and of Francis Cheynell, Esq. the antagonist of Chillingworth. Preston Place is the seat of Nathaniel Kemp, Esq. Eastward of the village is Hollingbury Hill, upon which are vestiges of an encampment.

STREET HUNDRED.

CHAILEY, or *Chayley*, 6½ miles N. from Lewes, contains 169

houses, and 946 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

DITCHELLING, or *Ditchling*, 7 miles N.W. from Lewes, and the same distance N. from Brighton, contains 122 houses, and 844 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of the chancellor to the see of Chichester. The western division of the South Downs, lying between the Adur and the Ouse, terminates at Newhaven. Ditchelling beacon, in the centre of the line, is 864 feet above the level of the sea. Eastward from the beacon is Plumpton Plain; and westward is Chankbury Hill, on which is a clump of trees.

PLUMPTON, 4½ miles N.W. from Lewes, contains 47 houses, and 272 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* Plumpton Boscase is that part of the manor which comprehended the woodland. From Plumpton Plain the prospect is said to be equal to any to be met with in the finest parts of Europe, extending thirty miles towards the sea, and forty miles inland to Banstead Downs, in Surrey. Plumpton Place was the seat of Leonard Mascall, Esq., in the reign of Henry VIII., who is believed to have introduced carp from the Danube; the ponds still supply the Earl of Chichester.

STREET, 6 miles N.W. from Lewes, contains 21 houses, and 152 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* Street Place, formerly the seat of the Dobells, is a curious mansion, erected in 1595.

WESTMESTON, 5½ miles N.W. from Lewes, contains 35 houses, and 251 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* In the chancel are monuments of the family of Marten of Stantons, the representative of which is John Marten Cripps, Esq., the fellow traveller of Dr. Clarke. Stantons was originally built in 1570. East Chiltington is a chapelry of this parish. Westmeston House is the seat of H. T. Lane, Esq.: it was erected in 1827.

WIVELSFIELD, 5 miles S.E. from Cuckfield, contains 91 houses, and 537 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a perpetual curacy, value 20*l.*

SWANBOROUGH HUNDRED.

IFORD, on the banks of the Ouse, 2 miles S. from Lewes, contains 30 houses, and 157 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The hundred is supposed to have derived its name from an ancient fort called Swaneberg, on the side of the road leading from Lewes to Newhaven.

KINGSTON, 2 miles S.W. from Lewes, contains 28 houses, and 172 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

WHALESBONE HUNDRED.

BRIGHTON, or *Brighthelmstone*, on the English Channel, 8 miles S.W. from Lewes, 30 miles E. from Chichester, and 52 from London, contains 3947 houses, and 24,429 inhabitants. This town stands first amongst fashionable sea-bathing places, its proximity to the metropolis rendering it desirable as an occasional residence. The market, formerly held on Thursday, is open every day, excepting Sunday. A corn-market is held opposite the Grand Parade, and a wholesale fish-market on the beach. The mackerel season is of great interest on this coast. Herrings also are plentiful. The annual fairs, on Holy Thursday and 4th September, are held on Ireland's Cricket Ground, which is attached to the Public Gardens, at the northern extremity of the town, between the London and Lewes roads. The custom-house is in West-street, and the town-hall opposite the market-house. The Steyne, a spacious lawn, formerly used by the fishermen of the town for drying their nets, and afterwards a fashionable promenade, is now adorned by a bronze statue of His Majesty George IV., executed by *Chantrey*; it was placed upon an elevated pedestal of granite, in the northern enclosure of the Old Steyne, in the year 1827. The residence of His Majesty, on the western side of the Steyne, was originally built from designs by *Holland*, in 1784, for the Prince of Wales, when it was called the Pavilion. An enlargement of the plan of the edifice, by the addition of two spacious wings, was made about the year 1802;

but the present building, presenting the appearance of an Oriental palace, was commenced upon the designs, and under the superintendence, of *Nash*, in 1818. The dimensions were at this time considerably extended, several houses having been removed for that purpose. The design is in some degree founded upon that of the Kremlin at Moscow; its numerous cupolas, spires and minarets, admired for their tasteful structure, are unique in this country, and are proofs of the diversity of talent possessed by the architect. On the southern extremity of the front towards the Steyne is a magnificent banqueting-room, 60 feet by 42 in dimension, and on the north is a superb music-room of the same size: between them, in the centre of this front, is a rotunda, 55 feet in diameter, connected with the music and banqueting rooms by galleries 20 feet in width. The grand entrance by the vestibule and hall is upon the western front, and leads to the Chinese Gallery, 162 feet in length, divided into five compartments. The walls of this room contain illustrations, by groups of figures, of the manners and customs of the Chinese people, being domestic episodes in the most brilliant colours. The stables belonging to the royal residence are a series of buildings in the Moorish style of architecture, and include an extensive riding-house. Brighton has been considerably improved within these few years; one remarkable addition is an esplanade extending from the south-eastern angle of the Steyne, which forms the entrance to a very elegant chain-pier, projected by *Captain Brown*, R.N., and completed in 1823, —an object of great utility and ornament. The platform of the Pier, 1134 feet long and 13 feet in width, is rendered perfectly secure, and able to withstand the violence of the sea. The greatest part of the coast between Brighton and Rottingdean presents a perpendicular cliff, about 200 feet in height, the base of which is washed by the sea; adequate advantage of the beauty of such a situation has been taken in the erection of Kemp Town, near Blackrock, at the eastern extremity of Brighton. This new town, named after its founder, was commenced in 1821, and is built on the estate of Thomas Read Kemp, Esq., M.P., from designs by Messrs. *Wild* and *Busby*. The principal feature in the plan is an extensive crescent, containing suitable residences for the most distinguished visitors of this fashionable place. The opening between the wings of this crescent is 840 feet, being 200 feet greater than the space of the Royal Crescent at Bath, which with wings, each 350 feet in extent, constitute a frontage towards the sea of not less than 1540 feet. The glacis, descending 15 feet, is terminated by an esplanade, commanding a beautiful and sheltered prospect of the ocean. Beneath this, a walk at the base of the cliff is carried to the west end of the Marine Parade, and is united with the gardens and lawn in the centre of the crescent by a tunnel. The buildings connected with the esplanade, &c. were designed by *H. E. Kendall*, jun. On the beach, near this spot, are found semi-translucent pebbles of agate, and chalcedony of a bluish gray colour, known by the name of Rottingdean pebbles, which when cut and polished are used for bracelets and other ornamental purposes. Brunswick Town, consisting of a noble range of buildings at the western extremity of Brighton, is another extensive improvement of this rapidly increasing town. The situation of the terrace is eminently beautiful, and evinces what may be produced by a unity of design in separate dwellings: it presents a continued elevation of the Corinthian order, rivalling, not in dimension only, the principal palaces of Europe; the whole is 2800 feet in extent, and was erected under the direction of Messrs. *Wild* and *Busby*, in the year 1826. Brunswick Square and Brunswick Place are parts of the plan. The south or principal front of the terrace is open to the sea, a prospect, of which the eye is seldom weary; while the esplanade immediately in front of the houses is the constant promenade of all the beauty and fashion amongst the visitors of Brighton, attracted by the mildness and salubrity of the sea-breezes, for which this town has been justly celebrated above all the maritime parts of the kingdom. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The font is ancient; it is circular, and divided into compartments with legendary subjects, in relief. From the churchyard is a fine sea-view. St. Peter's church, at the entrance of the town from the London road, was erected in 1825 from designs by *Barry*, a gentleman of great ability in his profession, in the pointed style of architecture; and when compared with other structures of recent erection, may be commended for its superiority of general effect; but the style is not even yet sufficiently understood to command perfection of resemblance to the much admired ancient ecclesiastical edifices.

The communion-plate belonging to this church was the gift of the Earl of Egremont. The Chapel-royal, founded by the Prince of Wales in 1793, is in Prince's-place; St. James's chapel, erected in 1810, is in St. James's-street; and St. Margaret's chapel, built in 1825, from designs by *Clark*, is in St. Margaret's-place; Trinity chapel, built in 1817, is in Ship-street; St. George's chapel is at the east end of the Royal Crescent; and St. Mary's chapel, built from designs by *H. Wilds*, in the Grecian style of architecture, is near the Earl of Egremont's house in St. James's-street. Near the last is the Sussex County Hospital, founded and endowed chiefly by the Earl of Egremont and Thomas Read Kemp, Esq. M.P. The race-ground, upon the Downs, northward of the town, commands a most extensive prospect, including the Weald of Sussex, the towns of Brighton, Worthing, and Shoreham, the Isle of Wight, and the coast towards Newhaven and Beachy Head.

WEST BLATCHINGTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Brighton, contains 10 houses, and 54 inhabitants. It is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Brighton; the church is destroyed. Some interesting Roman remains have been discovered on the estate of the Earl of Abergavenny.

YOUNSMERE HUNDRED.

FALMER, 4 miles S.W. from Lewes, contains 75 houses, and 437 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Chichester. The church stands on the summit of a hill. Stanmer Park, the seat of the Earl of Chichester, comprehends the whole parish and village of Stanmer, including the church, which is a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The park occupies a beautiful valley, formed by one of those bold ranges of hills which adorn the coast of this county; and its undulatory surface, varied by thick masses of foliage of extensive plantations, forms a rich contrast to the open Downs by which it is environed. The mansion, erected in 1724, is uniform, but without architectural enrichment.

OVINGDEAN, on the sea coast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. from Brighton, contains 15 houses, and 79 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

ROTTINGDEAN, on the coast, 3 miles E. from Brighton, contains 148 houses, and 772 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester. From Rottingdean the cliffs gradually rise to Beachy Head: those called the Three Churls are the highest upon the Sussex coast, and are about 500 feet above the level of the sea.

6. The Rape of Pevensey

Is bounded on the north by Surrey and Kent; on the east by the rape of Hastings; on the south by the English Channel; and on the west by Lewes rape. It is subdivided into nineteen hundreds.

ALCISTON HUNDRED.

ALCISTON, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from Lewes, contains 28 houses, and 247 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The manor is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

ALFRISTON, 8 miles S.E. from Lewes, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. from Seaford, contains 107 houses, and 648 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

LULLINGTON, 9 miles S.E. from Lewes, contains 4 houses, and 39 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester, and is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

BISHOPSTONE HUNDRED.

BISHOPSTONE, 8 miles S. from Lewes, and 2 miles N.W. from Seaford, contains 26 houses, and 277 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester, and is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

DENTON, 6 miles S. from Lewes, and 2 miles N.E. from Newhaven, contains 22 houses, and 133 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* The font in this church is exceedingly curious; it is large and circular, sculptured with fretwork. The manor is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

BURLEY ARCHES HUNDRED.

LINDFIELD, on the river Ouse, 4 miles E. from Cuckfield, contains 238 houses, and 1410 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and consists of Lindfield D'Arches and Lindfield Bardolph. Fairs are held here 12th May for cattle and horses, 5th August for cattle and sheep; the sale of lambs at this fair is said to exceed that of any other place in the county: and on the 28th October for pedlery.

DANE HILL HORSTED HUNDRED.

HORSTED KEYNES, 6 miles N.E. from Cuckfield, contains 116 houses, and 713 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Paxhill, southward of the village, is a mansion, erected in 1606; and near Dane Hill, about two miles northward, is Danehurst, the seat of Colonel Davies, erected in 1828 from designs by the late *T. F. Hunt*, in the Tudor style of architecture; on the staircase is an armorial window by *Willement*.

SELMESTON, in a detached portion of this hundred, 6 miles S.W. from Lewes, contains 30 houses, and 208 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Heathfield.

TARRING NEVILE, or *East Terring*, in a detached portion of the hundred, on the banks of the Ouse, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from Lewes, contains 16 houses, and 81 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.*: it is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

DILL HUNDRED.

HAILSHAM, or *Haylsham*, 11 miles S.E. from Uckfield, and the same distance S.W. from Battle, contains 163 houses, and 1278 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Here is a market on Wednesday, and fairs on 5th April and 14th June. The parish extends into the liberty of the corporation of Pevensey.

HELLINGLY, on the Glynde bourne, 10 miles S.E. from Uckfield, contains 178 houses, and 1313 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Chichester. The manor is held of the Honor of Pevensey, and is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

EASTBOURNE HUNDRED.

EASTBOURNE, on the sea coast, 16 miles S.E. from Lewes, and 61 miles from London, contains 465 houses, and 2607 inhabitants. This town is situated in a valley at the extremity of the South Downs, almost surrounded by hills, which command a very extensive prospect of the Weald. Here is an annual fair on the 10th October for cattle, &c. At the eastern and western extremities of the parish are Sea Houses and Meades. The bathing here is remarkably good; and about a mile westward of Sea Houses is Holywell, a chalybeate spring, recommended in the same cases as the Bristol waters. Southbourne is a hamlet adjoining Eastbourne, and has a fair on the 12th March. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the treasurer of Chichester Cathedral. Compton Place, the seat of the Earl of Burlington, was formerly the seat of Spencer Compton Earl of Wilmington. South-westward of Eastbourne is Beachy Head, the highest cliff on the southern coast, 564 feet above the level of the sea at low water. This remarkable headland is known to seamen by the seven white cliffs to the westward of it.

EAST GRINSTEAD HUNDRED.

EAST GRINSTEAD, on the borders of Surrey, 21 miles N. from Lewes, and 29 miles from London, contains 439 houses, and 3153 inhabitants. The town is situated on a hill, commanding very beau-

tiful prospects. It has a weekly market on Thursday, chiefly for corn; and annual fairs 21st April, 13th July, and 11th December, for cattle, &c. East Grinstead returns two members to Parliament, and the bailiff of the borough is the returning officer. This privilege was conferred in the reign of Edward II., and the right of election vested in the burgage holders only. The present members are Viscount Holmesdale, and F. Richard West, Esq. At the eastern end of the town is Sackville College, founded by Robert, second Earl of Dorset, who died in 1609; he endowed it with an income of 330*l.* per annum, towards the relief of thirty-one single and unmarried persons, whereof twenty-one to be men, and the other ten to be women,—there to live, to pray, serve, honour, and praise Almighty God. According to the laws of incorporation, one of the said thirty-one persons is to be warden of the college, and two of the honest and better sort of the inhabitants of the town to be assistants to the warden. In this college the Duke of Dorset has a suite of rooms, in which the Judges of the circuit are lodged during the assizes in Lent, which are held in the town-hall here. It is one of the largest parishes in the county. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Dorset. The spire of the old church was destroyed by lightning in 1685, and rebuilt; the last fell down in 1785, destroying in its fall the body of the church, which occasioned the erection of the present edifice. Felbridge Park is the seat of Isaac Dupuy, Esq., and Saint Hill of —Berthouen, Esq. Near Forest Row are the ruins of Brambletye House, the scene of a popular novel. Kidbrook, the seat of Lord Colchester, formerly belonged to the Earls of Abergavenny: the house, of large dimensions, was built by *Mylne*, the architect of Blackfriars-bridge; and the grounds were planted under the direction of *Repton*. Charles, first Lord Colchester, died 8th May, 1829. Ashdown Forest was part of the possession of John of Ghent Duke of Lancaster, and was called Lancaster Great Park; about 13,000 acres of land had been enclosed with a fence for the security of the deer and the preservation of the woods: but about the year 1642 the park was totally destroyed, and the whole forest laid open. It was afterwards divided amongst the proprietors and owners of the forest. Pippingford Lodge has an extensive park attached, commanding rich and romantic scenery. Twyford Lodge is the seat of William Luther Sewell.

FLEXBOROUGH HUNDRED.

EAST BLATCHINGTON, or *Bletchington*, 9 miles S. from Lewes, and 1½ mile from Seaford, contains 21 houses, and 187 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 14*l.* It is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

HEIGHTON, on the banks of the Ouse, 6 miles S. from Lewes, contains 15 houses, and 71 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

SEAFORD, a Cinque Port, 10 miles S. from Lewes, and 60 miles from London, contains 198 houses, and 1047 inhabitants. This town was incorporated by King Henry VIII., by the style of the bailiffs, jurats, and commonalty of the town, parish and borough of Seaford. The bailiff is chosen on the 29th September, and holds a court every fortnight. The market is held on Saturday, and there are annual fairs 13th March and 25th July. This town, a member of the port of Hastings, returns two barons to Parliament, a privilege conferred in the reign of Edward III., and confirmed in the reign of Charles I., the right of election being vested in the housekeepers of the borough paying scot and lot. The present members are John Fitzgerald, Esq., and William Lyon, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, with Sutton, value 11*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Seaford. Cuckmere Haven is a small bay at the mouth of the river Cuckmere, between Seaford and Beachy Head, about four miles westward from the last.

HURTFIELD HUNDRED.

HARTFIELD, 6 miles S.E. from East Grinstead, contains 191 houses, and 1440 inhabitants, including North Hartfield. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Dorset.

WITHYHAM, 7 miles S.E. from East Grinstead, contains 253

houses, and 1393 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of De La Warr, it contains many monuments of the Sackville family. Buckhurst, in this parish, the ancient seat of the noble family of Sackville, was built by Sir Richard Sackville, Treasurer of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth: his son Thomas was created Lord Buckhurst 8th June, 1567, and Earl of Dorset 13th March, 1604. It was deserted by the family, after Knole was made their principal seat: the gate-house, of brick, still remains. Stoneland Park is the seat of the Duke of Dorset.

LONGBRIDGE HUNDRED.

ARLINGTON, on the river Cuckmere, 8 miles S.E. from Lewes, and 3 miles S.W. from Hailsham, contains 74 houses, and 614 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Woodhorn in Chichester Cathedral.

BERWICK, on the Cuckmere, 8 miles E. from Lewes, contains 32 houses, and 172 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

FOLKINGTON, 3½ miles S.W. from Hailsham, contains 32 houses, and 186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 12*l.*

LITTLINGTON, on the river Cuckmere, 3 miles N.E. from Seaford, contains 22 houses, and 133 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

WILMINGTON, on the Cuckmere, 5 miles S.W. from Hailsham, contains 42 houses, and 321 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* Robert Earl of Cornwall, in the reign of William II., founded here a Benedictine priory, subordinate to the abbey of Grestein in Normandy. The Dean and Chapter of Chichester purchased the priory and manor, with the consent of King Henry IV., for the purpose of founding a chantry in the cathedral; but the estate being surrendered by the Dean and Chapter at the Dissolution of monasteries, it was granted in 1564 to Sir Richard Sackville of Buckhurst. On the side of one of the neighbouring hills is a representation of a man, marked by a difference in the grass; the figure is 250 feet in length.

LOXFIELD DORSET HUNDRED.

BUXTED, 2 miles N. from Uckfield, contains 160 houses, and 1509 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 37*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Buxted Place is the seat of the Earl of Liverpool.

FRAMFIELD, or *Frantfield*, 2 miles S. from Uckfield, contains 231 houses, and 1437 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Thanet.

ISFIELD, on the river Ouse, 3 miles S.W. from Uckfield, contains 66 houses, and 569 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the chancel are monuments of John Shurley, chief clerk of the kitchen to King Henry VII., and cofferer to King Henry VIII., who died 3rd August 1527; and Edward Shurley his son, cofferer to King Henry VIII., who died 16th March 1558. Isfield Place is an ancient and curious edifice; the centre division of the western front only remains: it is divided into two stories by Doric columns, the entablature of which is surmounted by a pediment, having at its apex a pinnacle and vane. On the pedestals of the upper columns are the words SVSTINETE and ABSTINETE. Beneath the pediment the frieze is thus inscribed: NON · MINOR · EST · VIRTVS · QVAM · QVERERE · PARTA · TVERI, which has been freely translated, "Catch is a good dog, but Holdfast is a better." The Shurleys or Shirleys of Isfield were a branch of the family at Wiston.

UCKFIELD, on a branch of the Ouse, 8½ miles N.E. from Lewes, and 41½ from London, contains 177 houses, and 1099 inhabitants. The petty sessions are held here occasionally; and there are annual fairs on 14th May and 29th August for cattle, &c. The town has

some trade in corn, and a considerable quantity of timber is forwarded to Lewes by the river Ouse, which is not more than two miles westward from the town. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Rector of Buxted. The Rocks, near Uckfield, is the seat of J. Jackson, Esq.

LOXFIELD PELHAM HUNDRED.

LAMBERHURST, on the borders of Kent, in which county it is partly situated, 26 miles N.E. from Lewes, and 40 miles from London, contains 162 houses, and 1325 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester Cathedral. Court Lodge, the seat of W. A. Morland, Esq., is situated on an eminence, at the foot of which flows a branch of the river Medway. About two miles from Lamberhurst is Gloucester Furnace, for a great length of time the principal iron-furnace in England, supplied with iron-stone dug in the neighbourhood: here was cast the superb iron balustrade that environs St. Paul's Cathedral, which cost 11,202*l.*, at the rate of 6*d.* per pound, exclusive of some incidental expense.

MAYFIELD, or *Maghfield*, 8 miles N.E. from Uckfield, and the same distance S. from Tunbridge Wells, contains 400 houses, and 2698 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: the font, of ancient form, is dated 1666. Mayfield Place, situated on an eminence, commanding a fine prospect of the South Downs, between Eastbourne and Brighton, was anciently a seat of the Archbishops of Canterbury, where they held two provincial councils in the years 1322 and 1362. The great hall, 68 feet by 38, contains part of the Archbishop's throne, the back part of which is curiously enriched with small ornamental pateras. The groined porch of the hall, and an ante-room, containing the arms of Archbishop Warham, are amongst the remains of this magnificent edifice: it was afterwards the seat of the Greshams. Queen Elizabeth, in the course of a progress towards the coast in 1573, visited Sir Thomas Gresham at Mayfield. A room, called Queen Elizabeth's chamber, still remains. Sir Thomas May purchased the Archiepiscopal Palace of Henry Nevile, Esq. of Billingbear in 1597: he was knighted at Greenwich 3rd July 1603: his son, Thomas May, a gentleman of great literary attainments, who translated Lucan's *Pharsalia*, and distinguished himself as a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I., sold Mayfield Place in 1617 to John Baker, Esq., whose descendants now enjoy it. Stockbury, an ancient encampment, is on a hill northward of the village.

WADHURST, 4 miles S.W. from Lamberhurst, contains 363 houses, and 2136 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of Wadham College Oxford. Whiligh and Fair Crouch, both in the vicinity of Wadhurst, are curious mansions of the reign of Elizabeth.

LOWEY OF PEVENSEY.

PEVENSEY, 5 miles S.E. from Hailsham, and 10 miles S.W. from Battle, contains 52 houses, and 292 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the chancellor of Chichester Cathedral: it is a member of the port of Hastings, and was in ancient times noted for its magnificent castle, situated on the eastern side of the town, which was then nearly surrounded by the sea, although now upwards of two miles from it. The external walls of the castle are still entire, to the height of about 20 feet, and enclose an area of seven acres. It was at this place William of Normandy landed with his invading army; and when established on the English throne, gave the town and castle of Pevensey to his half-brother Robert, whom he created Earl of Cornwall. Henry I. afterwards granted the Honor of Pevensey to Gilbert de Aquila, whence it was termed the Honor of the Eagle. King Henry IV. granted Pevensey Castle to John de Pelham, in whose family it long remained. Sir Spencer Compton obtained it of the Duke of Newcastle, and was afterwards created Earl of Wilmington and Lord Pevensey. On the death of the late Earl of Northampton it devolved to his daughter Elizabeth, married to the present Earl of Burlington. Viscount Pevensey is now the second title of the Earl of Sheffield.

WEST HAM, on the sea-coast, one mile from Pevensey, con-

tains 96 houses, and 583 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* The manor is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

RINGMER HUNDRED.

GLYND, situated on a branch of the Ouse, called Glyndbourn, 3 miles S.E. from Lewes, contains 26 houses, and 250 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church was erected in 1765 in the Grecian style of architecture, under the direction of Dr. Trevor, Bishop of Durham. Glynd Park is an ancient mansion of the Morley family, and afterwards of the Trevors: it commands a fine view of the rich and picturesque vale in which it stands. At Glyndbourn is the seat of — Tetty, Esq.: it was formerly the residence of William Hay, M.P. for Seaford, and a pleasing writer, who, in a poem entitled *Mount Caburn*, celebrated the beauty of his native place and the virtues of his friends: it was dedicated to the Duchess of Newcastle in 1730.

RINGMER, 2 miles N.E. from Lewes, contains 162 houses, and 1271 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Broyle Place, in this parish, is a mansion, which bears a mark of antiquity anterior to the reign of Elizabeth. It is not improbable that it was built by one of the Archbishops of Canterbury, who were lords of the manor of South Malling, which then comprehended the site on which it stands; it was originally surrounded by a park, of at least one thousand six hundred acres in extent, producing abundance of fine timber, and amply stocked with deer: it was exchanged with Queen Elizabeth for a manor and lands near the Archiepiscopal Palace at Croydon.

SOUTH MALLING, one mile N.E. from Lewes, contains 103 houses, and 620 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is said to have been founded by Cedwall, King of the West Saxons, who died in 688: it was collegiate, and the Archbishops of Canterbury were accounted the modern founders, and the Dean and Prebendaries were in their collation, and under their immediate jurisdiction, till the surrender in 1545, when the college and deanery were granted to Sir Thomas Palmer. In 1534 the Deanery was valued at 45*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; Framfield Prebend, at 17*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; Ringmer Prebend, at 22*l.* 10*s.*; and Southeram Prebend, at 19*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*

Stanner, which is locally situated in the rape of Lewes, and there described, is in this hundred.

ROTHERFIELD HUNDRED.

FRANT, or *Fant*, on the borders of Kent, 3 miles S. from Tunbridge Wells, which last is partly in this parish, contains 280 houses, and 1727 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* The church, an ancient edifice, was rebuilt about 1820, under the direction of *Montier*, who has paid due attention to its original architectural character: it stands on a lofty hill, commanding a fine prospect towards the coast, as well as inland; the last probably the most extensive. Eridge Castle, the seat of the Earl of Abergavenny, stands on a bold eminence, in a park, including above two thousand acres, with a demesne attached of about seven thousand acres, which abounds with wood, and is well watered, exhibiting on the heights extensive remains of earth-works, ascribed to the Saxons and Danes, the chief of which is Saxonbury Hill. Upwards of seventy miles of carriage roads are said to be within the domain. In the year 1573 Queen Elizabeth remained at the castle for six days on a visit. On the staircase is a very fine window, by *Willement*, representing an equestrian figure of one of the Nevile's, an ancestor of the noble proprietor; and in the old gallery are several curious family portraits. At Bayham, or *Beigham*, in this parish, Robert de Turneham, founded a priory of Premonstratensian canons in the year 1200, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin: it was one of the smaller monasteries, which Cardinal Wolsey obtained in 1525 for the endowment of his colleges, although its revenue amounted to 152*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* in the whole. The remains of Bayham priory, which are situated on a branch of the Medway, are carefully preserved by the Marquis Camden, who has a seat near the ruin.

ROTHERFIELD, 9 miles N.E. from Uckfield, and 7 miles S. from Tunbridge Wells, contains 444 houses, and 2770 inhabitants. The

church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Abergavenny. Berthwald, Duke of the South Saxons, about the year 800, founded here a priory, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Denis in France. Crowborough is in this parish. From Crowborough Hill is a fine view over the Weald: here are a chapel and school-house, erected by Sir Henry Fermor of Sevenoaks, who died in 1734. A fair is held at Crowborough on 25th April for horses and cattle.

RUSHMONDEN HUNDRED.

FLETCHING, 4 miles N.W. from Uckfield, contains 250 houses, and 1690 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew and the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: it contains a monumental chapel of the Holroyd family, in which are deposited the remains of Edward Gibbon, the historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, who died in 1794, with an inscription to his memory from the classical pen of Dr. Parr. The petty sessions are held at Fletching occasionally; and there is an annual fair on the Monday before Whitsunday. The manor is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sheffield Place is the seat of the Earl of Sheffield: the house was nearly rebuilt by the late Earl, and contains a library formed by his Lordship, whose literary talents were highly appreciated. Amongst other works, he published *The Memoirs of Gibbon*, his early and intimate friend. A room is painted by *C. Catton*, R.A.; and amongst the pictures are portraits of Caroline Princess of Wales, Queen of George IV., the late Earl of Chichester, Lord Glenbervie, and Edward Gibbon,—the last by *Reynolds*. The park is the most extensive in this part of the county, comprising about six hundred acres, and contains many fine old oaks, the soil being remarkably favourable to the growth of timber.

LITTLE HORSTED, 2 miles S. from Uckfield, contains 45 houses, and 286 inhabitants. It is locally situated in the hundred of Loxfield Dorset, and is a rectory, value 7*l.*: the manor is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster. Plashet Park is the seat of Viscount Gage.

MARESFIELD, 2 miles N. from Uckfield, contains 215 houses, and 1439 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 12*l.* The petty sessions are occasionally held here; and there is an annual fair on 4th September for cattle, &c. The manor, which is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, is held of the Honor of the Eagle, or Pevensy, and extends over great part of Ashdown Forest, into Nutley, Buxted, Withyam, Hartfield, Grinstead, West Hoathly, and Fletching. Maresfield Park is the seat of Sir John Shelley, Bart., descended from the ancient family originally seated at Michel Grove, near Findon. The late Right Honourable Sir John Shelley, Bart. married Wilhelmina, daughter of John Newnham, Esq., of Maresfield.

SHIPLAKE HUNDRED.

CHALVINGTON, 8 miles E. from Lewes, contains 20 houses, and 181 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* The manor is held of the Honor of the Eagle, and is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster: it is very extensive.

CHIDDINGLY, or *Chittingleigh*, 7 miles S.E. from Uckfield, contains 109 houses, and 870 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Dorset. The manor is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, and extends into the parishes of Waldron, Willingdon, and Hartfield. Chiddingly Place, an ancient mansion, was the seat of, and was probably rebuilt by, Sir John Jefferay, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the reign of Elizabeth: his daughter and heiress Elizabeth married Edward Lord Montagu, of Boughton, in the reign of James I. Within memory, the building was much more extensive than at present, and some of the rooms exhibited remains of considerable magnificence. Adjoining the house, which is now occupied by a farmer, is Chapel Barn, said to have been the domestic chapel.

EAST HOATHLY, 5 miles S.E. from Uckfield, contains 67 houses, and 510 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Abergavenny. Halland Park was an ancient seat of the Pelham family: the mansion was built about the time of Elizabeth, and is so situated, that the boundary line between this parish and that of Laughton passes through the front entrance. Thomas Lord Pelham, of Laughton, died at Halland Park 3rd February 1712: his son, the Duke of Newcastle, made it his principal residence; but it has been disparked, having been abandoned for Staumer Park, and part of the mansion is now converted to a farm-house. Evelyn calls it "a sweet and delectable country-seat."

LAUGHTON, 6 miles E. from Lewes, contains 96 houses, and 731 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Chichester. In the church are some monuments of the Pelham family. Sir Thomas Pelham, M.P. for Lewes, was created Lord Pelham, of Laughton, 2nd December 1706.

RIPE, or *Eckington*, 8 miles W. from Lewes, contains 40 houses, and 364 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.*

WALDRON, 5 miles S.E. from Uckfield, contains 143 houses, and 965 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Tanners, in this parish, is an ancient mansion. An extensive common has been enclosed.

TOTNORE HUNDRED.

BEDDINGHAM, on the river Ouse, 3 miles S. from Lewes, contains 28 houses, and 255 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. Here, says Tanner, was a monastery in the beginning of the ninth century.

WEST FIRLE, 4½ miles S.E. from Lewes, contains 108 houses, and 644 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. In the chancel are many monuments of the Gage family; amongst which is that of Sir John Gage, K.G., Lord Chamberlain to Queen Mary. Firle Place is the seat of Viscount Gage, Lord Gage of Firle, &c.

WILLINGDON HUNDRED.

EAST DEAN, 2 miles W. from Eastbourne, contains 51 houses, and 296 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The manor is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

WEST DEAN, 5 miles W. from Eastbourne, contains 13 houses, and 163 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

FRISTON, 3 miles W. from Eastbourne, contains 10 houses, and 62 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

JEVINGTON, 3 miles N.W. from Eastbourne, contains 51 houses, and 300 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Burlington. This manor is very extensive, and is within the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

WILLINGDON, 2 miles N. from Eastbourne, contains 92 houses, and 520 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. At Langley Point, in this parish, are two forts erected on the beach, which command Pevensy Bay; and about a mile behind them, on Anthony Hill, is a battery of heavy guns. Hence, eastward, the coast is defended by Martello towers. Ratton Park is the seat of Inigo Thomas.

Bedfordshire



WOBURN ABBEY

REFERENCE to the HUNDREDS

1. Stoddon
2. Barford
3. Willey
4. Redbornestoke
5. Bedford Barrow Town
6. Wixamtree
7. Biggleswade
8. Clifton
9. Flit
10. Manshead



BEDFORDSHIRE.—*Norfolk Circuit.*

THIS county, one of the smallest in England, is bounded on the north by Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire; on the east by Cambridgeshire; on the south by Hertfordshire; and on the west by Buckinghamshire. It is about thirty-four miles in length, twenty in breadth, and about a hundred and forty-five miles in circuit. The British inhabitants of this county were called the Cassii, or Catteuchlani, by the Romans, under whom it formed part of Britannia Prima, and was included in the district of Flavia Cæsariensis. It is crossed by the Ikeneld-street, and the Watling-street, both of which are supposed to have been originally British roads: a third ancient road is the Roman military way which came from Hertfordshire to the station near Sandy, and thence passed to the Hermen-street, at Godmanchester, or Durolipons. The Roman stations in Bedfordshire are Durocibrivæ, Dunstable, and Salenæ, Sandy; but the Roman antiquities which have been discovered are not numerous. Totternhoe Castle, and Maiden Bower, are remarkable British earth-works. During the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy, this county became part of the kingdom of Mercia, and was afterwards comprised within Denelege, or the Danish jurisdiction. The castles of the early lords of Bedfordshire were at Bedford, Odell, or *Wahul*, Bletshoe Cainhoe, Eaton Socon, Risinghoe and Segenhoe. Eaton Bray, Luton Hoo, Willington, Cockayne Hatley, and Houghton Conquest, were noble mansions of early date. There were formerly abbeys at Warden and Woburn, and priories at Bissemede, Caldwell, Chicksand, Dunstable, Elstow, Harold, Market-street, and Newnham. There were ancient hospitals at Bedford, Dunstable, Farleigh, Hockliffe, and Toddington; and a preceptory of knights hospitallers at Melchbourn. This county is in the diocese of Lincoln, and province of Canterbury. Bedford is the county-town; besides which there are nine market-towns, 121 parishes, 15,412 houses, and 83,716 inhabitants. It sends four members to Parliament; two for the borough of Bedford, and two for the county, who at present are the Marquess of Tavistock, and Sir Peter Payne, Bart. The surface of this county is broken into small hills and valleys: towards the south, a range of chalk eminences rises to a considerable height, sometimes projecting into the lower grounds in a bold and abrupt manner. Some very rich meadow-lands, terminated on the north by sandy hills, extend in a line from the middle of the county to its south-eastern extremity: the western side is flat and well cultivated, producing great quantities of beans. The vale of Bedford is an extensive corn district, its natural fertility being much increased by the overflowing of the Ouse. The north-eastern part of the county is noted for its abundant produce of barley. Fine woods are interspersed throughout the whole of the county, the timber of which is occasionally felled, and sent to the sea coast by the Ouse. The rivers of Bedfordshire are the Ouse, Ivel, Lea and Ouzel. The Ouse enters this county in its course from Buckinghamshire at Turvey, whence it passes between Carlton and Harold, and near Sharnbrook, in a very winding direction, to the town of Bedford, where it becomes navigable. Thence it flows to Barford and Tempsford, where it unites with the Ivel, and pursues its direction to Huntingdonshire, quitting the county below Eaton Socon, near St. Neots. The Ivel rises near Baldock, in Hertfordshire, and enters Bedfordshire near Stotfold. At Arlsey it is augmented by the Hiz, from Hitchin, and at Langford by another stream from Shefford. At Biggleswade the Ivel becomes navigable, and passes Girtford near Sandy, and Blunham, to Tempsford, where it falls into the Ouse. The river Lea, whose course is principally through Hertfordshire, rises near Houghton Regis, in this county, and runs through the whole extent of Luton parish. The river Ouzel rises near Whipsnade, and leaving Eaton Bray on the east, separates this county from Buckinghamshire, in its course to Leighton Busard. No navigable canal passes through Bedfordshire, but the Grand Junction canal comes up to Leighton Busard. The principal manufacture of this county is thread-lace, which is made in every part of the county, excepting in a few villages, where it has been superseded by the straw manufacture, which prevails in the neighbourhood of Dunstable and borders of Hertfordshire. Lord Grantham is the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Bedford Liberty

Is bounded on the north and north-east by Barford hundred; on the east by Wixamtree hundred; on the south by Redborne Stoke hundred; and on the west by Willey hundred.

BEDFORD, situated on the river Ouse, 50 miles from London, contains 1074 houses, and 5466 inhabitants. It stands in the very midst of the vale of Bedford, with a bridge over the Ouse, connecting the north and south parts of the town. The principal street is about a mile in length, with smaller ones intersecting it at right angles. By its situation on the Ouse, which is navigable hence to Lynn, in Norfolk, where it falls into the sea, a considerable trade is

carried on, particularly in corn, sent down to, and in coals, brought up from, Lynn and Yarmouth. The principal market is held on Saturday, on the north side of the river, for corn, &c. Monday's market, on the south side of the river, is chiefly for pigs. There are six annual fairs, viz. the first Tuesday in Lent, 21st April, Old Midsummer-day, 21st August, 12th October, and 19th December. Besides these, an annual fair is held at St. Leonard's Farm, on 17th November. Bedford is esteemed a borough and corporation by prescription: the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, an indefinite number of aldermen, two chamberlains, and thirteen common-councilmen. The number of aldermen is necessarily uncertain, the office of mayor being always filled by a burgess, who has previously served the offices of bailiff and chamberlain, and who, immediately after the expiration of his mayoralty, becomes an alderman. The bailiffs for

the time being are sheriffs of the borough and lords of the manor. The seal of the corporation bears an eagle displayed and ducally crowned, charged on the breast with a castle triple towered. The town-hall, or sessions-house, in which the assizes for the county are held, was built in 1753; it is situated in the area before St. Paul's church. Bedford sent two members to Parliament as early as the year 1295; the right of election was determined in 1690 to be in the burgesses, freemen, and inhabitant householders not receiving alms; the number of voters is increased by the addition of honorary freemen. The mayor and bailiffs are the returning officers. The present members for the borough are William Henry Whitbread, Esq., of Southill, and Frederick Polhill, Esq., of Howberry Park. There are in Bedford five parish churches. St. Paul's, a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Carteret, is a very handsome edifice. In the chancel, which is appropriated for the archdeacon's court, is the monument of Sir William Harper, Lord Mayor of London, who died in 1574, and was a great benefactor to this his native town. The pulpit is of stone, enriched with tracery; and on the south wall of the nave is painted a recumbent figure of King Charles I., under an open canopy, and an inscription alluding to his trial and execution.

The church of St. Peter's Martin is a rectory, value 11*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. St. Cuthbert's is a rectory, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. St. Mary's is a rectory, value 11*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. St. John the Baptist, annexed to the hospital of that name, is considered as a rectory, of which the corporation have the patronage. St. Peter's Dunstable is now annexed to St. Mary's parish. At the old Independent meeting-house in Mill Lane, originally established in 1650, the celebrated John Bunyan was co-pastor, in which situation he continued till his death in 1688. His memory is much revered, and his chair is preserved as a relic, in the vestry: the present meeting-house was built in 1707. The free-school, founded by Sir William Harper in 1566, has been rebuilt within the last two years. A General Infirmary for the county, in St. Mary's parish, was erected in 1803, to which the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq., bequeathed 4000*l.*

King William Rufus granted the barony of Bedford to Payne de Beauchamp, who built a strong castle adjoining the town. After a siege of two months, it was destroyed in the reign of Henry III. Camden speaks of its ruins overhanging the river on the eastern side of the town; vestiges of its site are still to be seen at the back of the Swan Inn, where a bowling-green was formed in the Keep tower. Caldwell priory, on the banks of the Ouse, on the western side of the town, was founded in the time of King John, by Simon Barescote, Alderman of Bedford, for monks of the order of the Holy Sepulchre, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the time of its suppression, it was stated to be a priory of Austin canons, and was then dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist; its clear yearly income was 109*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*: the site was granted in 1563 to Thomas Leigh. Traces of the conventual buildings may be seen in a field adjoining the farm-house, built on part of the domain. A house of Grey Friars, or Franciscans, was founded by Mabel Patshull of Bletsoe before 1311: the revenues of this house, when suppressed, were estimated only at 3*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* per annum. Its site was granted by Henry VIII. to John Gostwick, then master of the horse to the King. The remains which exist of the conventual buildings are part of the cloisters, and a barn, said to have been the refectory; St. Leonard's hospital, now a farm, and St. John Baptist's hospital.

2. Barford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Stodden hundred and Huntingdonshire; on the east by Biggleswade hundred; on the south by Wixamtree hundred; and on the west by Willey hundred, and a detached portion of Stodden hundred.

GREAT BARFORD, on the river Ouse, 6 miles E. from Bedford, contains 118 houses, and 635 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of

Trinity College Cambridge. In the chancel is a monument of one of the Fitz Jeffreys family, which was long seated at Creakers in this parish: a very small part of the old mansion now remains. Birchfield, about a mile northward from the village, is the property of J. Polhill, Esq.

COLMWORTH, 5 miles W. from St. Neots, and 8 miles N.E. from Bedford, contains 84 houses, and 450 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a rectory, value 18*l.*: it is a handsome structure, with a lofty spire, which is a conspicuous object for several miles round; and contains monuments of Eleanor Lady Braybrooke, daughter and heiress of Aylmer Lord St. Amand, of Sir Ludowic Dyer, and of Sir William Dyer,—the last erected in 1641.

EATON SOCON, on the banks of the Ouse and borders of Huntingdonshire, 2 miles S.W. from St. Neots, contains 447 houses, and 2039 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Wyboston. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford: in the windows of the north aisle are considerable remains of painted glass, with which the church was formerly enriched, representing subjects from the legends of St. Nicholas and St. Etheldreda. Eaton Socon Castle was the seat of the baronial family of Beauchamp. Oliver Beauchamp and his son Hugh founded the priory of Bushmead, or *Bismede*, in the reign of Henry II., for Austin canons, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary: its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at 71*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per annum. The site was granted in 1537 to Sir William Gascoyne, comptroller of the household to Cardinal Wolsey. Of the conventual buildings, the refectory only remains. Bushmead is now the seat of the Rev. Hugh Wade Geary, in whose possession is an ancient cartulary of the priory.

GOLDINGTON, on a branch of the Ouse, 2 miles N.E. from Bedford, contains 76 houses, and 426 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford: in the chancel are monuments of the ancient family of Hazelden. The priory of Newenham, on the banks of the Ouse, was founded by Simon de Beauchamp, in the reign of Henry II., for Black canons, and was dedicated to St. Paul: its revenue at the Dissolution was 343*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* per annum; after which, the manor was made part of the Honor of Ampthill, as it still continues. The site of the priory was the residence of Sir Robert Catlin, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who died in 1574; and afterwards of William Lord Cobham. There are no remains either of the priory or mansion, excepting the walls of the domain, enclosing about eighty acres. Risinghoe Castle, a seat of the Beauchamps or Especs, was also in this parish. The Castle Mill is now the Duke of Bedford's; and there are considerable remains of the keep of the castle, adjoining which are large earth-works.

RAVENS DEN, 4 miles N.E. from Bedford, contains 47 houses, and 263 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. Ravensden Grange belonged to Newenham priory.

RENHOLD, or *Ronhale*, 3½ miles N.E. from Bedford, contains 59 houses, and 340 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of J. Polhill, Esq. Howberry Park is the seat of J. Polhill, Esq.

ROXTON, on the borders of Cambridgeshire and banks of the Ouse, 8 miles N.E. from Bedford, and 4½ S.W. from St. Neots, contains 104 houses, and 537 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge: in the chancel is a monument of Roger Hunt of Chalveston, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1439. Chalveston, or *Chawston*, about a mile northward from the village, is a hamlet of this parish.

WILDEN, on a branch of the river Ouse, 5 miles N.E. from Bedford, contains 57 houses, and 447 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford.

3. Biggleswade Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire; on the east by Cambridgeshire; on the south by Clifton hundred; and on the west by Wixamtree hundred.

ASTWICK, or *Estwick*, on the river Rhee, and borders of Hertfordshire, 3 miles N. from Baldock, contains 11 houses, and 99 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Guthlac, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the family of Cockayne.

LITTLE BARFORD, or *Berkford*, on the river Ouse and borders of Huntingdonshire, 3 miles S. from St. Neots, contains 25 houses, and 123 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Nicholas Rowe, the dramatic poet, was born here in 1661.

BIGGLESWADE, on the Ivel, 11 miles S.E. from Bedford, and 45 miles from London, contains 448 houses, and 2778 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Holme and Stratton. In 1785 this town sustained great damage by a fire; most of the houses are consequently modern. The market, held on Wednesday, is said to be one of the greatest in England for barley, pease, beans, and horse-corn. There are five annual fairs, on 13th February, Saturday in Easter week, Trinity Monday, 2nd August, and 8th November, for cattle of all sorts. The petty sessions for the hundreds of Biggleswade, Clifton, and Wixamtree are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Biggleswade, in Lincoln Cathedral: it was built about 1230. In the chancel is a monument of John Ruding, Archdeacon of Bedford, who died in 1481, by whom this part of the church was rebuilt about 1467. His arms are upon the seats of some ancient stalls in the north aisle. The church is said to have been formerly collegiate. Eastward of the town is Stratton Park, the seat of Charles Barnet, Esq. At Holme is a school, founded by Edward Peake of Southill, in 1557. Shortmead House, northward of the town, is the seat of John Brieheno, Esq.

DUNTON, on the borders of Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire, 3 miles E. from Biggleswade, contains 68 houses, and 332 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Earl Spencer. Millo, or *Milnhoe*, is a hamlet of this parish.

EDWORTH, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 3 miles S.E. from Biggleswade, contains 20 houses, and 87 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of William Hale, Esq., of Kings Walden, in Hertfordshire. Bleak Hall is an eminence westward of the village.

EVERTON, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, but adjoining a detached part of Huntingdonshire, 4½ miles N.W. of Biggleswade, contains 25 houses, and 154 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Clare Hall, in Cambridge. Everton House is the seat of William Astell, Esq.

EYWORTH, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 4 miles E. from Biggleswade, contains 13 houses, and 111 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Yarborough: in the chancel are several monuments of the Anderson family. Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, a man of considerable eminence, and one of the Judges on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, was seated at Eyworth. His great-grandson, Sir Stephen Anderson of Eyworth, was created baronet in 1664: the title is now extinct. In the chancel is also the tomb of Alice Viscountess Verulam, widow of the great Lord Chancellor, who died in 1656. Edmund Chishull, a learned divine and antiquary, was born at Eyworth: he was chaplain in ordinary to Queen Anne in 1711.

HATLEY COCKAYNE, or *Hatley Port*, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 6 miles N.E. from Biggleswade, contains 21 houses, and 117 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is

a rectory, value 8*l.* The edifice has been recently restored in most excellent taste, under the direction of the present rector, the Hon. and Rev. W. Cust. The pulpit and stalls in the chancel are singularly curious: they are richly carved in the Flemish style, of about the date of 1684. In the church are several monuments of the Cockayne family, from the year 1527 to 1739: in the north aisle is the tomb of Sir Patrick Home, who died in 1627. The manor-house is also the rectory-house, and stands near the east end of the church.

LANGFORD, on the river Rhee, 2 miles S. from Biggleswade, contains 103 houses, and 631 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

POTTON, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 4 miles N.E. from Biggleswade, contains 298 houses, and 1498 inhabitants. The town is situated at the foot of a gentle eminence, and is watered by a branch of the river Ivel, the road to Wisbeach running through the principal street. The market, held on Saturday, is well supplied with all sorts of grain, particularly wheat and barley. There are four annual fairs, viz. a large horse fair on 2nd of February, and on Old Lady-day, Old Midsummer-day, and 26th October for cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SANDY, 3 miles N. from Biggleswade, contains 150 houses, and 1178 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the Kingsley and Pyne families. Sandy Place is the seat of the Honourable Samuel Ongley. Girtford on the Ivel is a hamlet of this parish; near it is Hasels, the seat of Francis Pym, Esq. Beeston, a hamlet on the opposite side of the river, is partly in this parish. At Chesterfield, near Sandy, many Roman coins, a small mirror of metal, a fibula, and some urns of beautiful red pottery, supposed to be the ancient Samian ware, have been found. On this hill is an encampment, of large dimensions, overlooking the site of a Roman station; whence the name Chesterfield has been derived.

SUTTON, on a branch of the Ivel, one mile S. from Potton, and 3 miles N.E. from Biggleswade, contains 63 houses, and 369 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Oxford: in the chancel are some handsome monuments of the Burgoyne family. Sutton Park is the seat of Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, whose ancestor was created baronet 15th July 1641. A moated site in this park is called John of Gaunt's Castle; but there is no positive evidence that it was ever possessed by the Duke of Lancaster.

TEMPSFORD, at the confluence of the Ouse and Ivel, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 6 miles N. from Biggleswade, contains 100 houses, and 577 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 24*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In the chancel are monuments of the families of Chetwode and Payne. Tempsford Hall is the seat of Sir Charles Payne, Bart.

WRESTLINGWORTH, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 5 miles N.E. from Biggleswade, contains 81 houses, and 400 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

4. Clifton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Wixamtree and Biggleswade hundreds; on the south and east by Hertfordshire; and on the west by Flitt hundred.

ARLSEY, or *Alderichsey*, on the Hiz, near its confluence with the Ivel, 5 miles S. from Biggleswade, and 4 miles N.W. from Baldock, contains 103 houses, and 562 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*: in it are several monuments of the families of Vigerous and Edwards, and of Sir Samuel Brown,

barrister, who died in 1665. The font is sculptured with figures of Adam and Eve, the Crucifixion, &c., in compartments. Arlsey House is the seat of — Edwards, Esq. Etonbury, an ancient in-trenchment, is near the road to Baldock.

CAMPTON, or *Camelton*, 7 miles S.W. from Biggleswade, and one mile from Shefford, contains 69 houses, and 410 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, valued 11*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Sir George Osborn, Bart. In the south aisle are monuments of Sir John and Sir Peter Osborn, successively Lord Treasurers Remembrancers, put up in 1653. In the manor-house, formerly the seat of the Ventris family, the escape from assassination of one of its members is recorded in the following inscription upon a panel, which having received the contents of a musket has never been repaired: "In the year 1645, Sir Charles Ventris, Knight Banneret, created by King Charles for his bravery in the civil wars, was by Oliver's party shot at as he was walking in this room, but happily missed him." Shefford, on the Ivel, is a populous hamlet of this parish, and has four fairs, viz. 23rd January, Easter Monday, 19th May, and 10th October; the two first are considerable marts for sheep and cows.

CHICKSANDS, on the banks of the Ivel, about a mile W. from Shefford, is the site of a priory, founded about the year 1150 by Payne de Beauchamp and Roese his wife, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, for nuns and canons of the order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham. The priory was dissolved in 1538, when its revenue was estimated at 21*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* per annum: the site was granted in 1539 to R. Snow, of whose family the estate was purchased about 1600 by Sir John Osborn, whose grandson was created baronet 11th February, 1661.

Chicksands is extra-parochial, and contains 10 houses, and 56 inhabitants. The seat of Sir John Osborn, Bart. exhibits considerable remains of the conventual buildings; two sides of the cloisters are nearly entire; the quadrangle within is 64 feet by 51 feet 6 inches. A part of the building, now used as a chapel, and some adjoining offices, have groined stone roofs. The south and east fronts of the mansion were erected under the superintendence of *Ware*, an architect of celebrity in the last century, upon which, improvements were made in a restoration by *James Wyatt* in 1814. In one of the rooms is the bed on which the Pretender was born; it bears the initials I. A. crowned, and appears to have belonged to King James I. Here are also some curious portraits, including many of the Osborn family; a whole-length of King Edward VI. by *Holbein*; Oliver Cromwell by *Lely*; Peter Osborn, Privy Purse to King Edward VI. &c.

CLIFTON, on the river Ivel, 4½ miles S. from Biggleswade, contains 96 houses, and 483 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*: in the north aisle is a curious monument of Sir Michael Fisher, lord of the manor, who died in 1549; the sides of it are enriched with tabernacle work; near it is the tomb of his son, who died in his father's life-time.

HENLOW, on the banks of the Rhee, 4 miles S. from Biggleswade, contains 120 houses, and 688 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it contains several monuments of the Edwards family, lords of the manor for several generations.

HOLWELL, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 3 miles N. from Hitchin, contains 26 houses, and 179 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

MEPPERSHALL, 2 miles S. from Shefford, and 6½ N.W. from Hitchin, contains 80 houses, and 397 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 22*l.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge: it contains ancient monuments of the Meppershall, or *Meptyshall*, and Boteler families, formerly lords of the manor. A part of this parish, including the chapel of St. Thomas, about a mile eastward from the village, is situated in an insulated portion of Hertfordshire: a beam in the dining parlour of the old parsonage-house had carved upon it these lines, alluding to the circumstance of its standing in two counties, which is the case with the present:—

IF YOV • WISH • TO • GO • INTO • HERTFORDSHIRE,
HITCH • A • LITTLE • NEARER • THE • FIRE.

Woodhull Grange, northward of the village of Meppershall, formerly belonged to Warden Abbey, and Polehanger to Chicksands priory.

SHITLINGTON, or *Sethlingdone*, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 4 miles S. from Shefford, and 5 miles N.W. from Hitchin, contains 172 houses, and 964 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge: it is a large and handsome structure, and contains monuments of the families of Longueville and Briscoe, and an inlaid brass to the memory of Matthew de Asshton, canon of Lincoln, and rector of this parish, who died in 1400. The tower of the church was rebuilt in 1750. Holywell and Lower Stondon are hamlets of the parish, which is partly in Flitt hundred. Aspleybury belongs to Joseph Musgrave, Esq.

STONDON, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 3 miles S. from Shefford, contains 4 houses, and 33 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

STOTFOLD, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 2 miles N.W. from Baldock, contains 123 houses, and 693 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge.

5. Flitt Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Redborne Stoke and Wixamtree hundreds; on the east by Clifton hundred and Hertfordshire; on the south by Hertfordshire; and on the west by Manshead hundred.

BARTON IN THE CLAY, so called from its situation at the commencement of a clayey soil under Barton Hill, is on the borders of Hertfordshire, 7 miles S.E. from Ampthill, and 6 miles N. from Luton. It contains 122 houses, and 668 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The manor formerly belonged to the abbots of Ramsey.

CADDINGTON, 2 miles S.W. from Luton, is chiefly in Hertfordshire, and has been noticed, *ante*, page 28. The church is in this county; it is dedicated to All Saints, and is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. Markyate Street, a considerable hamlet of this parish, is partly in that of Studham; it is situated about 5 miles from Dunstable, in the road to London. A chapel, founded here by John Coppin of Markyate Cell, by Act of Parliament in 1741, was made a perpetual cure and benefice. Humbershoe is a manor, situated partly in Hertfordshire.

CLOPHILL, 4 miles E. from Ampthill, contains 172 houses, and 838 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Countess de Grey: the edifice stands on a hill at a considerable distance northward from the village. The manor belonged to the Barons de Albini, whose castle was situated at Cainhoe, about a mile distant on the southern side of the village. The keep, which is still called the Castle hill, appears to have been a place of considerable strength: it is lofty, and overgrown with coppice-wood. Beadlow is a hamlet on the eastern side of the village.

FLITTON, or *Flictham*, 3 miles S.E. from Ampthill, contains 95 houses, and 501 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church Oxford. The edifice was probably built by Reginald Lord Grey, Admiral of England, subsequent to the year 1410, as the arms of Hastings are quartered with his own in the porch. This church has been the burial-place of the noble family of Grey since the reign of Henry VIII.: an aisle adjoining the nave was built by Henry Earl of Kent, in 1605; it contains several fine monuments, besides slabs on the floor. The Duke of Kent also built three additional rooms, in which are monuments of

him and his descendants; and in the chancel is a slab, inlaid with brass, in memory of Thomas Hill, receiver-general to three Earls of Kent, who died in 1628, æt. 101. Wrest House has long been the seat of the ancient family of Grey, who have been possessed of the manor from the time of Roger de Grey, who died owner of it in 1353. Henry, last Duke of Kent of this family, dying in 1740, without male issue, the estates descended to his grand-daughter Jemima Marchioness de Grey; and at her decease in 1797, she was succeeded by her eldest daughter Amabella Hume Campbell, Baroness Lucas of Crudwell, a title granted in 1663 to the heirs of John Lord Lucas, whose daughter Mary married Anthony de Grey, eleventh Earl of Kent. Lady Lucas was created Countess de Grey 11th September, 1816. The house is of white stone, with an extensive front; it was much altered by the Marchioness de Grey. The old dining-room, said to have been furnished for the reception of Queen Anne of Denmark, consort of James I., is very curious; the principal suite of rooms contain a number of ancient portraits, including nearly a complete series of the Grey family, and the following, which are of great historical interest: Mary Queen of Scots, 1580, copied from one at Hampton Court; Margaret, daughter of King Henry VII. Queen of James IV. of Scotland; King James I., his Queen, and Henry Prince of Wales, a very fine picture; Lord Chancellor Somers; the Cornaro family, a copy from *Titian*; Philip Lord Wharton, æt. 26, 1639, *Vandyck*; Lady Rich, *Vandyck*; Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, *Hoare*; Philip Yorke his son, *Gainsborough*; Sir William Temple, a copy from *Lely*; Lady Jane Grey; Sir Charles Lucas, *Dobson*; Thomas Lord Crewe, *Lely*; Sir Anthony Ben and his Lady, &c. Wrest Park abounds with wood, and is stocked with deer; the gardens and pleasure-grounds, laid out by *Broune*, are environed by a serpentine lake: from the Hill House, on a steep ascent, is an extensive view; and in another part of the park is an obelisk, which from its elevated situation is conspicuous through a circuit of several miles distance.

Silsoe, or *Silvishoe*, a populous hamlet of the parish of Flitton, situated in the road from Luton to Bedford, has a fair on the festival of St. Philip and St. James, and another on the 21st December. The petty sessions for the hundred of Flitt are held here occasionally, but chiefly at Luton. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, contains an altar-piece, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds, painted by *Mary Lloyd*, and presented by her to the chapel.

GRAVENHURST, 5 miles S.E. from Ampthill, and 3 miles S.W. from Shefford, contains 38 houses, and 291 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy, in the presentation of the parishioners. John Sabine, Esq., of Ion House, in this parish, was created baronet 22nd March, 1671; the title is now extinct, and the house is the residence of a farmer.

LOWER GRAVENHURST, about a mile S. from the above, contains 10 houses, and 63 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7l. 12s. 11d., in the patronage of the Crown. In the chancel is the monument of the founder, with this inscription:—

Robert de Bithemore Chivalier, qe fist faire ceste eglise de novele, gist icy. Dieu de saime ait mercy. Amen.

Here are also monuments of the Pigots; that of Benjamin Pigot, who died in 1606, contains a genealogical account of the family.

HAWNES, or *Haynes*, 4 miles N.E. from Ampthill, contains 147 houses, and 775 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8l., in the patronage of Sir John Osborn: in the chancel is a monument of Anthony Newdigate, one of the commissioners for the sale of abbey lands, who died in 1568. Queen Anne, consort of James I., was entertained by Sir Robert Newdigate at Hawnes House in July, 1605; the King being then at Houghton Conquest: on the 30th July the whole Court attended divine service in the church.

Hawnes House, the seat of Lord Carteret, has been almost entirely rebuilt, and modernized: it was purchased in 1667 by Sir George Carteret, who was created Lord Carteret of Hawnes in 1681, which title is now extinct; the estates descending to Henry Frederick Thynne, who was created Lord Carteret 29th January, 1784.

HIGHAM GOBION, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 6 miles S.E. from Ampthill, contains 16 houses, and 86 inhabitants. It is

a rectory, value 8l. 9s. 7d. In the parish church is a monument to the memory of Dr. Edmund Castell, author of *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, &c., who died in 1685. This village derived its additional name from the family of Gobion, to whom the manor belonged from an early period to the year 1301, when it passed by marriage to the Botelers. The old manor-house is now the residence of a farmer. Sir William Langley, of Higham Gobion, was created baronet 29th May, 1641.

LUTON, on the banks of the river Lea, 31 miles from London, contains 558 houses, and 2986 inhabitants. The market, which is mentioned in *Domesday Boke*, is on Monday, and is noted for its abundant supply of corn. There are two annual fairs, on 18th April and 18th October, for cattle of all sorts. The petty sessions for the hundred are generally held here, but sometimes at Silsoe. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 35l. 12s. 1d., in the patronage of the Marquis of Bute: it is a very handsome edifice, with a tower, composed of flints and other stones, disposed in chequer work. The chancel was built by John Wheat-hampstead, Abbot of St. Albans, in the 15th century: on the south side of the chancel are four stone stalls, enriched with sculpture; and above the canopies are eight shields of arms, viz. Edward the Confessor, the Kingdom of Mercia, the Abbey of St. Albans, King Offa, Abbot Wheathampstead, &c., with the abbot's motto:—*Daffes atundatunt*. A chapel on the north side of the chancel is separated from it by two lofty pointed arches, over which are shields of arms of John Lord Wenlock, K.G., Chief Butler of England, who was slain at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1472: it contains the monument of William Wenlock, Prebendary of Brownswood, in St. Paul's Cathedral, and Master of the Hospital at Farleigh, who died in 1392. In the Wenlock chapel are also tombs of the Rotheram and Someries families, but deprived of the brasses. The font, now removed to the south aisle, is environed by a magnificent baptistery of stone, forming a lofty canopy, which is octagonal in plan, with enrichments, in the pointed style of the fourteenth century, and with a groined roof; the design is eminently beautiful, but the workmanship is coarse, and contains variations, particularly in the height of the pinnacles, not easily to be accounted for.

The manor of Luton Hoo was the inheritance of the family of Hoo, said to have been settled there before the Norman Conquest. Sir Robert de Hoo was M.P. for this county in the reign of Edward I. Sir Thomas Hoo, K.G., who was created Lord Hoo of Hoo and Lord Hastings in 1447, died in 1454, without male issue. Anne his daughter brought this manor in marriage to Sir Geffery Boleyn, Lord Mayor of London in 1460; and it is traditionally reported that his great-grand-daughter, Anne Boleyn Queen of Henry VIII., was born here: it was afterwards a seat of the Napiers. Sir Robert Napier of Luton Hoo was created baronet 24th September, 1611: of his family the estate and mansion was purchased by John Earl of Bute, K.G., in 1762.

Luton Park, the chief seat of the Marquis of Bute, stands in an elevated situation at the edge of the Downs, about two miles from the town, in the midst of a well-wooded park. The river Lea, which flows through it, has been enlarged: at the foot of the eminence on which the house is seated, the width of the stream, its islands, and the plantations on its banks, present a most agreeable view, combined as it is with breaks through the distant woods, hollow dales, and groups of fine beech-trees on every side. The park contains about 1500 acres. The mansion, chiefly built from designs by *Adam*, is large, but deficient in architectural character: the principal rooms, particularly the library, 146 feet in length, the drawing-room and the saloon, are on a magnificent scale. The collection of pictures is very large and valuable, chiefly of the Italian and Flemish schools. Amongst the family portraits is one of John Earl of Bute, when Prime Minister, represented as receiving a despatch from his secretary Charles Jenkinson, afterwards Earl of Liverpool; this is one of *Sir Joshua Reynolds's* early pictures, and is curious from the character displayed in both the portraits: another of the Princess Dowager of Wales, whole-length, by *A. Ramsay*, presented by Her Royal Highness to the Earl of Bute. Dr. Johnson, after visiting Luton Park, said to Boswell, "This is one of the places I do not regret having come to see; it is a very stately place indeed. In the house, magnificence is not sacrificed to convenience, nor convenience to magnificence. The library is very splendid; the dignity of the rooms is very great; and the quantity of pictures beyond expectation, beyond hope."

In the chapel, which has been rebuilt by *Smirke*, is a profusion of very rich oak carving, brought from Tyttenhanger, in Hertfordshire; the whole of this, including very curious details, has been drawn and engraved, as an example to modern architects, by *Shaw*.

In the parish of Luton are the several hamlets of East and West Hyde, Leagrave, or *Lightgrave*, Limbury, Biscott, and Stopsley. Great and Little Bramingham, Nether Crawley, Dallowe, Farley, Langley, and Someries, are also in this parish. At Farley, or *Farleigh*, two miles from Luton, was an ancient hospital, given by King Henry II. to the hospital of Santingfield in Picardy. The estate was afterwards granted by King Henry VI. to King's College Cambridge. King James I., on his progress in 1605, spent a night at Sir John Rotherams, at Farley, near Luton. At Someries is a gatehouse, part of a mansion, said to have been erected by John Lord Wenlock. East Hyde is the seat of R. Hibbert, Esq.; and Stockwood, one mile from Luton, is the seat of John Crawley, Esq.

PULLOX HILL, on an eminence 4 miles S.E. from Ampthill, contains 59 houses, and 475 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Countess de Grey. Ubury, or *Obury*, eastward of the village, is supposed to have belonged to the Abbot of Woburn.

STREATLEY, or *Stretly*, 5 miles N. from Luton, contains 58 houses, and 309 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Sharpenhoe. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of J. R. Cuthbert, Esq. Edmund Wingate, the celebrated arithmetician, was, it is said, born at Sharpenhoe in 1593; and at this hamlet is a school, founded in 1686 by Richard Norton.

SUNDON, or *Soningdon*, 4½ miles N.W. from Luton, contains 41 houses, and 387 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of J. R. Cuthbert, Esq.: in the chancel are monuments of the Cheynes family. William Clayton of Sundon was created an Irish Peer by the title of Lord Sundon in 1735. Upper Sundon, northward of the village, is a hamlet of this parish.

6. MANSHEAD HUNDRED

Is bounded on the north by Redborne Stoke hundred; on the east by Flitt hundred; on the south by Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire; and on the west entirely by Buckinghamshire.

ASPLEY GUISE, 2 miles N. from Woburn, contains 158 houses, and 848 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford: in the chancel is an ancient altar-tomb, with the effigies of a knight in chain armour, and an inlaid brass of one of the Guise families. Sir Edwin Sadlier of Aspley, and of Castle Dinsley in Hertfordshire, was created baronet 5th December 1661. In the church is the monument of Sir Edwin Sadlier, the last baronet of that name, who died in 1719. The addition to the name of the village was derived from its having been the property and chief seat of the Gyses, or Guises, ancestors of the Gloucestershire family of that name. John de Guise was member of Parliament for this county in 1328. Aspley Wood, part of the domain of the Duke of Bedford, is one of the most beautiful and romantic woods in the kingdom.

BATTLEDEN, 3 miles S.E. from Woburn, contains 21 houses, and 151 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Sir G. O. P. Turner, Bart. Battlesden Park was the seat of Allen Bathurst, Esq., a distinguished character in the reigns of Anne and George I.: he was created Lord Bathurst of Battlesden in 1711; and this seat was the resort of the celebrated constellation of wits, of whom he was the patron and friend. Sir Gregory Page, Bart. purchased it in 1724. Battlesden Park is now the seat of his descendant Sir Gregory Osborne Page Turner, Bart.

CHALGRAVE, 3½ miles N. from Dunstable, contains 145 houses, and 710 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a

vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of Richard Gilpin, Esq., of Wingfield. Two ancient altar-tombs, one on each side of the nave, with effigies of knights in armour, have been supposed to belong to the families of Loring, who held the manor in the twelfth century. Sir Nigel Loring, who attended King Edward III. in his glorious campaign in France, and was one of the knights of the garter at the original institution of the order, had the requisite licence to enclose a park at Chalgrave in 1365. He was also founder of a chantry in the church. Wingfield and Tebworth are hamlets of this parish.

DUNSTABLE, or *Dunstable*, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 20 miles S. from Bedford, and 33 miles from London, contains 329 houses, and 1831 inhabitants. This town, the Durocobrivæ of the Romans, is situated at the junction of the Ikenild and Watling-streets, and consists of four principal streets, intersecting each other at right angles, running nearly in the direction of the cardinal points. It was called Dunstable from its market for wool, or staple on the Downs, near the Chiltern range of hills, an extensive sheep-walk. The town is governed by four constables, and has a weekly market on Wednesday, and annual fairs on Ash Wednesday and 22nd May for horses, and 12th August and 12th November for cattle. Kingsbury, a royal residence, was built here by King Henry I., who kept his Christmas at Dunstable in the year 1123, and here received an embassy from the Earl of Anjou. Houghton Regis, the adjoining parish, is supposed to have been part of the royal demesne. King John is said to have given Kingsbury to the prior and convent of Dunstable in 1204. Henry I., towards the latter end of his reign, built and endowed a priory of Black canons, in honour of St. Peter, whose possessions were valued a little before the Dissolution at 402*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 70*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The present edifice, which contains only the nave of the conventual church, exhibits various styles of architecture; but the interior is chiefly Anglo-Norman, and undoubtedly part of the original structure. The western front is enriched with niches in the early pointed style, and the great western entrance is by a very fine semicircular arched doorway, highly ornamented with sculptured foliage, grotesque heads, &c., but much mutilated. It is said that King Henry VIII. intended to establish a cathedral at Dunstable, and that when the design was relinquished, great part of the conventual church was pulled down. The commissioners for the divorce of Henry VIII. and his queen, Katherine of Arragon, sat at the priory, and the sentence was pronounced by Archbishop Cranmer in the chapel of Our Lady here on the 23rd May, 1533. In the church are several monuments of the families of Dickenson, Aynscombe, Marsh, and Chew, great benefactors to the town. Over the altar is a picture of the Lord's Supper by *Sir James Thornhill*. The first attempt at theatrical representation in this kingdom is supposed to have been at Dunstable, where the play of the Miracles of St. Katherine was performed under the direction of Geoffroy, a secular priest, afterwards Abbot of St. Albans. About a mile from Dunstable is a circular earth-work, about 2500 feet in circumference, commonly called Maiden Bower, and consisting of a single vallum and ditch.

EATON BRAY, on the banks of the Ouzel, and borders of Buckinghamshire, 4 miles W. from Dunstable, contains 157 houses, and 816 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. Sir Edmund Bray, lord of this manor, was summoned to Parliament, as Lord Bray of Eaton Bray, in 1530; the title became extinct by the death of his son John Lord Bray, without issue, in 1557. In the chancel of the church is a monument of Jane, wife of Edmund Lord Bray, who died in 1558; and in the south aisle are the royal arms, and devices of Sir Reginald Bray. In the earlier periods of history the manor of Eaton was possessed by the Cantelupes, Barons of Bergavenny, who built a castle here in 1221, which the chronicle of Dunstable represents as very injurious to that town: there are at present no remains of this castle, or of the mansion of the Lords Bray.

EVERSHOLT, 3 miles E. from Woburn, contains 168 houses, and 870 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Marchioness of Downshire.

HARLINGTON, 5½ miles S. from Ampthill, contains 78 houses,

and 398 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of Henry Vernon, Esq. Woodend is the seat of Francis Penystone, Esq. Sir James Astrey, of Woodend, was a learned lawyer, and published an edition of Spelman's Glossary. Harlington was a seat of the Wingates, and afterwards of John Wingate Jennings, Esq.

HOCKLIFFE, or *Hockley in the Hole*, 4 miles N.W. from Dunstable, contains 73 houses, and 393 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of R. Gilpin, Esq. The edifice stands on a hill at some distance from the road, and contains monuments of the family of Gilpin.

HOLCUTT, or *Hulcote*, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 4 miles N. from Woburn, contains 10 houses, and 62 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 15*s.*: it was rebuilt by Richard Charnock, Esq., three times sheriff for the county, in the reign of Elizabeth, as appears by the inscription on his monument. There are several other monuments of the Charnock family in the church. Sir John Charnock, of Holcut, was created baronet in 1661.

HOUGHTON REGIS, 1½ mile N. from Dunstable, contains 240 houses, and 1283 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford: in the chancel is an ancient monument, with the effigies of a knight in armour; it bears the arms of Sewell: there are also several monuments of the Brandreth family. Houghton House is the seat of Henry Brandreth, Esq. The manor-house of Sewell is now the residence of a farmer.

HUSBORN CRAWLEY, 2 miles N. from Woburn, contains 102 houses, and 572 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. In the chancel is a monument with the effigies of a knight in armour, under a canopy supported by Doric columns; it has no inscription, but is said to be in memory of one of the Thompson family, who were lords of the manor in the 17th century. In the chronicle of Dunstable, Husborn, or *Husebourn*, and Crawley, seem to be spoken of as two places, although one parish, the church being at Husborn. Crawley Brook, as it is now termed, might give name to Ousebourn, one of the branches of the Ouse.

LEIGHTON BUSARD, or *Bosard*, on the river Ouzel and borders of Buckinghamshire, 41 miles from London, and 7 miles N.W. from Dunstable, contains 532 houses, and 2749 inhabitants. The market, one of the most ancient in the county, is held on Tuesday; and besides cattle, corn, and the usual commodities,—lace and straw plat are sold. There are annual fairs on 5th February, Whit-Tuesday, 26th July, and 24th October, for cattle. A show of cattle of all sorts, as well as horses, is held on the second Tuesday in April. In the market-place is an ancient cross, pentagonal in plan, and bearing figures of kings, &c. King Henry II. granted lands here to the Abbess of Fontevrard in Normandy, who established a cell of Cistercian monks at Grovebury, the prior of which was procurator-general for the abbey of Fontevrard in England. The manor was sold, by licence from the Crown, in 1411. Besides the Alien priory, there seems to have been a house of Cistercian monks, which was a cell to Woburn Abbey. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Leighton Busard, in Lincoln Cathedral: it is a handsome edifice, and contains monuments of the family of Leigh; amongst which are those of the Hon. Charles Leigh, who died in 1704, and his daughter Lady Altham, who died in 1684: there are monuments also for the families of Wingate, Welles and Wilkes. In the nave is a tablet in memory of John Pulford, A.M., "who made an augmentation to the poor vicarage of Leighton, with a liberality not unworthy the greatest prelate;" he died in 1710. There was a fraternity or guild in the church, part of whose hall is still standing in Broad-street, not far from the cross.

The family of Bosard, from whom the town seems to have derived its additional name, were of consequence in this county, and were knights of the shire in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III.

Billington, Eggington, Heath and Reach, and Stanbridge, are chapelries of this parish. Clipson is a hamlet. The Grand Junction canal passes on the western side of the town.

MILTON BRYANT, or *Bryen*, 2½ miles S.E. from Woburn, contains 73 houses, and 346 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Robert Fitz-Bryan granted the advowson of the rectory to Merton Abbey in the reign of Henry II. Sir Hugh Inglis of Milton Bryant was created baronet 6th June, 1801. It is now the seat of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., LL.D. and F.R.S.

POTSGROVE, 2½ miles S. from Woburn, contains 41 houses, and 183 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir G. O. P. Turner, Bart.: in the chancel are monuments of the Saunders family, formerly of Battlesden. It was one of this family, Sir Saunders Duncombe, a gentleman-pensioner at the court of Charles I., who introduced the sedans or close chairs to this country in the year 1634, for which he obtained a patent, vesting in him and his heirs the sole right of carrying persons *up and down* in them for a certain term.

SALFORD, on Crawley Brook, or Ousebourn, and on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 4 miles N. from Woburn, contains 64 houses, and 312 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*: in the chancel are some ancient monuments; one of them bears the effigies of a cross-legged knight, under an enriched arch.

TILSWORTH, 3½ miles N.W. from Dunstable, contains 50 houses, and 246 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of C. Chester, Esq.: in the chancel are monuments of Sir Henry Chester, K.B., ob. 1666, and of the Fowler family. Sir Anthony Chester, of Tilsworth, was created baronet in 1619. An old mansion, formerly a seat of the Fowlers, and afterwards of the Chesters, is dilapidated; the gate-house remains.

TINGRITH, or *Tyngrave*, 4 miles E. from Woburn, contains 24 houses, and 155 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 9*l.*: in the chancel is the monument of Robert Hodgson, lord of the manor, who died in 1611. Tingrith House is the seat of Charles Dymoke Willaume, Esq.

TODDINGTON, or *Tuddington*, 5 miles N. from Dunstable, contains 329 houses, and 1665 inhabitants. It was formerly a market-town. The fairs are five in number: 25th April, the first Monday in June, 4th September, 2nd November, and 16th December, for cattle, &c. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*: it is a large and very handsome edifice; a string course, on the exterior, is sculptured with various grotesque figures of animals, &c. In the chancel is a monument of Giles, eldest son of Sir John Bruce, of Winham, Suffolk, who died in 1595. The north and south transepts belong to the lord of the manor. In the south transepts are some ancient monuments of the Peyvre family; one of them is that of a crusader: in the same transept are monuments of Anne, wife of Sir Thomas Cheney, K.G., ob. 1561; Henry Lord Cheney, ob. 1587, and his widow Jane Lady Cheney, ob. 1614. The north transept was the burial-place of the Wentworth family, and contains monuments of Henrietta Lady Wentworth, the Duke of Monmouth's mistress, who died in 1686, and of Lady Maria Wentworth, who died in 1632, aged 18. In the reign of Henry III., Sir Paulinus Peyvre, steward of the royal household, held the manor of Toddington: the house which he had built here is represented to have been like a palace, with a chapel, chambers, and other buildings, covered with lead, which raised the admiration of the beholders: the site of this house is not precisely known. Near the parish church is a mount, called Conger Hill, which seems to have been the keep of a castellated mansion, and there are considerable earth-works near it; this might have been the site. Sir Paulinus Peyvre died in 1251. Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas, the sixth in descent from Sir Paulinus, married Sir John Broughton, whose daughter and heiress Anne brought the estate in marriage to Sir Thomas Cheney, K.G., Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. His son Sir Henry was created Lord Cheney of Toddington in 1572; dying in 1587, without issue, his estates devolved to his wife, who was daughter of Thomas Lord Wentworth of Nettlested. In July 1608, King James I. visited Toddington House, which was built by Lord Cheney. The greatest part of this edifice was pulled down by the

Earl of Strafford about 1745: it originally occupied four sides of a quadrangle, at each corner of which was a turret; the north and south fronts were 210 feet in length.

TOTTERNHOE, 2 miles W. from Dunstable, contains 89 houses, and 450 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 10*l*. Here are very excellent quarries of freestone, of which most of the principal houses in this and the adjacent counties have been erected for many centuries. The most remarkable earth-work in this county is called Totternhoe Castle; it is situated on the brow of a hill, and consists of a lofty circular mount, with a slight vallum round its base, and a larger one of an irregular form at some distance from it. On the south-east side is an encampment, in the form of a parallelogram, about 500 feet by 250, three sides of which are secured by a vallum and ditch. The view from the mount is very extensive, commanding a long range of the Chiltern hills, the vale of Aylesbury, and the central part of this county.

WESTONING, or *Weston Inge*, 4 miles S. from Ampthill, contains 125 houses, and 634 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 9*l*. 17*s*.: it derived its name from William Inge, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and lord of the manor, in 1377. Worthend is a hamlet of this parish.

WHIPSNAD, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 4 miles S.W. from Dunstable, contains 37 houses, and 199 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 7*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Crown. Shortgrave is a hamlet of this parish.

WOBURN, 15 miles S.W. from Bedford, 9 miles N.W. from Dunstable, and 42 miles from London, contains 310 houses, and 1656 inhabitants. The town consists of one principal street, about one-third of a mile long, having nearly in the centre the Market-hill, at which point Leighton-street and Park-street form a cross. The market is held on Friday; and there are four fairs, 1st January, 23rd March, 13th July, and 6th October. The market-house, rebuilt in 1830, from designs by *Blore*, is a remarkably appropriate and pleasing edifice. The petty sessions for the hundred are held in this town; and here is a school, originally endowed by Francis Earl of Bedford in 1582. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Bedford: this edifice, built by Robert Hobbs, the last Abbot of Woburn, has also been restored under the direction of *Blore*. The tower is peculiarly elegant; on its summit is an octangular lantern, surmounted by a large vane; other small vanes are placed on the pinnacles of the towers. In the chancel is the monument of Sir Francis Staunton, sheriff of this county, who died in 1635; and in the south aisle is the tomb of John, son of John Morton of Lovelsbury, who died in 1394; and a tablet in memory of the wife of Henry Seymour, Esq. Sergeant of Arms. Hugh de Bolebec, in 1145, founded an abbey of Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, near the town of Woburn, the revenue of which was 430*l*. 13*s*. 11*d*., at the Dissolution. Its site, with great part of the lands with which it was endowed, was granted in 1547 to John Lord Russell. There are now no remains of the conventual buildings; but it has been ever since the principal seat of the noble family of Russell.

The present mansion was built from designs by *Flitcroft* about the year 1745, and altered by *Holland* about 1797 for Francis Duke of Bedford. The principal front is of the Ionic order, with rustic basement; the offices, also by *Holland*, form two buildings at a small distance from the house. In the hall is a mosaic pavement composed of fragments of a much larger one, which was discovered on the site of an ancient Roman villa, at the distance of a mile from Rome, and near the Porta Portese, in the year 1823. Lord G. W. Russell, then resident at that city, purchased the greater part of these remains, and brought them to Woburn Abbey. This noble pile is celebrated for its extensive collection of pictures; and amongst those which have been recently added, are the trial of Lord William Russell, by *Hayter*; Chevy Chase, by *Landseer*; the death of the Regent Murray, by *Allen*; a Landscape composition, by *Linton*; a view near Hastings, by *Collins*; and Trees in Woburn Park, by *Strutt*. One room contains an unusually fine series of twenty-four views in Venice, by *Canaletti*: they are mostly of a small size; but on the east and west sides are two larger than the rest, which represent the Gran Canale at the time of an aquatic procession; the others

contain different views of the piazza, church, and tower of St. Mark, the Rialto, the palaces, halls, and all the principal features of the "Queen of the Adriatic." From these pictures, by *Canaletti*, the room is called the Venetian drawing-room. The sculpture-gallery contains the Woburn Abbey marbles, an account of which has been printed for private distribution by the present Duke of Bedford. The gallery is internally 138 feet long, 25 feet broad, 22 feet 7 inches high in the wings, and about 30 in the centre: the latter is surmounted by a flat dome, and separated from the sides by eight antique marble columns, each shaft consisting of one piece, about 13 feet 6 inches high, and crowned with a white marble capital of the Composite order, very richly foliated; the shafts and capitals were all found in excavations made at Rome: of the columns, two are of breccia Africana, two of a variegated kind of alabaster, two of Cipollino marble, and two of Bigio; the entablatures are also enriched; the whole presenting two of the finest screens in the kingdom. On the south side is the Apollo Belvidere, and opposite to it a semicircular recess with a reticulated ceiling, containing the Lanti vase. This large and magnificent vase, of Parian marble, and of the finest Greek sculpture, was found in excavations made in the ruins of Hadrian's villa, at Tivoli, and was brought to England by Lord Cawdor: it is of the lotus form, and is one of the most noble specimens of antique decoration of the kind yet discovered. The diameter of this vase is 6 feet 3 inches; and its height, exclusive of the plinth on which it stands, 6 feet. The circle beneath the bowl has a bold Ionic moulding, as has also the rim. Eight grotesque masks decorate the bowl, in extremely bold relief, each connected with the festivals of Bacchus; and the vase has two magnificent handles, channelled throughout, and ornamented with fennel, a plant dedicated to Bacchus.

The western wing, or Temple of the Graces, was erected by the present Duke in the year 1818, to receive the splendid group by *Canova*. On the architrave of the portal is an inscription, by *Samuel Rogers*, Esq., paraphrased from the 14th Olympic of Pindar:

Approach with reverence; there are those within
Whose dwelling-place is Heaven, daughters of Jove;
From them flow all the decencies of life;
Without them nothing pleases. Virtue's self
Admired, not loved. And those on whom they smile,
Great though they be, and beautiful, and wise,
Shine forth with double lustre.

The cella of the temple is circular, and measures 15 feet in diameter; the walls are incrustated with yellow scagliola, and the floor is paved in mosaic, with variegated Devonshire marbles, in circular ornaments; in the centre is placed the group of the Graces, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, on an antique circular altar. The eastern end of the gallery, or Temple of Liberty, contains a select collection of Greek statuary; and amongst the works of modern art is the celebrated statue of Psyche, by *Westmacott*.

Woburn park is surrounded by a wall eight feet high: it is large and finely diversified, abounding with wood; it affords many delightful prospects of forest scenery; and the detached pieces of water are united so as to form a sufficient expanse, bounded by flourishing plantations. On the south side of the mansion, a covered walk leads to the green-house, containing a great variety of valuable plants: it has a frontage of 85 feet, and was designed by *Sir Jeffery Wyatville*.

In the garden is a fine bust of the late Charles James Fox, on a pedestal, with an inscription by the late Duchess of Devonshire. The extensive domain is peculiarly characterized by the commodious farms which surround it.

7. Redborne Stoke Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Willey hundred and Bedford liberty; on the east by Wixamtree hundred and Flitt hundred; on the south by Manshead hundred; and on the west by Buckinghamshire.

AMPTHILL, 8 miles S. from Bedford, and 45 from London, contains 295 houses, and 1527 inhabitants. This town, nearly in the

centre of the county, is pleasantly situated between two hills, and consists of two principal streets crossing each other at right angles; in the centre of this point is an obelisk, erected in 1785 by the Earl of Upper Ossory. The market is on Thursday, which is considerable for corn; and the fairs now kept are on the 4th May and on St. Andrew's-day. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here; but there is no town-hall, and the court of the Honor of Ampthill is held in the moot-house, which is small. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Holland. The edifice contains little that is remarkable; the painted glass, containing the effigies of Lord Fanhope and the Duchess of Exeter, said to have been in the eastern window of the aisle, is removed. There is a monument of Robert Nicolls of Ampthill Park, who, being in attendance on the Duke of York, was killed on board his ship in Southwold Bay, in 1672. A cannon-ball, said to have occasioned his death, is inlaid in the marble of the pediment with this inscription, "Instrumentum mortis et immortalitatis." About a mile from the town is a hospital, founded by John Cross in 1690, of which the Bishop of Oxford and the Vice Chancellor of the university are visitors.

Ampthill Park is the seat of Lord Holland. In the early periods of English history, this rich and fertile domain, in the very centre of the county of Bedford, was held by the baronial family of Poinz. Nicholas Poinz, and Joan his wife, in the third year of the reign of Henry III., obtained the King's licence for a market every Tuesday, at their manor of Ampthill. Sir John Cornwall Lord Fanhope, K.G., who married Elizabeth of Lancaster, Duchess of Exeter, sister to King Henry IV., held the several manors of Ampthill, Millbrooke, Houghton, Tingrith, Flitwick, and Pelling, all by the King's gift. He built a large house on this estate, which reverting to the Crown was granted by Edward IV. to Edmund Lord Grey of Ruthin, afterwards created Earl of Kent; his grandson Richard, third Earl of Kent, having much wasted his estate, this mansion was made over to King Henry VIII., whose palace it then became. In the twenty-third year of his reign he erected the manor into "The Honor of Ampthill;" and in Leland's description, it is denominated the "Castelle" of Ampthill, in which castle Queen Katherine of Arragon resided during the time her divorce was in agitation before commissioners at Dunstable. The Queen removed hence to Kimbolton, where she died in 1536. There exists a plan of this castle, which Queen Katherine inhabited, taken about the year 1619, a short time before it was pulled down. King Charles II. in 1661 granted the whole to John Ashburnham, Esq., who was created Lord Ashburnham in 1698: he built the present mansion, which has all the stately characteristics of that magnificent period; every part is lofty and imposing: it consists of two stories, surmounted by a high roof, and has wings containing the offices. The house and estate were sold about 1726 to Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, of whom it was purchased in 1736 by Anne Lady Gowran, the grandmother of the late Earl of Upper Ossory. The mansion, after it came into the possession of the Earl of Upper Ossory, underwent alterations, which were adopted with classical taste: the building, of red brick, is now cased with a composition resembling stone, having treillage on the basement story. In the tympanum of the pediment, on the principal front, are the arms of Fitz Patrick, surmounted by an Earl's coronet. The entrance is by an ascent of two flights of steps, and over the door is a bust. On a pedestal in front of the house is a large figure of the celebrated dog of Alcibiades. The various apartments contain many fine pictures and ancient marbles, besides a library and cabinet of natural history. The gardens, beautifully diversified, command views of many of the remarkable scenes in the grounds, from which they are separated by a ha-ha fence. In 1819 a poem, descriptive of the scenery, was published under the title of "Ampthill Park," by Henry Luttrell, Esq.

On an eminence, the site of the ancient castle, there now stands a cross, erected at the instigation of the Earl of Orford. The cross was designed by *Essex*; it is octagonal, and upon three steps, bearing at the intersection the arms of France and England quarterly, impaling Castile and Leon quarterly. On the south side of the base is inscribed "Johannes Fitz Patrick, Comes de Upper Ossory, posuit 1773;" and on the north side,—

"In days of old here Ampthill's towers were seen,
The mournful refuge of an injured Queen;
Here flowed her pure, but unavailing tears,
Here blinded zeal sustained her sinking years;

Yet freedom hence her radiant banners waved,
And love aveng'd a realm by priests enslav'd:
From Katherine's wrongs a nation's bliss was spread,
And Luther's light from Henry's lawless bed."—H. W.

The grounds abound with fine old standard trees, and large plantations, and were enlarged by the addition of the demesne of Houghton, by exchange with the Duke of Bedford, for Liddington, which is about three miles distant.

CRANFIELD, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 6 miles N.W. from Ampthill, contains 166 houses, and 1153 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* The manor was granted in 1621 to Sir Lionel Cranfield, who was the same year created Lord Cranfield, taking his title from this place.

ELSTOW, or *Helenstow*, on a branch of the Ouse, 2 miles S. from Bedford, contains 102 houses, and 548 inhabitants. Here are annual fairs on the 15th and 16th May, and 5th and 6th December. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 9*s.*, in the patronage of W. H. Whitbread, Esq. This edifice is almost all that remains of the abbey, and retains considerable traces of the original structure; the northern doorway is of Anglo-Norman architecture, and some of the pillars are square and very massive; most of the arches are semicircular. At the south-western angle is a small building, with a groined roof, supported in the centre by an octagonal pillar. In the south aisle of the chancel is the tomb, with an effigy, in brass, of Elizabeth Hervey, the last abbess; and in the church are monuments of the families of Crompton, Lovett, and Hillersdon.

Judith Countess of Huntingdon, in the reign of William the Conqueror, founded an abbey here for Benedictine nuns, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Helen; its revenues when dissolved were estimated at 234*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* per annum. The site was granted in 1553 to Sir Humphrey Radcliffe, who resided in the abbey, and died in 1566, as appears by his monument in the chancel of the church. In the reign of Charles I. the estate belonged to the family of Hillersdon, who built a large mansion near the church, great part of which has been pulled down, and the estate sold to S. Whitbread, Esq., in 1792. John Bunyan, author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, was born at Elstow in 1628.

FLITWICK, on the banks of the river Ivel, 3 miles S. from Ampthill, contains 92 houses, and 489 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of Lord Holland. At Rokesac, or *Ruxor*, in this parish, was a priory, which appears to have been a cell to that of Dunstable. It is probable that the monks were removed long before the Reformation: the site is moated, but there are no remains of ancient buildings. Prestley, a manor in this parish, was kept by Francis Duke of Bedford for the purpose of his agricultural experiments.

HOUGHTON CONQUEST, 2 miles N. from Ampthill, contains 142 houses, and 651 inhabitants. A free-school and an alms-house were founded here by Sir Francis Clarke, a great benefactor to Sidney Sussex College in Cambridge, who had a seat in this parish, where he died in 1632. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge: it contains some monuments of the Conquest family, who possessed the manor before the year 1298, and whence the additional name of the village is derived. In the chancel is the monument of the Rev. Thomas Archer, rector, who died in 1631; he is represented in canonicals, in his pulpit, with a book on a cushion before him: also the monument of Dr. Zachary Grey, rector, and editor of *Hudibras*, who died in 1766. Houghton Bury, the seat of the Conquests, is of brick and timber, with grotesque figures carved in wood ornamenting the eaves: it is now a farm-house.

Houghton Park house forms a fine picturesque ruin: it was built by Mary, the celebrated Countess of Pembroke, daughter of Sir Henry Sidney, K.G., and wife of the second Earl of Pembroke, who held the park under the Crown during her widowhood. In 1630 Houghton Park was granted to Robert Lord Bruce, created Viscount Bruce of Ampthill, and Earl of Aylesbury in 1664: he was also made steward of the Honor of Ampthill. In 1794 the house was unroofed and reduced to a shell, when most of the materials were used in rebuilding the Swan Inn at Bedford. The ruins of the house stand on an elevated spot, at the end of a grove, which reaches

into the vale of Bedford. On the frieze are still various monograms and devices of the families of Sidney and Dudley.

KEMPSTON, 3 miles S.W. from Bedford, contains 273 houses, and 1419 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 12*l*. Kempston Bury is the seat of William Long, Esq. Hardwick is a hamlet of this parish.

LIDLINGTON, or *Litlington*, 3 miles W. from Ampthill, contains 137 houses, and 739 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 11*l*., in the patronage of Lord Holland. In the chancel is a slab, inlaid with brass, in memory of one of the Goldington family. Lidlington Park belonged to the family of Chester, and is now the property of the Duke of Bedford.

MARSTON MORTEYNE, 4 miles N.W. from Ampthill, contains 172 houses, and 899 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 33*l*. 17*s*. 3*d*., in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge; it is a handsome building: the tower, which is massive, is detached from the body. In the chancel is an altar-tomb in memory of Thomas Reynes, lord of the manor, who died in 1451, and his wife Alice. The Mortheyne family held this manor previously for many years under the Barons Cainhoe, whence the present addition to the name of the village. There are also several monuments of the family of Snagg, in the church. Nether Shelton and Wroxill are hamlets of this parish.

MAULDEN, 2 miles E. from Ampthill, contains 195 houses, and 1017 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*., in the patronage of the Earl of Aylesbury. In the chancel are some monuments of the family of Faldo, who were settled here before the reign of Edward III. Adjoining the church is an octagonal mausoleum, erected in 1656, by Thomas Earl of Elgin, in memory of his Countess Diana, daughter of Lord Burghley; the mausoleum is surrounded by niches, one only of which is occupied by the statue of the Earl, who died in 1663: here is also a bust of Edward, eldest son of Robert Lord Bruce. Beneath the whole is a columbarium or burial-place of the Earl of Aylesbury's family. Pomfret, the poet, was rector of this parish: he died in 1703.

MILLBROOK, a mile W. from Ampthill, contains 76 houses, and 405 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 9*l*. 16*s*. 3*d*., in the patronage of Lord Holland: it stands on a hill, which overhangs the village; and from the churchyard is an extensive prospect over the vale of Bedford. In the church window are the arms of Sir John Cornwall Lord Fanhope, K. G., who in 1442 was created Lord Millbrook. Here was formerly a cell of Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, belonging to the abbey of St. Alban's, which was removed about 1119 to Moddry, or Beaulieu, in Hertfordshire.

RIDGMONT, or *Rugemont*, 3 miles N.E. from Woburn, contains 161 houses, and 810 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l*., in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. —Rugemont, or the Red Hill, is a name very appropriate to the situation and the colour of the soil here. At Segenhoe was anciently a castle, which existed in 1276, and is supposed to have been a seat of the Barons of Wahull or Odell. Ridgmont House is the seat of Potter Macqueen, Esq. Brogborough Park and Bickerings Park are in this parish.

STEPPINGLEY, 3 miles S.W. from Ampthill, contains 56 houses, and 323 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 6*l*. 16*s*. 3*d*., in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford, Steppingley Park is the seat of John Parker, Esq.

WILSHAMSTEAD, or *Williamsted*, 4 miles S. from Bedford, contains 90 houses, and 749 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*., in the patronage of Lord Carteret.

WOOTTON, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 5 miles S.W. from Bedford, contains 178 houses, and 244 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In the chancel are several tombs of the Monnoux family; amongst which are those of all the baronets, and of Lieutenant Monnoux, who was killed in the action with the Duke of Monmouth's army, in 1685: his body was buried at Chard, in Somersetshire, but afterwards was removed here. Early in the 17th century the manor be-

came the property of this family; and Sir Humphrey Monnoux, of Wootton, was created baronet 4th December, 1660.

8. Stodden Hundred,

In the northern part of the county, is bounded on the north-west by Northamptonshire; on the north-east by Huntingdonshire; and on the south by Willey hundred and Barford hundred.

BOLNHURST, 8 miles N.E. from Bedford, contains 38 houses, and 264 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a rectory, value 9*l*. In the chancel are the monument of Sir John Franklin, of Maverns, one of the Masters in Chancery, who died in 1707, and several other memorials of this family.

CLAPHAM, in a detached portion of this hundred, on the banks of the Ouse, 2 miles N.W. from Bedford, contains 33 houses, and 204 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a vicarage, value 5*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Earl of Ashburnham, who is lord of the manor; but the manor-house, once the residence of Sir Philip Warwick, is now a farm-house.

DEAN, 4 miles W. from Kimbolton, contains 99 houses, and 479 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester Cathedral. Over or Upper Dean is a hamlet of this parish.

KEYSOE, 4 miles S.W. from Kimbolton, contains 118 houses, and 649 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l*., in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge: on the outside of the church is a tablet, commemorating the providential escape of a man who fell from the top of a spire.

KNOTTING, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 11 miles N. from Bedford, contains 27 houses, and 135 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 10*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford.

MELCHBOURN, on the borders of Northamptonshire, and 5 miles W. from Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire, contains 52 houses, and 244 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l*., in the patronage of Lord St. John. Here was a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers, of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Alice Countess of Pembroke in the reign of Henry I.: it was valued at 241*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*. per annum; and upon its suppression was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the first Earl of Bedford. Melchbourn Park is the seat of Lord St. John of Bletshoe. The house contains a few family pictures, amongst which is that of Oliver, first Lord St. John of Bletshoe, by *A. R. Bronckorst*, 1578. In the gardens are several hot-houses and conservatories for the culture of exotics.

MILTON ERNEST, in a detached portion of this hundred, 5 miles N.W. from Bedford, contains 72 houses and 364 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In the chancel are monuments of the families of Turnor and Rolt, of Bassets. Sir Edmund Turnor founded an alms-house here in 1695. The name of the village is derived from the family of Erneys, or Ernest, who possessed the manor from the year 1316 to 1542, when it passed to that of Turnor, by marriage with the heiress of Sir Walter Ernest.

OAKLEY, or *Ockley Reynes*, on the banks of the Ouse, in a detached portion of this hundred, 4 miles N.W. from Bedford, contains 99 houses, and 486 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l*. 14*s*. 9*d*., in the patronage of Eton College. It appears to have been built by one of the family of Reynes, lords of the manor, under Lord Roos, in the fourteenth century. The tomb of the founder is under an arch on the south side of the chancel. Oakley House, the seat of the Marquis of Tavistock, is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the river: the garden, laid out in the French taste, is kept with such order as to present a character of elegance and beauty; the lawn is diversified with beds or baskets of roses, which are also placed amidst

rock-work, and the paths are conducted round various spots, gay with profusion of rare plants. In other parts the garden is more regular in its plan; and on a pedestal is a gilded sphere, forming the centre of a circular treillage, covered with woodbines, jessamines, and several kinds of creeping plants. Westward of the house are fine ash, chestnut and other trees, feathering down to the turf.

PERTENHALL, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 2 miles S.W. from Kimbolton, contains 67 houses, and 324 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 18*l*. In the church is the monument of a crusader, with his effigies in stone. An estate in the parish, called the Knights Templars, is the site of a moated mansion.

RISLEY, or *Riseley*, 10½ miles N. from Bedford, and 5½ S.W. from Kimbolton, contains 165 houses, and 790 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*., in the patronage of Lord St. John.

SHELTON, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 4½ miles W. from Kimbolton, contains 23 houses, and 129 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l*.

LITTLE STAUGHTON, or *Stoughton*, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 3 miles S. from Kimbolton, contains 77 houses, and 406 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of Christ Church Oxford: in the chancel are monuments of the family of Gery, of Bushmead. Great Staughton, the adjoining parish, is in Huntingdonshire.

TILBROOK, on a branch of the Ouse and on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 2 miles N.W. from Kimbolton, contains 56 houses, and 297 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l*. 10*s*., in the patronage of Lord St. John.

YILDEN, or *Yelden*, anciently *Ivelden*, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 3½ miles S.E. from Higham Ferrers, contains 40 houses, and 279 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Yilden Castle was the seat of the Barons Traili, who held it till 1360 or later. The site is called the Castle-field.

9. Willey Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Stodden hundred and Northamptonshire; on the east by Barford hundred, a detached portion of Stodden hundred, and by Bedford liberty; on the south it is bounded by Redborne Stoke hundred; and on the west by Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire.

BIDDENHAM, on the river Ouse, 2 miles W. from Bedford, contains 55 houses, and 393 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 8*l*.: in the chancel are several monuments of the family of Boteler, who were settled at Biddenham for ten generations.

BLETSHOE, 6 miles N.W. from Bedford, contains 63 houses, and 383 inhabitants. The petty sessions for the hundreds of Barford, Stodden, and Willey are held here occasionally, but chiefly at Harold. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l*., in the patronage of Lord St. John of Bletshoe; the north aisle is the burial-place of that noble family, and contains a monument of Sir John St. John, father of Oliver the first lord: he was brought up by Margaret Countess of Richmond, with her grandson King Henry VIII., who made him guardian of his daughters, the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth; he died in the office of Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth. In the same aisle is a monument of Frances Countess of Bolingbroke, daughter of William Duke of Newcastle. Part of the ancient mansion of the Lords St. John of Bletshoe still remains, and is the residence of a farmer. Vestiges sufficient to denote the site of a castle are plainly discernible near the house: this probably was the seat of Sir Roger de Beauchamp, Chamberlain to Edward III., who married the daughter of John de Patshull, who is supposed to have erected it in 1327. Sir Roger was summoned to Parliament in 1373, as Lord Beauchamp of Bletshoe.

BROMHAM, on the river Ouse, 4 miles N.W. from Bedford, contains 57 houses, and 298 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Owen, is a vicarage, value 8*l*., in the patronage of Eton College: in the chancel is a monument of the first Lord Trevor, Lord Privy Seal and President of the Council, who died in 1730; and another of John, third Lord Trevor, who died in 1764, designed by *Hoare*: on the pavement are brasses of Sir John Dyve; his mother, who was daughter and heiress of Thomas Wylde, lord of the manor of Bromham; and his wife Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Hastings. In the north aisle is also a monument of John Dyve, Esq. Bromham Hall, the seat of Viscountess Hampden, stands in a small park, beautifully situated.

CARLTON, 8 miles N.W. from Bedford, contains 88 houses, and 429 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

CHELLINGTON, 8 miles N.W. from Bedford, contains 32 houses, and 121 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 10*l*. It is situated at a distance from the village, on a hill which commands a fine view towards Odell Castle, Harrold, and the river Ouse.

FARNDISH, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 4½ miles S.W. from Higham Ferrers, contains 14 houses, and 73 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 10*l*.

FELMERSHAM, on the river Ouse, 7 miles N.E. from Bedford, contains 43 houses, and 222 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. The west end of the edifice affords a curious specimen of the earliest pointed architecture; and between the nave and the chancel is a richly carved screen. Radwell is a hamlet of this parish. The manor-house is very ancient; in the windows of the hall are the arms of the family of Radwell.

HARROLD, or *Harold*, anciently *Harwood*, on the river Ouse, and borders of Northamptonshire, 8 miles N.W. from Bedford, contains 194 houses, and 939 inhabitants. The town has a market on Thursday; and annual fairs on Tuesday before the 12th May; Tuesday before the 5th July; and Tuesday before the 10th October. The petty sessions for the hundreds of Barford, Stodden, and Willey are chiefly held here, but sometimes at Bletshoe. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l*., in the patronage of the Countess De Grey: in the chancel are monuments of the families of Boteler and Aston. Sampson Le Fort, in the year 1150, founded a priory here, dedicated to St. Peter, which was latterly of the order of St. Austin; its revenues were estimated at 40*l*. 18*s*. 2*d*. per annum: the site was granted in 1544 to William Lord Parr, and in 1555 to John Cheney and William Duncombe. The only part of the conventual building which remains is the refectory, known by the name of the Hall Barn. Over the river Ouse here is a bridge with a long causeway.

ODELL, on the river Ouse, one mile below Harrold, and 9 miles N.W. from Bedford, contains 65 houses, and 439 inhabitants. A fair is held annually here on the Thursday and Friday in Whitsun-week. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l*., in the patronage of T. Alston, Esq.: in the chancel are several monuments of the family of the patron. Odell Castle, the seat of T. Alston, Esq., stands on an eminence, and commands a beautiful view of the river Ouse, and the adjacent country: it is chiefly modern. Odell, Wahul, or Wodhull, was the seat of the ancient Barons De Wahul. Sir Thomas Alston, of Odell, was created baronet in 1642.

PAVENHAM, or *Pabenham*, 6 miles N.W. from Bedford, contains 92 houses, and 455 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, united to Felmersham, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. Stafford-bridge, over the Ouse, with a causeway of thirty-five arches, in the road to Oakley, is in this parish.

PUDDINGTON, or *Podington*, 12 miles N.W. from Bedford, and 4½ miles S.W. from Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, contains 85 houses, and 581 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.: in the chancel are monuments of the families of Payne, Child, and Orlebar. The site of the ancient manor-house, which appears to have been a castellated man-

sion, is now a farmer's residence. Hinwick House, built in 1710, is the seat of Richard Orlebar, Esq.; and Hinwick Hall, of—Wagstaff, Esq.

SHARNBROOK, on a branch of the Ouse, 9 miles N.W. from Bedford, contains 132 houses, and 691 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: in the chancel are monuments of the families of Boteler and Antonie. Colworth House, one of the most elegant in the county, the seat of Dr. Fiott Lee, was built by John Antonie, chief clerk of the Court of King's Bench. His descendant William Lee Antonie, Esq., M.P., died at Colworth House, in 1815.

SOULDROP, or *Southdrop*, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 10½ miles N.W. from Bedford, and 5 miles S. from Higham Ferrers, contains 37 houses, and 223 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. It was rebuilt about 20 years ago, excepting the tower and spire, which being situated on high ground, is a conspicuous object for several miles round.

STAGSDEN, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 5 miles W. from Bedford, contains 85 houses, and 542 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of Viscountess Hampden.

STEVINGTON, or *Steventon*, 6 miles N.W. from Bedford, contains 103 houses, and 485 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. In the centre of the village is the shaft of an ancient cross, placed on an ascent of steps; but of Steventon Castle, formerly a seat of the Wake family, there are no remains.

THURLEIGH, or *Thurley*, 6 miles N. from Bedford, contains 87 houses, and 477 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* Near the churchyard is a circular mount, with an entrenchment, called Bury Hill, supposed to be the site of an ancient mansion of John De Hervey, ancestor of the Marquis of Bristol.

TURVEY, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, 8 miles W. from Bedford, contains 182 houses, and 882 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l.*: in the chancel are the monuments of Sir John Mordaunt, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who died in 1504, and of the three first Lords Mordaunt, of Turvey. Charles Earl of Peterborough was also buried here, but without any memorial. Turvey Hall is now a farmer's residence. Turvey Abbey is another seat in the parish.

WYMINGTON, or *Wimington*, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 3 miles S. from Higham Ferrers, contains 51 houses, and 262 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 10*l.* The edifice was built by John Curteys, Mayor of the Staple at Calais, and lord of the manor, who died in 1391, and is buried in the church. In the chancel is the tomb of Sir Thomas Bromflete, Cup-bearer to King Henry V., who died in 1430.

10. Wixhamtree Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Barford hundred; on the east by Biggleswade hundred; and on the south by Flitt and Clifton hundreds; and on the west by Redbourn Stoke hundred.

BLUNHAM, on the river Ivel, 8 miles E. from Bedford, contains 96 houses, and 540 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 46*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Countess de Grey: in the chancel is the monument of Lady Susan Longueville, daughter and heiress of Charles Earl of Kent, who carried the barony of Grey of Ruthin into the family of Longueville, afterwards Earls of Sussex. There are also monuments of the Longuevilles, and of the family of Bromsall, one of whom served the office of sheriff of the county in 1650, and was instrumental in preserving the Cottonian Library, deposited at Stratton, during the civil war. Mogerhanger is a hamlet of this parish. Mogerhanger House is the seat of Stephen Thornton, Esq.

CARDINGTON, 2½ miles S.E. from Bedford, contains 99 houses, and 606 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. In it is a tablet in memory of John Howard the philanthropist, who died at Cherson in Tartary in 1794; and a monument by Bacon to Samuel Whitbread, Esq.: there are also other monuments of the Whitbread family, and of the Blundells. On the south side of the chancel is a monument of Sir William Gascoigne; and on the north side is one of Sir Gerard Hervey, who died in 1638. East Cotts is a chapelry of this parish, and includes Cotton End, Harrowden, and Fenlake.

COPLE, 3½ miles E. from Bedford, contains 94 houses, and 524 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canonry of Christ Church Oxford: in the chancel are two altar-tombs, with inlaid brass figures, in memory of Sir Walter Luke, Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in 1544; and Nicholas Luke, Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1563. Sir Walter's lady was Anne Lancelyn, nurse to King Henry VIII. Sir Oliver Luke of Wood End and his son Sir Samuel were both in the service of the Parliament during the civil war: the last has attained celebrity as the supposed original of Butler's Hudibras. He died in 1670, and is buried here. Wood End is now a farm-house.

NORTHILL, anciently *North Yevel*, 3 miles W. from Biggleswade, contains 77 houses, and 391 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ickwell. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, in the patronage of the Grocers' Company, London: it is a large and handsome structure, built in the beginning of Henry IVth's reign, and was made collegiate by Sir Gerard Braybroke, one of Sir John Traill's executors. The lands belonging to this college, valued at 61*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* per annum, were granted in 1548 to Sir William Fitz William. In the chancel are monuments of the Harveys of Ickwellbury: the eastern window contains the royal arms, those of the Grocers' Company, and of several of their masters and wardens, &c. by J. Oliver. Thorncote, Hatch, Brook End, Budnor, and part of Beeston, are hamlets; also Upper and Lower Caldicotts. Ickwellbury is the seat of John Harvey, Esq.

OLD WARDEN, 4 miles W. from Biggleswade, contains 100 houses, and 670 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of W. H. Whitbread, Esq.: in one of the windows of the church is a figure of an abbot of Warden; and in the chancel is the monument of Sir Samuel Angley, who died in 1726. The abbey of Warden or *De Sartis* was founded in 1135 by Walter D'Espece, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for Cistercian monks. The revenues at the time of its suppression were estimated at 389*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The remains of the conventual buildings are of brick, and of no great antiquity: the site is nearly two miles from the parish church. Warden Hall is the seat of Lord Ongley.

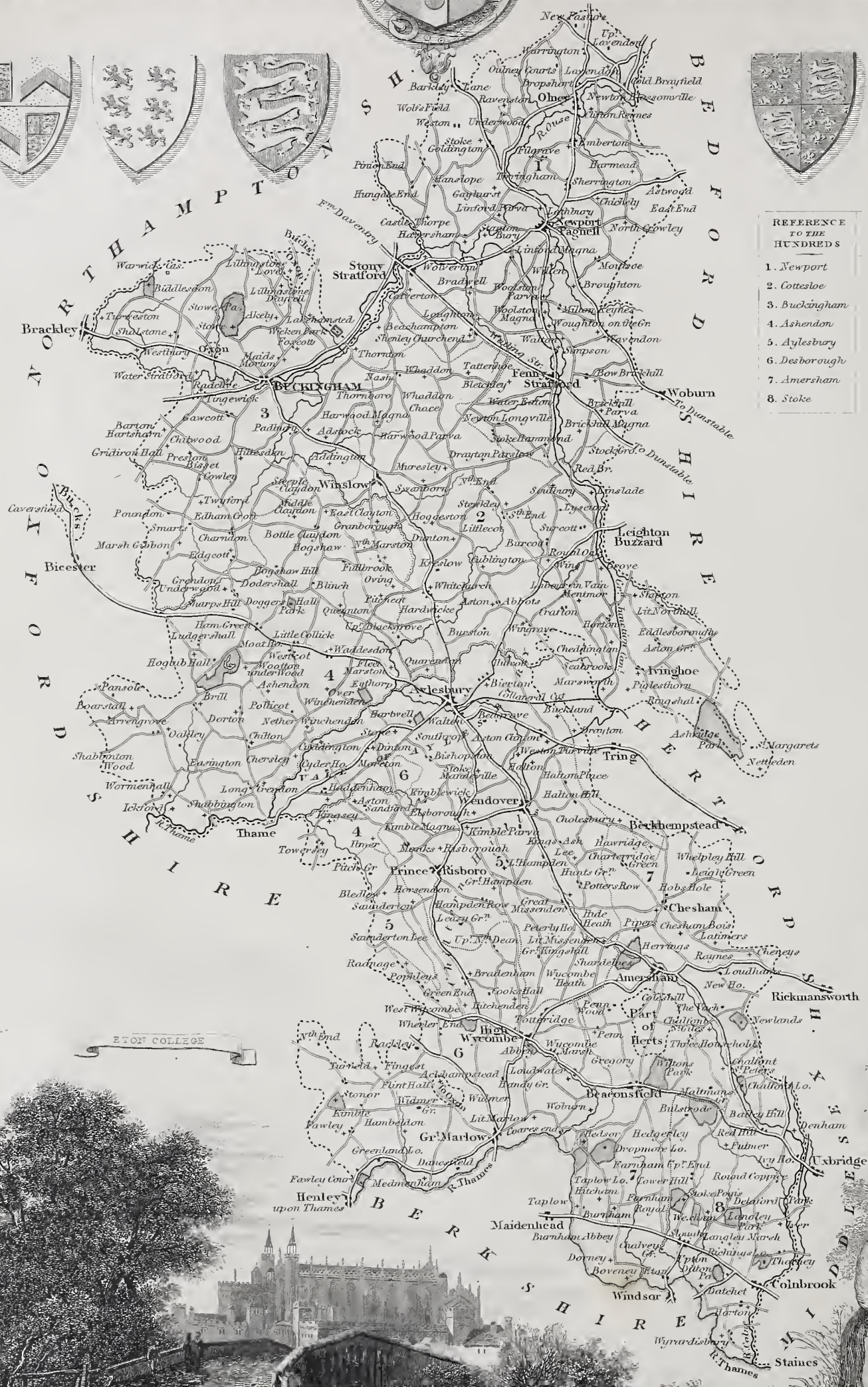
SOUTHILL, anciently *South Yevel*, 3½ miles S.W. from Biggleswade, contains 108 houses, and 682 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of W. H. Whitbread, Esq. The columbarium of the Byng family bears the following inscription:—"To the perpetual disgrace of public justice the Honourable John Byng, Vice Admiral of the Blue, fell a martyr to political persecution, on March 14th, in the year 1757, when bravery and loyalty were insufficient securities for the life and honour of a naval officer." In the church is a monument for Dilly the bookseller, who died in 1779; and several memorials of the family of Nodes. Broom, and Stanford are hamlets of this parish. Southill House, the seat of William Henry Whitbread, Esq., M.P. for Bedford, was built about 1795 by Holland. Over the doors of some of the principal rooms are animals in basso relievo by Garrard, and paintings of live game by Gilpin. In the library are portraits of the clerks in the late Mr. Whitbread's brewery*, and a portrait of Mr. Whitbread himself, inscribed "Nobis hæc otia fecit."

WILLINGTON, 5 miles E. from Bedford, contains 46 houses, and 286 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford: in the chancel is the monument of Sir J. Gostwick, master of the horse to Henry VIII. &c.

* Lysons.

Buckingham

hamshire



- REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS
1. Newport
 2. Cottesloe
 3. Buckingham
 4. Ashendon
 5. Aylesbury
 6. Desborough
 7. Amersham
 8. Stoke



BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—*Home Circuit.*

THIS county is bounded on the north by Northamptonshire; on the north-east by Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire; on the east by Middlesex; on the south and south-west by Berkshire and the river Thames; and on the west by Oxfordshire. Its greatest length is about forty-five miles, its breadth eighteen miles, and it is about one hundred and thirty-eight miles in circumference. The British inhabitants were the Cassii and Dobuni; and under the Romans the county formed a part of *Britannia Superior*, and was subsequently included in the Roman district of *Flavia Cæsariensis*. The only station ascertained is *Magiovinium*, Fenny Stratford. The Watling-street entered the county near Brickhill, and proceeded perfectly straight through Fenny Stratford to Stoney Stratford, where it crossed the Ouse into Northamptonshire. All traces of the Roman causeway are obliterated by the present turnpike road; but no doubt is entertained of its line, whatever difference of opinion there may be in determining the site of the stations upon it. The Ikenild-street entered the eastern side of the county near Edlesborough, and preserving its course on the edge of the Downs left Tring on its left, and crossing the road from Aylesbury to London left Halton on the right, and proceeded to Wendover, Ascot and Calverton, and entered Oxfordshire near Chinnor. A mosaic pavement and Roman coins have been discovered at High Wycombe, an amphora was found on Wavendon heath, and a small glass vessel, and some spear heads have been dug up near Dinton. During the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy this county was under the government of the Kings of Mercia, and was afterwards comprised in Denelege, or the Danish district. On the summit of the hill at West Wycombe are the remains of a circular encampment. At Danesfield, on the banks of the Thames, is an entrenchment nearly circular, with a double vallum, known by the name of Danes Ditch. There are also encampments near High Wycombe, Cholebury, Hedgerley Dean, Medmenham; and at Ellesborough are earthworks on the side of the Chiltern Hills, near which is a high circular mount called Kimble Castle. A considerable mound of earth, under the name of Grimsdyke, runs nearly east and west through part of this county. At Brill was a palace, which is said to have belonged to the Mercian Kings, and was the occasional residence of our monarchs of the Norman line so late as the reign of Henry III. Cheynies, or Isenhampsted, was a royal palace in the reign of Edward I.; and at Princes Risborough is an entrenchment supposed to be the site of the Black Prince's palace. The seats of the early Lords of Buckinghamshire were at Bolebec and Winslow, but there are no remains of the buildings of any ancient castles in this county; some earthworks point out the site of those which formerly existed at Lavendon and Whitchurch, and that at Castlethorpe or Hanslope Castle, the seat of the Manduits. There are no earthworks remaining to mark the site of Newport Pagnell Castle, unless that near the river called Hill Close be assigned to it. The gatehouse of a castellated mansion at Barstall still remains. Lipscombe-house and Thornton-house have both been modernized; but Gayhurst, built in the reign of Elizabeth, has undergone little alteration. There were formerly abbeys at Bittlesden, Lavendon, Medmenham, Missenden and Nutley; and priories at Ankerwyke, Bradwell, Burnham, Chetwood, Little Marlow, St. Margaret's, Newington Longueville, Ravenstone, Snellsall, Tickford and Wing. The college of the Bonhommes at Ashridge after its dissolution was for some time a royal palace, and was occasionally inhabited by Queen Elizabeth; and the royal college of Eton is still flourishing. Buckinghamshire is in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Lincoln, excepting six parishes in the diocese of Canterbury, and four in that of London. Aylesbury and Buckingham are assize-towns, besides which there are twelve market-towns. The county contains 201 parishes, 24,876 houses, and 134,086 inhabitants. It sends fourteen members to Parliament, two for Amersham, two for Aylesbury, two for Buckingham, two for Great Marlow, two for High Wycombe, two for Wendover, and two for the county, who at present are the Marquess of Chandos and John Smith, Esq.

The face of the county is much varied; the southern parts are occupied by the Chiltern Hills, which are chiefly composed of chalk, as their name is supposed to imply; and although very inferior to the northern districts in respect to richness of soil, have been rendered extremely productive by the mode of cultivation adopted. In that part of the county which borders on Bedfordshire, about Broughton and the Brickhills, the soil is a deep sand. The fertility of the Vale of Aylesbury is quite proverbial, as well as the saying, in reference to the produce of corn and cattle, "Buckinghamshire Bread and Beef." Camden speaks of the numerous flocks of sheep in the Vale of Aylesbury loaded with wool, and Fuller says the biggest bodied sheep in England were bred in this Vale; but at present sheep-farming is on the decline, although great numbers of oxen are fed in the Vale of Aylesbury for the London markets. The dairies in the Vale furnish large quantities of butter by contract to the London dealers; and in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury ducks are reared early in the spring and sent to the metropolis. The southern division of the county produces large quantities of fine beech; nearly a sixth part of the land in this part is supposed to be covered with that wood. Camden, indeed, derives the name of the county from Bucken, beech-trees, in the Anglo-Saxon language: but whatever be its etymology, it is evident that the county was named from the town of Buckingham; and although beech-woods abound in some parts, these are remote from the county town, where the soil in the neighbourhood is not favourable to their growth. The rivers of this county are the Ouse, Colne, Thame, Ouzel, Wick, Loddon, and the Thames, which last is the boundary and chief ornament of the southern part; it divides Buckinghamshire from Berkshire, and passes Medmenham, Marlow, Hedsor, Taplow, Boveney, Eton and Datchet. The Colne separates this county from Middlesex, and passes near Denham and Iver to Colnbrook, whence it proceeds to Horton and Wyrardesbury, and falls into the

Thames between Ankerwyke and Staines. The Thame rises near the borders of the county in Hertfordshire, and flowing through the Vale of Aylesbury, and receiving the waters of several small streams, enters Oxfordshire near the town of Thame, where it unites with the Isis. The course of the Ouse through Buckinghamshire, or as a boundary to it, is very circuitous. It first becomes a boundary to this county near Turveston, separating it from Northamptonshire, and having passed Westbury divides Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, and enters this county at Water Stratford; whence it passes to Buckingham and Thornton, and becomes a boundary between Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire, and beyond Stoney Stratford enters the county a second time, and passes near Wolverton, Haversham, Stanton Barry, Linford and Lathbury, to Newport Pagnell; thence between Gayhurst and Tyringham to Olney, Clifton Reynes and Newton Blossomville, and passing between Brayfield and Turvey forms for a short distance a boundary between Bedfordshire and this county, which it quits near Snelson in the parish of Lavendon. The Ouzel is a boundary between Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, from Eaton Bray to Linchlade, whence it flows near Stoke Hammond and Water Eaton to Fenny Stratford, Simpson, Walton, Woolston, and Willien to Newport Pagnell, where it falls into the Ouse. The river Wick rises at West Wycombe, thence passing High Wycombe it flows by Woburn and falls into the Thames near Hedsor. The Grand Junction canal enters Buckinghamshire near Wolverton, passes Linford by Woolston, Woughton, and Simpson to Fenny Stratford; thence it follows the course of the Ouse to Grove, and near Marsworth quits the county.

The principal site of the lace manufacture in this county is Hanslope and its immediate vicinity; but it prevails for fifteen or twenty miles round in every direction; it is carried on to a great extent in and about Olney, where veils and lace of the finer sort are made. The manufacture of paper is carried on in the neighbourhood of Wycombe, and there are several mills on the Wick employed for that purpose. Stowe-House is the seat of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of the County.

1. Ashenden Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Buckingham hundred; on the east by Cottesloe hundred; on the south-east by Aylesbury hundred; and on the west and south-west by Oxfordshire.

ASHENDEN, 9 miles W. from Aylesbury, and 7 miles N. from Thame in Oxfordshire, contains 50 houses, and 339 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Pollecot. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford. In the church is an ancient tomb, with the figure of a crusader under an arch, which seems by the chevron on the shield to have been one of the Stafford family, who were anciently lords of the manor of Pollecot.

ASTON SANDFORD, on the river Thame, 5 miles S.W. from Aylesbury, contains 14 houses, and 84 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.*

BOARSTALL, or *Borstall*, on the borders of Oxfordshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Thame, contains 44 houses, and 231 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. It was nearly demolished in the civil war, and was repaired by Lady Dynham: near it is a large field, called Poor Folks' Pasture, given by King William in 1699 to the parishes of Brill and Oakley. Boarstall is the seat of Sir John Aubrey, to whom it has descended through several heirs-general from Nigel, who held it at the time of the Conquest by grand sergeanty of cornage as keeper of the Forest of Bernwood. The horn bearing the arms of Lisures is still preserved; it is two feet four inches in length; each end is tipped with silver gilt, and it has a baudrick of leather, by which it is hung about the neck. John de Handlo had license to embattle his mansion at Boarstall in the year 1312. It was a garrison for the King in 1645, and was taken by Fairfax on 10th June 1646. A large gate-house, with turrets at the angles, is all that remains of the mansion, and is used occasionally as a residence by Sir John Aubrey, whose principal seat is at Dorton. Arren Grove is a hamlet of this parish.

BRILL, on the borders of Oxfordshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Thame, contains 234 houses, and 1060 inhabitants. A fair, which was granted to Sir John Molins in 1346, is still held on the Wednesday after old Michaelmas Day. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. It is said that the Anglo-Saxon Kings had a palace here, which was a favourite residence of King Edward the Confessor; it is certain that here was a palace for some time after the Conquest. King Henry II. kept his court here in 1160, attended by Thomas à Becket as his Chancellor: the King and court were here again in 1162. King John in 1203 appointed his chaplain Walter Bostard, keeper of the

royal palace of Brill. King Henry III. kept his court here in 1224. In 1233 it appears to have belonged to Richard Earl of Cornwall. In 1346 the manor was granted to Sir John Molins.

CHEARSLEY, or *Chersley*, on the river Thame, 3 miles N. from the town of Thame in Oxfordshire, contains 57 houses, and 263 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Bart.

CHILTON, 4 miles N. from Thame in Oxfordshire, contains 68 houses, and 379 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Easington. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. In the chancel are some monuments of the Croke or Blount family. At the west end is a large monument of one of the Carter family. Chilton House was the seat of the Carters.

EAST CLAYDON, 3 miles S.W. from Winslow, contains 69 houses, and 339 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Bottle Claydon. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.* It was demolished during the civil war, and was rebuilt after the Restoration.

MIDDLE CLAYDON, 4 miles S.W. from Winslow, contains 17 houses, and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.*: in the chancel, built in 1519, is a slab to Roger Gifford, ob. 1542; and in the church are several monuments of the Verney family, particularly a fine one of Sir Edmund Verney of Middle Claydon, who was Knight Marshal of the Household to Prince Charles when he mounted the throne. He was M.P. for Aylesbury, and fell at the battle of Edgehill 23d October 1642, where he was standard-bearer to the King. Sir Ralph Verney, his son, was created baronet 16th March 1661, and was afterwards M.P. for Buckingham. Sir John Verney of Middle Claydon was created Lord Verney and Viscount of Fermanagh 16th June, 1703: he died in 1717, and his son Ralph was created Earl Verney 7th February 1742, which titles became extinct in 1791. Middle Claydon House was originally built by Sir Ralph Verney, sheriff of the county, in the thirty-second year of the reign of Henry VIII., who was descended from Ralph Verney, Lord Mayor of London in 1466. This mansion has ever since been the chief seat of the family, but has undergone so many alterations that it retains no vestige of its ancient architectural character. It was repaired, at a great expense, by the Earl Verney, and contains a few family portraits, &c.; amongst them is that of Sir Edmund Verney by *Vandyck*. At the death of Earl Verney in 1791 he was succeeded by his niece Mary, who was created Lady Fermanagh in 1792, and died 15th Nov. 1810, æt. 73, leaving this estate to her relative Katherine, daughter of Richard Calvert of Hall Place, Bexley, and wife of the Rev. Robert Wright, rector of this parish, who has taken the name of Verney.

CRENDON, or *Long Crendon*, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 2 miles N. from Thame, contains 280 houses, and 1212 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Buckingham: in the chancel is a monument of Sir John Dormer, lord of the manor, who died in 1626.

Nutley, or *Notley Abbey*, was founded in this parish by Walter Giffard Earl of Buckingham, and Ermengard his lady, in 1162, for regular canons of the order of St. Austin, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist. The revenues of this abbey were valued at the Dissolution at 495*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* per annum; and the site was granted by King Edward VI. to Sir William Paget in 1547: it is now the property of Mr. Reynolds, who resides in the Abbey House. The ancient hall is now used as a barn, but the fine timber-framed roof has been removed to Chesterton in Oxfordshire. Round an old room in the Abbey House is a frieze ornamented with the Stafford knot, and this inscription *en. lvi. p̄faisance* several times repeated; there are also some remains of the cloisters.

DORTON, or *Dourton*, 5½ miles N. from Thame, contains 23 houses, and 133 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy, in the presentation of Christchurch Oxford. Dorton House is the seat of Sir John Aubrey, Bart.

GRANDBOROUGH, or *Granborough*, 2 miles S. from Winslow, contains 44 houses, and 286 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it was pulled down during the civil war, but was rebuilt after the Restoration.

GRENDON UNDER WOOD, 10 miles N.W. from Aylesbury, near the road to Bicester, contains 64 houses, and 312 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the Pigott family and of Richard Viscount Say and Sele, who died in 1781. The manor was anciently held by the baronial family of St. Amand, who had a seat here and continued in possession of the estate for several generations.

HOGSHAW, 5 miles S.W. from Winslow, contains 6 houses, and 68 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Fulbrook. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is now desecrated. The Knights templars and afterwards the Knights hospitaliers had a preceptory here, which after the general dissolution of monasteries was granted by Henry VIII. to Matilda Lane.

ICKFORD, on the river Thame and borders of Oxfordshire, in which county it is partly situated, 4 miles W. from Thame, contains 70 houses, and 324 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

ILLMIRE, or *Ilmer*, 5 miles E. from Thame, contains 12 houses, and 68 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield. The manor was anciently in the possession of the families of Molins and Hastings; afterwards of the Dormers, who held it by the service of being Marshal of the King's Falcons. Lord Dormer, in the reign of King James I., was styled Master Falconer to the King within the manor of *Elmer*, with a fee of 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

KINGSEY, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 3 miles E. from Thame, contains 36 houses, and 204 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. Kingsey or Tythorp House is the seat of Mrs. Herbert.

LUDGERSHALL, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 7 miles N. from Thame, contains 64 houses, and 520 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* There was formerly an alien hospital or priory at this place subordinate to the priory of Santingfield in Picardy. Upon the confiscation of the property of alien priories, this hospital with its estates was granted by King Henry VI. to Trinity College Cambridge. Kingswood and Tetchwick, or *Tetchworth*, are hamlets of this parish.

FLEET MARSTON, 2½ miles N.W. from Aylesbury, contains 6 houses, and 43 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

NORTH MARSTON, 4 miles S. from Winslow, contains 112 houses, and 558 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. There is a tradition that the chancel was rebuilt with the produce of the offerings at the shrine of Sir John Schorne, rector of this parish, about the year 1290; and it is also said that the village became very populous in consequence of the great resort of persons to a well which he had blessed. His memory is kept up by many traditional stories.

OAKLEY, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 6 miles N.W. from Thame, contains 73 houses, and 382 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. Amongst the monuments of the Tyrrells in this church are those of Sir Timothy Tyrrell, governor of Cardiff Castle, ob. 1701; Captain John Tyrrell of the navy, ob. 1692; and James Tyrrell, Esq., author of the General History of England, who died in 1745. In the church is also the monument of Baron Schutz of Shotover, ob. 1757; and others of that family. Studley, the seat of Sir Alexander Croke, is in Oxfordshire; but the hamlet is in this parish. Addingrave is also a hamlet of Oakley.

OVING, or *Uving*, 6 miles N. from Aylesbury, contains 75 houses, and 372 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Oving House, the seat of General Hopkins, is situated on the brow of a hill, and forms a conspicuous object in the Vale of Aylesbury.

PITCHCOTT, on the summit of a lofty eminence, 5½ miles N. from Aylesbury, contains 9 houses, and 44 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 10*l.* Near the church is a remarkably fine and extensive prospect over the Vale of Aylesbury, towards Ashridge on the east, and the Chiltern Hills on the south-east.

QUAINTON, 6½ miles N.W. from Aylesbury, contains 96 houses, and 911 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Doddershall and Denham. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 30*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*: in it are several monuments of the Dormer and Pigott families; also a monument of Richard Brett, a learned Orientalist, one of the translators of the Bible, who died in 1637. In a chapel on the north side of the church, is a monument of Richard, son of Sir Ralph Winwood, who died in 1688, and was the founder of eight alms-houses in the village. Doddershall is the seat of William Pigott, Esq. Shipton Lee, or *Lee Grange*, is also a hamlet of this parish.

QUARRENDON, 2½ miles N.W. from Aylesbury, contains 13 houses, and 68 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is out of repair and disused: it was founded by John Farnham about 1392, and was rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Henry Lee, lord of the manor. The ancient seat of this family was pulled down in the early part of the last century. The costly monuments of the Lees in the church are now in a dilapidated state: the most remarkable are those of Sir Anthony Lee, M.P. for the county, who died about 1550, and that of his son Sir Henry Lee, who died in 1611. In 1512 this manor was granted to Robert Lee, whose family had been seated at Quarrendon as early as the year 1460. Edward Henry Lee was created Viscount Quarrendon and Earl of Litchfield in 1674: the title became extinct in 1776 by the death of the Earl of Litchfield, the last heir male of the Lees of Quarrendon. The manor was sold by Lord Dillon in 1802 to James Dupré, Esq. of Wilton Park. Quarrendon is situated in the most fertile part of the Vale of Aylesbury; and Fuller, in his account of the Worthies of Buckinghamshire, says, that one entire pasture called Beryfield in this manor was let yearly at 800*l.*,—and the tenant not complaining of his bargain.

SHABBINGTON, or *Shobbington*, 3 miles W. from Thame, contains 47 houses, and 241 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the family of Clerke, formerly lords of the manor. Sir John Clerke of Shabbington was created baronet in 1660.

TOWERSEY, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 2 miles E. from Thame, contains 74 houses, and 367 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katharine, is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 10*s.*

WADDES DON, 5½ miles N.W. from Aylesbury, contains 281

houses, and 1327 inhabitants. The petty sessions for the hundred of Ashenden are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, in three portions, each valued at 15*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Marlborough. In the church is the monument of Guy Carleton who died in 1608. Ethorp House, in this parish, the seat of the Dormer family, was pulled down in the year 1810. Westcote and Woodham are hamlets of this parish.

UPPER WINCHENDEN, or *Winchington*, 5 miles W. from Aylesbury, contains 43 houses, and 216 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Marlborough. Winchenden House was the residence of Thomas Lord Wharton, who was created Viscount Winchenden in 1706, and afterwards Marquess of Wharton. His son Philip was created Duke of Wharton in 1718. Colley Cibber riding with the Duke in his coach near this seat, when the roads were very deep and heavy thus addressed himself to his noble companion: "Report says that Your Grace is running out of your estates, but I am sure that 'tis impossible for you to *run* out of *this*." The Duke was afterwards attainted, and his estates confiscated. The house was pulled down about 1760.

NETHER WINCHENDEN, 7 miles W. from Aylesbury, contains 39 houses, and 284 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of Scrope Bernard, Esq.

WOTTON, or *Wootton* under Wood, 7 miles N. from Thame, and 9 miles W. from Aylesbury, contains 61 houses, and 344 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Buckingham. The Grenville chapel or south aisle contains some ancient monuments of the Grenville family; and the windows contain the arms of the matches of the Grenville, Temple, and Chandos families, by *Eginton*. Wotton House, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G., having been destroyed by an accidental fire, in October 1820, has been rebuilt, under the direction of *Sir John Soane, R.A.* In the hall are twenty large emblazoned shields, a description of which was compiled and printed by Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart. M.P. in 1823. The village derives its name from its situation, with respect to Bernwood Forest, which was disforested by King James I.

WORMINGHALL, or *Wormenhall*, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 5 miles N.W. from Thame, contains 62 houses, and 314 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*: in the chancel are some monuments of the family of King. John King, Bishop of London, and Henry King, Bishop of Chichester, were both natives of this parish. John King, Esq., son of the Bishop of Chichester, founded an alms-house here in 1675. Thumley, a hamlet of this parish, is situated in Oxfordshire.

2. Aylesbury Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Collesloe and Ashenden hundreds; on the east by Burnham hundred; on the south by Desborough hundred; and on the west by Oxfordshire.

AYLESBURY, situated nearly in the centre of the county, on an eminence, on the banks of a branch of the river Thame, 40 miles from London, and 16 miles S.E. from Buckingham, contains 865 houses, and 4400 inhabitants. The principal streets, leading to Buckingham on the N., to Tring on the S.E., to Wendover on the S., to Thame on the S.W., and Bicester on the N.W., meet in the market-place. The market, on Saturday, is well supplied with corn, calves, and poultry, and is held under a charter of Queen Elizabeth, bearing date 1579. There are six annual fairs, 20th January, 24th March, 8th May, 14th June, 25th September, and 12th October, principally for cattle and sheep. There is no manufacture carried on in the town, excepting that of lacc. The town is governed by constables, chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor; and the Lent assizes are held here, and the summer assizes at Buckingham. The town-hall was rebuilt in 1737. The borough returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred in the reign of Mary. The right of election is now vested in the freeholders of the hundred of Aylesbury, jointly with such persons as had previously to June

1804 a right to vote by the custom of the borough. The constables of the town are the returning officers. The present members are Lord Nugent and William Rickford, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 24*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Aylesbury in the Cathedral of Lincoln. It is a large and handsome structure, which from its elevated situation, compared with the surrounding valley, may be seen for many miles every way. In the chancel is a tablet in memory of Sir Francis Bernard, Bart., who died in 1779; and in the church are a monument of Sir Henry Lee's lady, who died in 1584, and an ancient effigy in white marble; the arms on the surcoat are a fess between three leopards' faces. The celebrated John Wilkes represented this borough in Parliament, and resided in the rectory-house, near the church, which he partly rebuilt. At the southern end of the town was a monastery of Grey friars, founded by James Earl of Ormond in 1387, the site of which was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir John Baldwin. It was afterwards a seat of the Pakington family till the civil war, when the town was an important garrison of the Parliament, during which it was nearly destroyed by the army, and has not been inhabited by the family since.

ASTON CLINTON, 3 miles W. from Tring in Hertfordshire, and 4 miles E. from Aylesbury, contains 138 houses, and 723 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Oxford. St. Leonard's is a hamlet of this parish, four miles distant from the village. In the chapel here, which is supposed to have been a chantry of the abbey of Missenden, is a monument of General Cornelius Wood, who died in 1712.

BIERTON, or *Burton*, 2 miles N.E. from Aylesbury, contains 113 houses, and 620 inhabitants, including the large hamlet of Broughton. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

BLEDLOW, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 5 miles S.E. from Thame, contains 197 houses, and 1050 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Bledlow Ridge. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Carrington: it is of the earliest pointed architecture, and contains monuments of the family of Crosse, who formerly had a seat in the parish. The church stands near the edge of a rock, under which in a deep glen, overgrown with trees, and exhibiting picturesque scenery, issue some transparent springs, which form there a pond called the Lyde. The springs are said to wear away the rock, which has occasioned the following local prophetic stanza:—

They who live, and do abide,
Shall see the church fall into the Lyde.

BUCKLAND, 3 miles N.W. from Tring, in Hertfordshire, and 4½ miles E. from Aylesbury, contains 84 houses, and 496 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy.

CUDDINGTON, 6 miles W. from Aylesbury, contains 76 houses, and 547 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy. A spring, which is the source of Dad brook, a branch of the river Thame, was formerly in repute for its medicinal virtues.

DINTON, 4 miles S.W. from Aylesbury, contains 98 houses, and 794 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The southern entrance of the church has a very curious Anglo-Norman arch; the pillars have spiral shafts, and within the arch are sculptured two subjects in basso relievo, and between them is the following inscription:—

PREMIA · PRO · MERITIS · SI · QS · DESPET · HABENDA ·
AVDIAT · HIC · PRCEPTA · SIBI · QVE · SIT · RETINENDA ·

In the church are monuments of the families of Sergeant, Mayne, and Vanhattem. There is an engraved portrait of John Bigg, an eccentric character, who was a native and inhabitant of this parish, and called the Dinton Hermit; he lived in a cavern, and died in 1696. Dinton House, an ancient mansion, is the seat of the Rev. William Goodhall. Aston Mollins and Moreton are hamlets of this parish: also Upton, Westlington, and Ford.

ELLESBOROUGH, situated under the Chiltern Hills, 2½ miles

W. from Wendover, contains 106 houses, and 581 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*: it stands on a small insulated eminence, and contains some monuments of the Croke family. Checkers, or *Chequers*, the seat of Robert Greenhill, Esq., is situated in a very romantic spot, amidst hills covered with beech and other trees: it was built by one of the Hawtrey family, formerly lords of the manor, and whose arms are in the hall windows. Amongst the portraits preserved here, is one of Oliver Cromwell; Lady Claypole, and other persons connected with the family of Russel. Sir George Russel, the last heir-male of the Russels of Chippenham, in Cambridgeshire, died on the 25th April, 1804, from whom the estate devolved to its present proprietor.

HADDENHAM, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 3 miles N.E. from Thame, contains 238 houses, and 1294 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester: it is a large ancient structure.

HALTON, 2 miles N. from Wendover, contains 34 houses, and 195 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.: in it is the monument, with an inlaid brass plate, of Henry Bradshaw, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1553. Halton House, the seat of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart., is pleasantly situated under the Chiltern Hills. The Grand Junction canal passes the village.

GREAT HAMPDEN, 5 miles S.W. from Wendover, and 3 miles E. from Princes Risborough, contains 53 houses, and 281 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Viscountess Hampden. In the church are several monuments of the Hampden family. The oldest date, on a brass in the floor, is 1496. The body of John Hampden, commonly called the Patriot, was disinterred, at the desire of Lord Nugent, in July 1828: he died about three weeks after the battle of Chalgrove field, 24th June, 1643. Hampden House was for many generations the seat of the ancient family of Hampden, which became extinct in 1754. Queen Elizabeth was entertained at Hampden House, during one of her progresses, by Griffith Hampden, Esq., who, for Her Majesty's more commodious access, is said to have cut an avenue through his wood, still called the Queen's Gap. Amongst the portraits is one of the aged Marquis of Winchester, in his robes; and a whole-length of Oliver Cromwell, with a page tying his sash.

LITTLE HAMPDEN, 3 miles S. from Wendover, contains 16 houses, and 88 inhabitants. It is a curacy, annexed to the church of Harswell, and is situated in a finely wooded country.

HARTWELL, 2 miles S.W. from Aylesbury, contains 27 houses, and 133 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*: it was rebuilt by Sir William Lee, Bart., who succeeded to the estate in 1749. In it is a tablet in memory of Sir Alexander Hampden, father of John Hampden the patriot. The manor was in the possession of Barnabas de Hartwell in the 13th century, and afterwards descended to the families of Luton, Stokes, Singleton, and Hampden. Eleanor daughter and heiress of Michael Hampden, in 1570, married Sir Thomas Lee, of East Claydon, descended from the Leghs of Lyme, in Cheshire. Sir Thomas Lee, of Hartwell, was created baronet 16th August, 1660; the title became extinct on the death of the Rev. Sir George Lee, the sixth baronet, 27th September, 1827; he was rector of the parish. Hartwell House, a spacious old mansion, was the residence of Louis XVIII. King of France, and his court, previously to his restoration to the throne in 1814: in it is a fine whole-length portrait of Sir John Suckling, supposed to be by *Cornelius Jansen*, and a few family portraits.

HORSENDEN, 1½ mile W. from Princes Risborough, contains 5 houses, and 50 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 17*s.*: in it are several monuments of the family of Grubb. Horsenden House is the seat of John Grubb, Esq.

HULCOTT, on the river Thame, 3 miles N.E. from Aylesbury, Vol. I.

contains 25 houses, and 139 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

GREAT KIMBLE, 3 miles S.W. from Wendover, contains 60 houses, and 360 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Viscountess Hampden. Marsh and Kimble Wick are hamlets of this parish. Kimble Castle, on the side of the Chiltern Hills, is conjectured to have been Cynbeline's Palace; the ancient names were Kynebel, or Cunobel, and in Domesday Boke it is written Chenebella.

LITTLE KIMBLE, 3 miles W. from Wendover, contains 34 houses, and 165 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Little Kimble House, the seat of Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart., was erected about 1811; the grounds having been previously laid out.

LEE, 3 miles S.E. from Wendover, contains 33 houses, and 198 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy: in it are some monuments of the family of Plaistowe.

GREAT MISSENDEN, 5 miles N.W. from Amersham, contains 332 houses, and 1735 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 41*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*: it is a very handsome edifice, in the pointed style of architecture. On the north side of the chancel, about seven feet from the ground, is a series of arches, with small pillars detached from the wall. There are several monuments of the family of Boys, one of which exhibits a bust of the deceased, under a circular arch composed of books. At this place was an abbey of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, supposed to have been founded by Sir William De Missenden in 1293; but the history of the foundation is involved in some uncertainty, and there is good reason for supposing that the abbey existed at an earlier period: an old register dates its foundation in 1133. The revenues of Missenden Abbey were estimated in 1534 at 285*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* per annum. The site, with the manor, was granted in 1553 to John Duke of Northumberland, and in 1573, having reverted to the Crown by the Duke's attainder, to Robert Earl of Leicester. Not long afterwards the estate was purchased by Sir William Fleetwood, Recorder of London, an antiquary and historian, who made the abbey his residence: the house has subsequently been modernized, and nearly rebuilt. Some arches, which appear to have been part of the chapter-house, have been used in forming a recess at each end of a greenhouse; they have groined roofs, with sculptured bosses, and the capitals of the pillars are ornamented. Missenden Abbey is the seat of J. Oldham Oldham, Esq. Peterley House, the seat of Lord Dormer, has not been inhabited by the family for many years; it was lately a school. Little Abbey is the seat of T. S. Badcock, Esq.; and the Great Abbey, of J. Carrington, Esq.

LITTLE MISSENDEN, 3 miles N.W. from Amersham, contains 156 houses, and 814 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Curzon: in the chancel are some monuments of the family of Style, of Holmer. Brand's Fee, or *Thorn Fee*, is a liberty of this parish. The Earl of Stirling had a seat at Little Missenden, in the early part of the last century. Hyde Lodge is the seat of the Rev. J. Hubbard.

MONKS RISBOROUGH, 5 miles S.W. from Wendover, contains 187 houses, and 934 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a rectory, value 30*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The manor was granted by Æschwyn, Bishop of Dorchester, to the monks of Christ-church, Canterbury, whence the prefix to the name of the village. White-leaf Cross, on the south-west side of the Chiltern Hills, is in this parish: it has been supposed that this great cross cut in the chalk, which is a distinct object in the adjoining county of Oxford, is a memorial of some victory of the Anglo-Saxons over the Danes; and that the name of the neighbouring village of Bledlow is derived from the bloody hill.

PRINCES RISBOROUGH, 6 miles S.W. from Wendover, and 7½ miles E. from Thame, in Oxfordshire, contains 367 houses, and 1958 inhabitants. Here is a market on Saturday, and an annual fair on the 6th May. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy,

in the presentation of John Grubb, Esq. The present lord of the manor, by the bequest of some former possessor, said to have been a maiden lady, provides annually a fat bull to be killed, and a boar to be made into brawn, four bushels of wheat and four bushels of malt to be made into bread and beer, and to be distributed amongst the parishioners at Christmas. The manor having become vested in the Crown, it was granted to Richard Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, and is said to have been afterwards the property of Edward the Black Prince, whose palace is supposed to have stood within the site of a spacious moat, now dry, situated in a field adjoining the churchyard. It was also part of the dower of Katherine Queen of Henry V., and in the reign of Elizabeth was the residence of the Penton family; for it appears that the Queen after she had left Hampden, in her Buckinghamshire progress, visited Mr. Penton at Risborough. King Charles I. sold it to certain citizens of London.

STOKE MANDEVILLE, on a branch of the river Thame, 3 miles S. from Aylesbury, contains 84 houses, and 402 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. Prestwood lies in an insulated part of this parish, amongst the woods, between Hampden and Missenden. Southward of the avenue leading to Hampden House, is the identical spot of ground for which 20 shillings ship-money was assessed on John Hampden, whose resistance to this assessment occasioned the celebrated trial on the subject. He was subsequently one of the first who opened the war, by an action at Brill, a garrison of the King's, on the edge of the county.

STONE, 3 miles S.W. from Aylesbury, contains 131 houses, and 716 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*: it was consecrated in 1273, and retains some vestiges of the architecture of that period.

WENDOVER, situated in a valley amidst the Chiltern Hills, 5½ miles S.E. from Aylesbury, and 35 miles from London, contains 281 houses, and 1602 inhabitants. Lace-making is the principal manufacture, but a branch of the Grand Junction canal coming up to the town occasions some traffic. The market is held on Tuesday; and there are annual fairs on the 13th May and 2nd October. The borough of Wendover sent two members to Parliament as early as the year 1300; a privilege, which after a discontinuance of above 300 years, was restored in 1623. The right of election is vested in all the housekeepers residing within the limits of the borough, and not receiving alms. John Hampden, the patriot, represented Wendover in five Parliaments. The present members are Samuel Smith, Esq., and Abel Smith, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it stands a quarter of a mile from the town. Wyvelsgate has been many years in the possession of the family of Colet or Collett. Sir Henry Colet, Lord Mayor of London, and father of the Dean, founder of St. Paul's school, was of this family, and born here. Roger De Wendover, Historiographer to King Henry III., is also said to have been a native of this parish. Near the town is a large reservoir, covering about seventy acres, which was made for the supply of the Grand Junction canal. Bottendown Hill is in the parish.

WESTON TURVILLE, 2 miles N. from Wendover, contains 97 houses, and 611 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of All Souls' College Oxford. The village derives its distinguishing name from a family who possessed the manor in the reign of King John. The King is now lord paramount of the manor as part of the Duchy of Lancaster. Bedgrove is a hamlet of the parish.

3. Buckingham Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Northamptonshire; on the east by Cottesloe hundred; on the south by Ashenden hundred; and on the west by Oxfordshire.

ADDINGTON, 2 miles W. from Winslow, contains 10 houses, and 89 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*: in the chancel are several monuments of the family of Busby.

ADSTOCK, 3 miles N.W. from Winslow, contains 68 houses, and 393 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cecilia, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

AKELY, or *Oakly*, 3 miles N. from Buckingham, contains 60 houses, and 295 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James the Apostle, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford. Stockholt is a hamlet of this parish.

BARTON HARTSHORN, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 4 miles S.W. from Buckingham, contains 22 houses, and 113 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy.

BEACHAMPTON, or *Bechampton*, on the river Ouse, and borders of Northamptonshire, contains 43 houses, and 251 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquis of Salisbury: in the chancel are some monuments of the Bennet family, amongst which is that of Sir Simon Bennet, erected at the expense of University College. Here is a free grammar-school, founded by William Elmer in 1648. The remains of the manor-house, the seat of the Bennet family, is now a farm-house; the great hall is standing.

BIDDLESDON, or *Bittlesden*, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 6 miles N.W. from Buckingham, contains 33 houses, and 175 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy. Ernald De Bosco, steward to the Earl of Leicester, in 1147, founded here a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas. The revenues of this monastery were valued in the reign of Henry VIII. at 142*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; and after the Reformation the site was granted to Thomas Lord Wriothesley. All traces of the abbey are entirely destroyed. Biddlesdon House is the seat of George Morgan, Esq. Eversaw is a hamlet of this parish.

BUCKINGHAM, on the river Ouse, 57 miles from London, contains 675 houses, and 3465 inhabitants, including the several hamlets annexed. Here is a large market on Saturday; and ten annual fairs, 12th and 30th January, 6th March, 6th May, Thursday in Whitsun-week, 10th July, 4th September, 2nd October, Saturday after Old Michaelmas-day, a statute, and 8th November, for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese. The corporation of the town consists of a bailiff, recorder, town-clerk, high-steward, and twelve burgesses. The town-hall was built about 1685, at the expense of Sir Ralph Verney. The summer assizes are held here, and also the petty sessions for the hundred. The arms of the town are, *per pale gules and sable, a swan with wings expanded argent, ducally gorged and chained or.* The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 22*l.*: it was rebuilt in 1780, on an elevated spot, the site of the ancient castle, the seat of the Giffards, Earls of Buckingham: it bears on its principal front the motto, "Templa quam Dilecta;" the spire, 150 feet in height from the ground, is a conspicuous object to the surrounding country; over the altar is a copy of the Transfiguration, by *Raphael*. A house in the town, called Lambards, was the seat of the Fowler family, in the reign of Henry VIII. Katherine of Arragon here received the news of the defeat of the Scots army at Flodden Field. In 1644 it was for a few days the residence of King Charles I.; and the room in which His Majesty slept is called the King's chamber. In Browne Willis's time the Judges always lodged in this house on the circuit. Gawcot is a chapelry, and Prebend End is a precinct of this parish. Bourton and Lenborough are hamlets. Lenborough House, formerly the seat of the Ingoldsby family, has been partly pulled down; the remainder is fitted up as a farm-house. A branch of the Grand Junction canal, 9¼ miles in length, was formed in 1801 hence to Stony Stratford.

CAVERSFIELD, in a detached portion of this county, wholly surrounded by Oxfordshire, 2 miles N. from Bicester, contains 20 houses, and 108 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*: the doorway is of Anglo-Norman architecture. In the church are monuments of the families of Langston, Moyle, and Bard. Caversfield House is the seat of Joseph Bullock, Esq. Part of Stratton Audley, two miles westward, is in this county, but chiefly in Oxfordshire. See vol. ii. p. 80.

CHETWODE, or *Chetwood*, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 5

miles S.W. from Buckingham, contains 25 houses, and 131 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, is a curacy, and is the conventual church of the ancient priory of Chetwode, which was made parochial in 1480. From the style of the architecture of this edifice, it is supposed to be coeval with the original foundation in the reign of Henry III. In the chancel are lancet-shaped windows, with slender pillars, the capitals of several of which are highly enriched with figures of animals and foliage: in the east window are some very fine specimens of ancient stained glass, which from the peculiar style of the ornaments introduced, from the costume of the figures, and the form of the letters in the inscription, "*Amicus Dei Nicholaus*," under the representation of St. Nicholas, to whom the church is dedicated, and from the heraldry which remains, there can be no doubt of the glass being of the same age with the building. The first and fourth lights of the window are nearly entire; in the former are three figures in oval compartments, two representing saints, and the third a king, probably intended for Henry III.: in the other light are figures of two bishops and St. Edmund; other parts of the window are filled with tracery, foliage, &c., executed on plain glass, and in very elegant forms. In the church are some monuments of the family of Risley. Sir Ralph De Norwich founded a priory at Chetwood in 1244 for Augustine monks, which was dissolved in 1460; and the estates belonging to it, annexed to the abbey at Nutley. The priory manor, after the dissolution of that abbey, was granted in 1541 to the family of Risley, who continued in possession until 1755. The old parish church of St. Martin was pulled down in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The principal manor, containing about 1000 acres, within the limits of the ancient forest of Rockwood, is the property of Sir John Chetwode, Bart., a lineal descendant of Robert de Thain, who held it under the Bishop of Baieux, at the time of the compilation of Domesday Boke; since when it has never been alienated. It passed indeed for a time, by the heiress of an elder branch of this family, to the baronial family of Woodhull or Wahun, and reverted by marriage to the younger branch of the Chetwodes, from whom Sir John Chetwode, created baronet April 6th 1700, and ancestor of the present possessor, is descended. The principal seat of this family is at Oakley in Staffordshire.

EDGE COTT, 8 miles E. from Bicester in Oxfordshire, contains 30 houses, and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Joseph Bullock, Esq., of Caversfield.

FOX COTT, or *Foscott*, 2 miles N.E. from Buckingham, contains 11 houses, and 119 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham. The manor-house, which was nearly rebuilt in 1640 by Edward Grenville, Esq., is now the residence of a farmer.

HILLERSDON, or *Hillesden*, 4 miles S. from Buckingham, contains 46 houses, and 247 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church Oxford. This church, which was rebuilt in 1493, is a very fine example of the pointed style. The interior is highly enriched, especially the chancel, the walls of which are covered with tracery: the east window of the north aisle is nearly filled with small compartments of very rich stained glass, containing scriptural subjects, with inscriptions under each. In the church are several monuments of the Denton family, and the tomb of Godfrey Boate, one of the Justices of the King's Bench in Ireland, who died in 1722. He was the subject of Dean Swift's quibbling elegy. Sir Edmund Denton of Hillesden was created baronet in 1699.

LECKHAMSTEAD, or *Lekhamsted*, on a branch of the river Ouse, and borders of Northamptonshire, 3½ miles N.E. from Buckingham, contains 92 houses, and 519 inhabitants, including Lymes End and Nast End. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the church is a tablet in memory of Sir Anthony Greenway, who died in 1619. Sir Edmund Pye of Leckhamstead was created baronet in 1641.

LILLINGSTONE DAYRELL, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 5 miles N. from Buckingham, contains 17 houses, and 127 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Paul Dayrell, Esq. The Dayrell fa-

mily settled here as early as the year 1200, and soon afterwards became lords of the manor, which has ever since continued in possession of the family, by lineal descent in the male line, being now the property of Paul Dayrell, Esq. In the church is the monument of Dorothy Haddon, mother of Dr. Walter Haddon, one of the Masters of Requests in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and several memorials of the Dayrells, the most ancient of which is the tomb of Paul Dayrell, who died in 1491; and the latest that of Richard Dayrell, the thirty-first male heir of the family, who died in 1801.

MAIDS MORTON, or *Moreton*, which implies the town on the moors, 1½ mile N. from Buckingham, contains 92 houses, and 407 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*: it is a handsome structure, and was built about the year 1450. The tradition is, that it was erected by two maiden sisters, heiresses of the Peyvre family, whence the village was called Maids Morton. The porch and western entrance have groined roofs; and in the chancel are three stone stalls, with enriched canopies. In the church are some monuments of the family of Bate. Dr. George Bate, chief physician to King Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, and King Charles II., was born here in 1607. The parish register records the circumstance of the cross having been cut from the top of the steeple in 1642 by soldiers quartered in Buckingham. Maids Morton is the seat of Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne.

MARSH GIBBON, or *Gibwen*, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 4½ miles E. from Bicester, contains 127 houses, and 738 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it receives its additional name from the ancient family of Gibwen, who were of considerable consequence in the county in the thirteenth century, and had estates in this parish. Near the manor-house, which belongs to the Regius Professorship of Physic in the University of Oxford, are traces of entrenchments, supposed to have been thrown up by the Parliamentary army when they marched to this place in the month of June 1645. Bury, or Westbury, in this parish, belonged to the abbey of Grestein in Normandy; and having fallen to the Crown as the property of an alien monastery, was granted by King Edward IV. to the company of cooks in London, who sold it in 1530 to Robert Dornor.

PADBURY, or *Pathbury*, 2½ miles S.E. from Buckingham, contains 103 houses, and 618 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. A bridge, in this parish, over a branch of the river Ouse was built by Act of Parliament in 1742, and made a county bridge.

PRESTON BISSET, 4 miles S.W. from Buckingham, contains 49 houses, and 396 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Cowley. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the family of Major. The Bissets, from whom the village derived its additional name, sold the manor in 1290.

RADCLIVE, or *Ratcliffe*, on the banks of the Ouse, 1½ mile W. from Buckingham, contains 55 houses, and 296 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Chackmore. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford. The manor-house, formerly belonging to the Denton family, was afterwards a seat of Sir William Smith, Bart., M.P. for Buckingham, who made a park here: it is now the property of Henry Smith, Esq., of Charwelton in Northamptonshire.

SHALSTONE, or *Shalleston*, 4 miles N.W. from Buckingham, contains 35 houses, and 201 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*: it is a modern structure, and contains some monuments of the Purefoy family, which, after possessing this manor more than 350 years, became extinct in 1762 by the death of Henry Purefoy, Esq.

STEEPLE CLAYDON, 4½ miles W. from Winslow, contains 90 houses, and 804 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* The manor-house, formerly the seat of the Chaloner family, has been demolished; its site is now a farm. Thomas Chaloner, the regicide, founded and endowed a school here in 1656, which still remains. On the south-eastern

side of the village, not far from the church, are vestiges of an encampment.

STOWE, 3 miles N.W. from Buckingham, contains 77 houses, and 478 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Dodford and Langport. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham: it contains a monument of Hester Lady Peniston, daughter of Sir Thomas Temple, who died in 1619. A large yew-tree, with a remarkable extent of spreading branches, formerly in the churchyard, has been paled off as an ornament to the grounds at Stowe.

The approach to Stowe House, the principal seat of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G., is very noble, the road passing under a Corinthian arch, whence there is a fine view of the mansion and its highly embellished scenery. Stowe House was built by Sir Richard Temple, K.B., who died in 1697; his son Lord Cobham rebuilt the front and added the wings. It was further enlarged by Earl Temple, who died in 1779, and by the late Marquess of Buckingham, under whose direction most of the state-rooms were completed. The central part of the edifice extends 454 feet, and the whole front, including the wings, 916 feet. On the garden front is a hexastyle Corinthian portico, ascended by a grand flight of steps. The hall, designed and painted by *Kent*, has its ceiling adorned with the seven planets, that of Mars representing King William presenting a sword to Field Marshal Viscount Cobham. In the hall and corridors adjoining is a collection of portraits; a stair-case winding round a statue of Paris leads to the Egyptian Hall, which forms the entrance from the park by the northern portico. This hall is embellished with subjects derived from *Denon's* drawings of remains in the interior of one of the small temples of Tentyra. The saloon is of an oval form, sixty feet by forty-three, having in the frieze round the room a Roman triumph in alto relievo, by *Valdré*. The billiard-room contains a collection of portraits of the Temple and Grenville families. The library, seventy-five feet by twenty-six, contains upwards of twenty thousand volumes of printed books, collected principally by the late Marquess of Buckingham. The manuscript library, in the Tudor style of architecture, contains above two thousand manuscripts; amongst which is a collection of charters in succession from the year 690 to the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster, in the reign of Henry VII., as well as numerous historical and heraldic manuscripts of great curiosity. The drawing-room contains a collection of pictures by old masters. The gardens at Stowe occupy four hundred acres, and were originally designed by Lord Cobham, assisted by *Kent*, and are ornamented with temples, pavilions, statues, vases, and a variety of buildings; amongst which is Lord Cobham's pillar, one hundred and fifteen feet high, surmounted by a statue. The beauties of the grounds at Stowe have been extolled in poetry by Pope and West, who spent many festive hours with their noble owner, Lord Cobham, and some of the most celebrated of their literary contemporaries. At Luffield, on the borders of Northamptonshire, just beyond the limits of the park, Robert Bossu Earl of Leicester, about the year 1124, founded a Benedictine priory, in honour of the Virgin Mary, which was dissolved by King Henry VII., and granted in 1500 to Westminster Abbey. The site was granted by King Edward VI. to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. There are no remains of conventual buildings; but the farm-house on its site is extra-parochial, and stands in the parish of Lillingston Dayrel.

THORNBOROUGH, 3 miles E. from Buckingham, contains 92 houses, and 572 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham: in the chancel are monuments of the Woodnoth family.

THORNTON, on the river Ouse and borders of Northamptonshire, 4 miles N.E. from Buckingham, contains 15 houses, and 78 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*: in the chancel is an inlaid brass in memory of Robert Ingleton of Thornton, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Edward IV., who died in 1472, and his three wives; and another of Jane daughter and heiress of George Ingleton of Thornton, who died in 1503; a tomb with effigies of John Barton, founder of a chantry here, who died in 1443, and another of his wife Isabella, occupy each side of the western entrance of the church. There is also a tablet in memory of Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Bart., who died in 1755. Sir Edward Tyrrell of Thornton Hall was created baronet in 1627,

but the title is now extinct. Thornton Hall is the seat of Sir Thomas Cotton Sheppard, created baronet 29th Sept. 1809, who is descended from the ancient family of Tyrrell.

TINGEWICK, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 3 miles W. from Buckingham, contains 157 houses, and 832 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford: against the eastern wall of the chancel is a curious half-length portrait of Erasmus Williams, rector of this parish, who died in 1608, engraved on a brass plate by *R. Haydocke*, who had translated Lomatius on Painting and Engraving in 1598, and executed his own portrait and other plates for that curious work. In this village and its vicinity lace-making forms the chief employment of the females.

TURWESTON, on the borders of Northamptonshire, one mile N.E. from Brackley and 6½ miles W. from Buckingham, contains 80 houses, and 314 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

TWYFORD, on a branch of the river Ouse and borders of Oxfordshire, 7 miles S.W. from Buckingham, contains 69 houses, and 367 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, annexed to the rectorship of Lincoln College Oxford: the southern doorway of this church has a fine Anglo-Norman arch; and in the chancel is one monument of the Giffard family, and others of the Wenmans, to whom the manor descended in 1550. The manor-house was long a principal seat of the Wenman family, but having gone to decay they afterwards resided at the lodge, which is now a farm-house. Charndon and Poundon are hamlets of this parish, and are both situated southward of the village.

WATER STRATFORD, on the river Ouse and borders of Oxfordshire, 3 miles W. from Buckingham and 4 miles E. from Brackley in Northamptonshire, contains 35 houses, and 167 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham. The doorway of this church is a fine specimen of the Anglo-Norman style of enrichment, and contains a basso relievo of the Deity within an oval compartment supported by angels. In the church are some memorials of the family of Frankys. John Mason, rector of the parish in 1674, was an enthusiast, and persuaded multitudes that he was the Elias appointed to proclaim the second advent of Christ, and foretold his own resurrection after three days. His followers filled all the houses and barns in the neighbourhood, and continued for several years to assemble at a place they called Holy Ground, and afterwards at a house in the village; notwithstanding the attempts of his successor to convince his parishioners of the falsity of his predecessor's prophecies, and the wildness of his tenets. Three pamphlets on this subject were published in 1694, the year after Mr. Mason's death.

WESTBURY, on the river Ouse, and borders of Oxfordshire, 2½ miles E. from Brackley, in Northamptonshire, and 5 miles W. from Buckingham, contains 69 houses, and 345 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* The manor-house, now pulled down, was the seat of the Lyttleton family, and in 1643 was plundered by the Parliamentary army. Roger Price, Esq. purchased it in 1650, and is said to have rebuilt it.

4. Burnham Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Hertfordshire; on the east by the same county and Stoke hundred; on the south by the river Thames and Berkshire; and on the west by Aylesbury hundred and Desborough hundred.

AMERSHAM, or *Agmondesham*, on the Misbourn, a branch of the river Coln, 26 miles from London, contains 478 houses, and 2612 inhabitants. The town is situated in a valley between wooded hills, and chiefly consists of a long street on the road from Uxbridge to Wendover, divided about the middle by a cross street, in the road

from Chesham to High Wycombe. The manufactures are lace, sacking, and all kinds of white cotton, wrought by machinery. The market is held on Tuesdays in the market-house or town-hall, built by Sir William Drake about 1680, said to be the handsomest in the county. The annual fairs are on Whit Monday for cattle, and 19th September for cattle and statute. Amersham is a Parliamentary borough, by prescription; its right of sending two members to Parliament, which had been disused, was recognised in 1623. The right of election is in the lord of the manor's tenants, paying scot and lot; and the constables of the court-leet are the returning officers. The present members are Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq., and William Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 48*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.: it was extensively repaired in 1778. In the chancel are monuments of the family of Bent, of Leicestershire, who had a seat in the parish; and a monument of Henry, son of Sir Patrick Curwen, Bart., who died in 1638: there are also several monuments of the Drake family in the chancel, and an adjoining mausoleum; amongst these are those of Montagu Gerrard Drake, by *Scheemaker*, and the lady of the late Mr. Drake, by *Sir Henry Cheere*. Shardeloes Park, the seat of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq., is about a mile northward from the town. The estate formerly belonged to the Brudenells, which family terminated in a peeress, who brought Shardeloes to the Cheynes. It was afterwards the seat of William Totehill, Esq., who here entertained Queen Elizabeth in one of her progresses. Francis Drake, Esq., of East Sheen, in Surrey, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to King James I., married Jane daughter and heiress of William Totehill, Esq. The mansion was erected from designs by *Adam*, and is beautifully situated on the brow of a hill, overlooking a fine sheet of water, covering thirty-five acres, and commands very rich prospects, particularly towards the east, wherethe town of Amersham and the surrounding eminences, covered with wood, have a very picturesque appearance. Amongst the pictures is a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, with the storm dispersing the Spanish Armada; in the back-ground, another of Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, by *Cornelius Jansen*. The gardens, formerly much commended for their beauty, were originally formed by Sir William Drake, Bart. about 1666, but were modernized by *Richardmond*, for the late proprietor.

BEACONSFIELD, 23 miles from London, and 6 miles S.E. from High Wycombe, contains 328 houses, and 1736 inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and annual fairs on Old Candlemas day and Holy Thursday. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford. In a chapel on the south side of the chancel is an ancient tomb for one of the Bulstrode family: and in the church are several monuments of the Wallers of Gregories; of Edmund Burke, who died in 1797; of his only son Richard, and of his brother Richard Burke, Recorder of Bristol, who both died in 1794. Edmund Waller, the poet, who resided at Hall Barns, was buried in the churchyard, where is a monument to his memory: he died 21st Oct. 1687. Hall Barns, the seat of the Rev. Harry Waller, contains amongst other family pictures a portrait of his ancestor Edmund Waller, the poet, æt. 23; another at a more advanced age; and a portrait of a lady, said to be that of Sachaussa, the favourite subject of his muse. Gregories, in this parish, which belonged also to the Wallers, acquired celebrity as the seat of Edmund Burke, when it was the resort of the principal literary and political characters, his contemporaries. Wilton Park is the seat of James Dupré, Esq.

BURNHAM, 2½ miles N.E. from Maidenhead, in Berkshire, and 5 miles S. from Beaconsfield, contains 312 houses, and 1716 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College. In the church are monuments of the families of Eyre, Evelyn, Hawtrej, and Sumner; a monument of Justice Willes, in which he is represented in his robes, and a tablet for his son, Edward Willes, Esq. There are three annual fairs 23rd February, 1st May, and 2nd October. Richard King of the Romans, in the year 1265, founded a Benedictine abbey at Burnham, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary: when dissolved, in the reign of Henry VIII., its revenues were valued at 91*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* per annum. The whole was then granted to William Tyldesley. The site of the abbey, of which there are some remains, is about a mile from the village, southward of the Bath road. The arms of the abbey were, *Or, on a chief argent, three lozenges gules.*

Brightwell, Cippenham, Boveney, Wood, and East Burnham are hamlets of this parish. Huntercombe House is the seat of Henry Sayer, Esq. Cippenham is said to have been a palace of the Mercurian kings; and it is certain that King Henry III. occasionally resided here; the foundation charter of Burnham abbey is dated hence: a moated site near the hamlet is supposed to have been the spot where the royal palace stood. Brightwell or *Britwell* Court is the seat of the Hon. George Irby; and Burnham Grove, of Sir William Johnson, Bart.

CHALFONT ST. GILES, 4 miles S.E. from Amersham, and 4 miles N. from Gerrard's Cross, the post-town, contains 216 houses, and 1104 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 19*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. In the parish church are monuments of the families of Fleetwood and Clayton, and that of Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, who died in 1796. The Vache, the principal manor in this parish, is the seat of George Palliser, Esq. A house in which Milton resided, and finished his poem of *Paradise Lost*, is now occupied by a farmer; the arms of Fleetwood are over the entrance.

CHALFONT ST. PETER, 6 miles S.E. from Amersham, and 1½ N. from Gerrard's Cross, contains 254 houses, and 1351 inhabitants. The petty sessions for the hundred of Burnham are held here. It is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Oxford. In the church are monuments for the family of Whitechurch. Chalfont House is the seat of Thomas Hibbert, Esq.; and Newlands, of Sir Henry Thomas Gott. Gerrard's Cross, in the road from London to High Wycombe, is in this parish.

CHENEYS, or *Isenhampstead Cheneis*, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 4 miles W. from Rickmansworth, and 5 miles E. from Amersham, contains 102 houses, and 595 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford: in the chancel and chapel adjoining are some monuments of the Cheney family, anciently lords of the manor. Thomas Cheney, the first of the family who settled in this county, was shield-bearer to King Edward III. In a chapel built in 1562, by Anne Countess of Bedford, the heiress of the Sapcotes, is a monument for herself and her husband, John, the first Earl of Bedford: there are also monuments of Francis Earl of Bedford, who died in 1585, and his Countess; Anne Countess of Warwick, their daughter, and Lady Frances Bouchier, their grand-daughter; Francis Earl of Bedford, who died in 1641, and his Countess; that of the first Duke of Bedford, with whole-length figure of the Duke and Duchess, and a medallion of the unfortunate William Lord Russell, beheaded on Tower Hill, and buried here 2nd August, 1683; and that of Wriothesley Duke of Bedford and his Duchess, designed by *Sir William Chambers*; also a tablet, in memory of Georgina Elizabeth, wife of Lord John Russell, now Duke of Bedford, who died in 1801. Anne Countess of Warwick founded an alms-house here in 1605 for ten persons, six of whom are to be of Cheneys, two of Northall, and two of Wotton-under-edge in Gloucestershire.

Isenhampstead was a royal palace, at which King Edward I., and King Edward III. in the early part of his reign, occasionally resided. From the Cheneys the manor passed to the Sapcote family, pursuant to the will of Agnes Lady Cheney, in 1494: it is now the property of the Duke of Bedford, whose ancestor Sir John Russell, afterwards Earl of Bedford, married Anne heiress of Sir Grey Sapcote. Sir John Russell, who was comptroller of the household to King Henry VIII., was created Lord Russell of Cheneys 9th March 1538; he rebuilt the manor-house, and made it his principal seat. Queen Elizabeth proposed to visit Francis Earl of Bedford here in 1570. A considerable part of the house, with the original entrance porch, is still standing; the style of architecture, particularly the clustered chimneys, with ornamented shafts, is highly curious and interesting; few such excellent specimens of enrichment in brickwork now remain in the kingdom. It has long been deserted by the family for Woburn Abbey, and is the residence of the Duke's principal tenant on this estate. The house is described by Leland as "newly set up, and made of bricks and timber."

CHESHAM, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 3 miles N. from Amersham, contains 1000 houses, and 5032 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Ashley Green, Billington, Chartridge, Hundridge, Ashridge, Latimers, Waterside, and Botley, and is one of the most populous parishes in the county. A manufacture of lace and wooden ware is carried on in the town to a considerable extent. Shoes are

also made here for the London warehouses. The market is held on Wednesday; and there are annual fairs on 21st April, 22nd July, and 28th September, for cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, in two medieties, called Chesham Leicester, and Chesham Woburn, consolidated in 1767, and each valued at 13*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. It is a spacious edifice, in the pointed style of architecture: in the chancel are several monuments of the family of Skottowe; one for Nicholas Skottowe, Esq., who died in 1798, is designed by *Bacon*; in the south aisle is the monument of Sir John Cavendish, K.B., who died in 1618, and that of Mary, wife of Sir Francis Whichcote, Bart. Latimers is the seat of Lord G. A. H. Cavendish.

CHESHAM BOIS, 2 miles N. from Amersham, contains 33 houses, and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the presentation of the Duke of Bedford. In the church are monuments of the family of Cheney, formerly lords of the manor, and their alliances; amongst which is an altar-tomb without inscription, bearing the insignia of the order of the Garter.

DORNEY, on the banks of the Thames, 3 miles W. from Eton, and the same distance S.E. from Maidenhead, in Berkshire. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, Bart., of Dorney Court. This estate formed part of the possessions of Burnham Abbey, and afterwards became vested in the family of Gerrard, the heiress of which married Sir James Palmer, one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to King Charles I. Sir Philip Palmer, his son, was cup-bearer to King Charles II. Amongst the family portraits preserved at Dorney Court are those of the Earl and Countess of Castlemain; that of the lady is represented holding a castle in her hand, as a rebus on her title.

FARNHAM ROYAL, 3 miles N. from Eton, contains 126 houses, and 686 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of Eton College. In the church is a brass plate in memory of Eustace Mascall, clerk of the works to Cardinal Wolsey, and chief clerk of accounts for all buildings of King Henry VIII. within twenty miles of London; he died in 1567. David Salter, in 1664, left an annual donation of loaves and white herrings for the poor, and a pair of white kid gloves for the rector on the first Sunday in Lent, as long as the world shall last. The manor of Farnham Royal was held by grand serjeanty, or the service of finding a glove for the King's right hand on the day of his coronation, and supporting his right arm that day whilst he held the sceptre. At the time of Doniesday Boke it was held by the family of Verdon, afterward Barons Furnival, and passed from them by heiresses to the Talbots. In 1542 Francis Earl of Shrewsbury gave the manor to King Henry VIII., in exchange for other lands, reserving to himself and his descendants the honourable office, which was transferred to Worksop manor. The parish of Farnham Royal includes part of Salt Hill, which is chiefly in the parish of Upton. Sear Green and Hedgerley Dean are also hamlets. There are some large and deep entrenchments at Hedgerley Dean, whence a ditch runs westward to Burnham; the tradition of the neighbourhood is, that a battle was fought here between the Danes and Saxons.

HITCHAM, 3 miles N.E. from Maidenhead in Berkshire, contains 37 houses, and 172 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College: in the windows of the chancel are considerable remains of ancient stained glass, in each of which there is the figure of an angel standing on a wheel; the whole seems to have been executed about the middle of the 14th century. In the church are several monuments for the families of Ramsey and Clerke. Queen Elizabeth visited Sir William Ramsey at Hitcham in 1602; his grandson Sir John was created baronet in 1660: the title is now extinct, and the manor-house is occupied as a school.

PENN, 3 miles N.W. from Beaconsfield, and the same distance E. from High Wycombe, contains 182 houses, and 1054 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the families of Penn, Curzon, and Baker; a monument of the Honourable Penn Asheton Curzon, who died in 1797, is by *Bacon*; there is also a monument for General Haviland, who died in 1784. The village, as its name

implies, signifying the head or top, stands on very high ground; Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and even some parts of Sussex and Northamptonshire, may be seen from the church tower. About half a mile from the church is Beaconhill. Knuttocks or Knotty Green and Forty Green are also in this parish.

TAPLOW, on the banks of the Thames, one mile N. from Maidenhead, contains 97 houses, and 586 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In the church is the tomb of Sir Robert Manfeld, and other members of that family. The Thomond aisle was built in 1633, by the Hampsons, formerly lords of the manor; their badge of the hempbrake is repeated on the cornice. Sir Thomas Hampson, of Taplow Court, was created baronet in 1642. Taplow Court, the seat of Viscount Kirkwall, stands near the church, and commands a fine view over Windsor Forest and the river Thames. The grounds are richly studded with fine old timber trees, and are remarkable for the beautiful undulation of surface.

Cliefden House was purchased of the ancient family of Manfelds by the witty and profligate George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, who commenced the erection of a magnificent house upon its site, which was purchased and completed by the Earl of Orkney; the architect was *William Winde*, a pupil of Sir Balthasar Gerbier. Frederick Prince of Wales, father of King George III., rented this house of Anne Countess of Orkney, and resided here several summers. This celebrated mansion was at length destroyed by fire in 1795. Its situation was very superior to that of Taplow Court; the rich view of Windsor and the surrounding country being heightened by the beauty of the scenery more immediately contiguous.

5. Cottesloe Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Buckingham hundred and Newport hundred; on the east by Bedfordshire; on the south by Aylesbury hundred and Hertfordshire; and on the west by Ashenden hundred.

ASTON ABBOTS, 5 miles N.E. from Aylesbury, contains 66 houses, and 321 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield. The manor-house, which is pleasantly situated, was occupied by the late Colonel Freemantle. Burston House, a seat of a branch of the Lee family, was nearly rebuilt by Sir Henry Lee, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but never entirely completed: it is occupied as a farm-house.

CHEDDINGTON, 2 miles N.W. from Ivinghoe, and 7 miles E. from Aylesbury, contains 42 houses, and 341 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Countess of Bridgewater. The Grand Junction canal passes the east end of the village.

CHOLESBURY, or *Chelwoldsbury*, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 4 miles W. from Berkhamstead, and the same distance E. from Wendover, contains 26 houses, and 132 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy, in the presentation of the nine trustees of John Neale, who in 1705 founded an Evening lecture here, and endowed it with an estate at Cublington. The church, which was formerly a chapel to Drayton Beauchamp, stands within a circular moat, which incloses an area of about twelve acres. Within this area is the Bury Pond, and northward of the village a large dyke runs from east to west over Wigginton Common, through the parish of Tring to Drayton Beauchamp. Straw plat and lace-making is the chief employment of the women in this neighbourhood.

CUBLINGTON, on a branch of the river Thame, 6 miles nearly N. from Aylesbury, contains 55 houses, and 259 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Lincoln College Oxford. In the church, which was removed to its present site in the year 1400, are monuments of the Tournay family, who became possessed of the manor in 1664.

CRESLOW, a single house on an eminence, 6 miles N. from Aylesbury, is a rectory, value 3*l*. The parish church, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was demolished in the civil war, and has never been rebuilt. The manor formerly belonged to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and is now the property of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.

DRAYTON BEAUCHAMP, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 1½ mile N.W. from Tring, and 6 miles E. from Aylesbury, contains 35 houses, and 272 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*.: in the chancel is a monument of William Cheney Lord Viscount Newhaven, who died in 1728, by *Woodman*; and a brass of one of the same family, who died in 1375, supposed to be that of Thomas Cheney, shield-bearer to King Edward III. In the north window of the nave are eight of the Apostles, in stained glass. The manor-house, the seat of the Cheneyes, has been pulled down. Helpsthorpe is a hamlet of this parish.

DRAYTON PARSLOW, or *Passelew*, 5 miles E. from Winslow, and the same distance S.W. from Fenny Stratford, contains 50 houses, and 372 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 12*l*. In the reigns of King Henry I. and II. the manor belonged to the Passelews, from whom the village takes its name, and afterwards to Woburn Abbey.

DUNTON, 7 miles N. from Aylesbury, and 5 miles S.E. from Winslow, contains 17 houses, and 98 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 9*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*., in the patronage of Earl Spencer.

EDLESBOROUGH, on the borders of Bedfordshire, under the Chiltern Hills, and near the Ikenild Street, 3 miles N.E. from Ivinghoe, and about 4½ miles S.W. from Dunstable, contains 60 houses, and 491 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l*. 17*s*., in the patronage of the Countess of Bridgewater: it is a handsome structure, and forms a conspicuous object, being placed on an insulated hill. In the chancel are some ancient brasses, of a large size; and in the north aisle are monuments of the family of Rufford. Northall, Dagnall, Horton, and Hudnail are hamlets of this parish; also part of Ringshall.

GROVE, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 2 miles S. from Leighton Busard, contains 4 houses, and 18 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield.

HARDWICKE, 4 miles N. from Aylesbury, contains 34 houses, and 207 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 39*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*., in the patronage of New College Oxford. The manor belonged anciently to the family of Newmarch, and afterwards to that of Moels, who sold it to William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester. Weedon is a hamlet of the parish. Lellies is the seat of Lord Nugent, brother of the Duke of Buckingham.

HAWRIDGE, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 2 miles W. from Berkhamstead, and 3 miles N. from Chesham, contains 36 houses, and 208 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l*. 10*s*. 5*d*.: in the chancel is the monument of Dorothy Lady Pakington, who died in 1577, and others of the family of Seare. Hawridge Court is built on a large circular platform, surrounded by a deep trench and vallum.

HOGSTON, or *Hoggeston*, 4 miles S.E. from Winslow, contains 44 houses, and 188 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 11*l*. 16*s*. 3*d*., in the patronage of Worcester College Oxford: in the chancel is a monument with a figure, supposed to be that of the founder William de Bermingham, lord of the manor, who died in 1342; he is represented holding a church in his hand: there are also monuments of the family of Mayne.

GREAT HORWOOD, or *Harwood*, 2 miles N. from Winslow, contains 114 houses, and 584 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 14*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*., in the patronage of New College Oxford. In the church are some memorials of the family of Barker. Singleborough, about a mile northward from the village, is a populous hamlet of the parish.

LITTLE HORWOOD, 1½ mile E. from the above, contains 86 houses, and 429 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In the church is a monument of Sir Stephen Langstone, Alderman of London, who died in 1797. Little Horwood is the seat of the Rev. — Langston.

IVINGHOE, 3 miles N. from Tring, and 8 miles E. from Aylesbury, contains 101 houses, and 551 inhabitants. The market is on Saturday; and there are annual fairs on 6th May and 17th October for cows and sheep. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l*. 16*s*. 1*d*., in the patronage of the Countess of Bridgewater. On the north side of the chancel is an ancient altar-tomb, with an effigy, said to be that of Peter Chaceport. In the church are also monuments of the family of Duncombe, formerly of Barley End House.

Berrystead, in this parish, is said to have been the seat of Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, brother of King Stephen. The manor had been given to the see of Winchester by Edward the Confessor: it was surrendered to the Crown in the reign of Elizabeth. The hamlets of Ivinghoe are Aston, Wardhurst, Ringshall, Clipperdon and St. Margaret's: at the last, which is about five miles distant from the town, was a Benedictine priory, founded by the Bishop of Winchester in the reign of Henry I.: its revenues were valued at 14*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*. The site was granted almost immediately after the Dissolution to Sir John Dance. Thirty years ago the conventual building was almost entire: the hall and parlour appear to be of the time of Henry VII.

LINSLADE, or *Linchlade*, on the river Ouzell and borders of Bedfordshire, 2 miles N. from Leighton Busard, contains 71 houses, and 370 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. In the church is the monument of Major Charles Shipman. Processions which were made to a holy well at this place were prohibited in 1299, by a mandate of Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, who severely censured the great resort to a profane place, to which the vicar had encouraged these pilgrimages for his own emolument. Sarah, widow of Sir Vincent Corbet, Bart., lord of the manor, was created Viscountess Linchlade in 1675; but the title was only for her life. The Grand Junction canal passes the village.

MARSWORTH, or *Manwood*, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 2½ miles N. from Tring, contains 81 houses, and 391 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*., in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge: in the chancel are monuments of the families of West and Sear. The Grand Junction canal passes the village.

MENTMORE, 4 miles S. from Leighton Busard in Bedfordshire, contains 33 houses, and 137 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l*. 17*s*. 1*d*. Ledburn is a hamlet of this parish.

MURSLEY, 3½ miles E. from Winslow, contains 52 houses, and 473 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Salden. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l*., in the patronage of Lord Eardley. In the church are monuments of Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who died in 1607, Sir Francis Fortescue, and others of the family. Salden House, built by Sir John Fortescue, was visited by King James I. soon after his accession to the throne: it has been pulled down several years.

PIGLESTHORNE, *Pightelsthorpe* or *Pitston*, on the borders of Hertfordshire, 1 mile S. from Ivinghoe, and 6 miles N.E. from Berkhamstead, contains 69 houses, and 353 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Countess of Bridgewater.

The chief property here was given to the monastery of Asheridge, founded at the extremity of the parish and verge of the county by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, in the year 1283. The founder had a castle at Asheridge, in which King Edward I. kept his Christmas in the year 1290, and remained five weeks, during which time he held a Parliament at Asheridge. The Earl of Cornwall died here in 1300, having endowed the convent of Bonhommes with the manors of Pitston and Asheridge. The lands belonging to this monastery were estimated in 1538 at 41*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*., per annum. The estate was kept in the hands of the Crown, and Asheridge became a royal palace. It

was the frequent residence of the Princess Elizabeth, who had a grant of it from her brother in 1552; and she was at this seat when taken into custody, on suspicion of being concerned in Sir Thomas Wyatt's conspiracy. In 1602 the estate came into possession of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, ancestor of the Earls of Bridgewater. The remains of the conventual buildings, consisting of the hall and cloisters, were pulled down by the Duke of Bridgewater. Ashridge Park, the seat of the Countess of Bridgewater, is of large extent, well wooded, and abundantly stocked with deer.

The present mansion was erected by John William, seventh Earl of Bridgewater. The north or carriage front is bounded on the east by a row of majestic lime-trees, and on the west by one, equally fine, of stately elms, and includes a length of above 1000 feet, intersected by a variety of towers and battlements; among which, nearly in the centre of the range, is the chapel spire, preeminently rising to the height of 142 feet. The entrance porch is formed by a projecting arch, with bold mouldings, and octagonal towers at each angle; the front is decorated with foliated spandrels, and open battlements with shields, rosets, and portcullises. On the east front are the private apartments of the Countess of Bridgewater; the terrace on this side of the house is ornamented by a statue of Queen Elizabeth, in Malta stone, by *Westmacott*, which is placed in a niche, decorated with a carved corbel, panelled octagonal towers, and rich canopy, and fronts the south. The entrance hall is surrounded by a line of armorial bearings; and on the corbels supporting the timber-framed roof are the arms of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, and his descendants, down to the seventh Earl of Bridgewater. Over the fire-place is a portrait of the venerable Chancellor Ellesmere; and opposite to it is an heraldic table, representing the genealogy of the house of Egerton. To the right of the entrance is the following inscription, on a brass plate:—"On the 25th of October, 1808, being the anniversary of the accession of His Majesty George III. to the throne, Charlotte Catherine Ann Countess of Bridgewater laid the foundation stone of this building, in the presence of John William Earl of Bridgewater; James Wyatt, architect; Robert Clarke, auditor; and Henry Grover, steward of the manor: and on the 11th of October, 1814, the building was inhabited. James Wyatt having deceased on the 6th of September, 1813, his nephew, Jeffery Wyatt, architect, designed the great north door, the east wing and stable offices on the west, which were erected in 1817." Having passed through the hall, an ascent under the double archways that support the galleries, leads to the grand staircase, which occupies a space of 38 feet square, and is 95 feet high. The walls of stone are decorated with niches, corbels, and canopies. The ceiling is richly adorned, having in the centre a wind dial. There are several niches filled with the statues of the founders and benefactors of Ashridge College, viz.: Senchia, wife of Richard King of the Romans, and mother of the founder; Edward the Black Prince; Richard King of the Romans; Edmund Earl of Cornwall, founder of the College; Richard De Watford, the first rector; Thomas De Cantilupe, Bishop of Hereford; St. Benedict, the tutelar saint of the college; and one of the brethren of the college. On the first landing, placed on a corbel, and under a canopy, is a statue of King Edward VI., by *Westmacott*; and opposite to this, over the fire-place, is a portrait of Henry De Grey, the last Duke of Kent of that family. In the staircase-hall there are also various carved table-frames of oak, some covered with Oriental alabaster, and some with polished Purbeck marble slabs, formerly used as the grave-stones of brethren of the college. The drawing-room is 50 feet by 30, exclusive of a large bay window, 19 feet by 7, and 20 feet 4 inches high. The walls are hung with crimson damask, the floor and doors are of oak, and the ceiling and coved cornice are partially gilt. The windows, which have a southern aspect, open upon a terrace commanding a fine view over the neighbouring country. In this room are three pictures: the Embarkation of Louis XVIII. at Dover; and his Landing at Calais, by *E. Bird, R.A.*; and the Victory at Waterloo, by *George Jones, R.A.* On the north side of the drawing-room is the library, lighted from the east by five large casements. Several portraits of the Egerton family adorn the vacant spaces; the principal are those of Lord Ellesmere and his interesting granddaughter, the Lady Alice Egerton. Over the chimney-piece is a three-quarter length portrait of John William Earl of Bridgewater, by *Owen*. The other portraits are those of Sophia Duchess of Kent, Lady Elizabeth Ariana Egerton, Lady Amelia Hume, Lady Farnborough, John, second Earl of Bridgewater, John

third Earl of Bridgewater, John Egerton, Lord Bishop of Durham, and Sir Abraham Hume. The windows open to an arcade handsomely groined, and thence, through five open arches, to the eastern terrace. An ante-room separates the drawing-room from the dining-room, which are of a corresponding size. A large picture by *Clennel*, representing the entertainment given in Guildhall by the corporation of London to the Allied Sovereigns, in June 1814, is placed over the chimney-piece. On the north side of the dining-room a corridor of seven arches connects the chapel with the body of the house. A perforated oak-screen divides the choir from the nave; the ceiling is highly wrought, and the windows are filled with painted glass; three occupy the east end of the choir: the altar-piece, elaborately carved, is inclosed with a brass rail; the pulpit and reading-desk, placed opposite to each other, are somewhat elevated above the highest seats in the stalls: at the end of the stalls are two richly carved canopies, which formed the seats of the Earl and Countess of Bridgewater.

A window at the western end of the dining-room opens into a conservatory, 107 feet in length, 20 feet in width at each end, and 30 feet in the centre, with an open worked oak roof, and is lighted by eleven large pointed windows. The grounds were tastefully laid out by *Repton*.

At Nettle den, a hamlet of Pitston parish, about 6 miles distant from the village, on the road from Gadesden to Hemel Hempstead, is a chapel, erected in 1470, which was the burial-place of Sir George Cotton, vice-chamberlain to King Edward VI., who died in 1545. Friesdon is also a hamlet of this parish.

SLAPTON, on the Onzell, and borders of Bedfordshire, 4 miles S. from Leighton Busard, and 11 N.E. from Aylesbury, contains 55 houses, and 312 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christchurch Oxford.

SOULBURY, or *Sulbury*, 3 miles N.W. from Leighton Busard, in Bedfordshire, contains 79 houses, and 547 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, in the patronage of Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart. Bragenham, Chelmscote, Hollingdon, and Liscombe, are hamlets of this parish. Liscombe House, the seat of Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart., is a quadrangular edifice of the Elizabethan age; one side of it is occupied by a chapel, which by the style of its architecture appears to have been erected about the latter end of the 14th century. Besides the family portraits preserved here, is a half-length of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, with a pink in his hand; the first Earl of Bedford, 1555; Sir Nicholas Crispe; Sir Edmund Verney, standard-bearer to King Charles I.; Archbishop Sancroft, &c. Near Great Brickhill is Stockgrove, the seat of W. H. Hammer, Esq.

STEWKLEY, 7 miles W. from Leighton Busard, in Bedfordshire, and 8 miles E. from Winslow, contains 192 houses, and 933 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford. This edifice presents a remarkably fine specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture, particularly on its western front; the semicircular arch of the doorway being highly enriched with the chevron moulding. The church is 94 feet in length, including the chancel, which has a groined ceiling, and the nave is 21 feet 8 inches in width. In the church is the monument of Thomas Sheppard, Esq., of Littlecote, who married the heiress of the Tourneys, of Cublington. Stewkley Grange is the property of Mr. Ward. Littlecote, or *Litcote*, is a hamlet of this parish.

SWANBOURNE, 3 miles E. from Winslow, contains 84 houses, and 616 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: in the chancel are monuments of the Adams's family, and of Josias Askew, who died in 1750.

TATTENHOE, or *Tottenhoe*, 3½ miles W. from Fenny Stratford, contains 3 houses, and 16 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The church was rebuilt in 1540, and stands in a moated site.

WHADDON, 4 miles S. from Stony Stratford, and 7 miles E. from Buckingham, contains 113 houses, and 525 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford. The manor of Whaddon was part of

Queen Jane Seymour's dower, and the hall was afterwards the seat of the brave Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, who in 1568 was honoured with a visit by Queen Elizabeth, when on her Buckinghamshire progress. On the attainder of William Lord Grey, the manor was given to Sir George Villiers, who occasionally resided at Whaddon Hall, and was created Lord Whaddon Viscount Villiers, 7th August 1616, and afterwards Earl, Marquess, and Duke of Buckingham, K.G., &c. Dr. Willis, the celebrated physician, purchased the manor, which descended to his grandson Browne Willis, the antiquary, who resided at Whaddon Hall. It is now the seat of William Lowndes, Esq. Dr. Cox, Bishop of Ely, tutor to King Edward VI., was a native of Whaddon. Ralph Martell, in the reign of Henry III., founded a Benedictine priory at Snelshal, or *Snelsoe*, the revenues of which at its suppression were estimated at 18*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* per annum. The site was granted to Francis Pigot; there are no remains of the conventual buildings. Nash is a hamlet of this parish.

WHITCHURCH, 5 miles N. from Aylesbury, contains 122 houses, and 845 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown: in the chancel is a monument of Sir Edward Smith, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, who died in 1682.

WING, or *Wenge*, 3 miles S.W. from Leighton Busard, in Bedfordshire, contains 157 houses, and 1086 inhabitants. The petty sessions for the hundred of Cottesloe are held here. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield. The church is supposed to have been built soon after the manor was given to the priory of St. Mary de Pré in 1416. In the north aisle of the church is the tomb of Sir Robert Dormer, who died in 1552; there are also monuments of Sir William Dormer, who died in 1575, and of Robert Lord Dormer, who died in 1617. The manor of Wenge was granted by the Empress Maud to the abbey of St. Nicholas at Angiers, who established a cell of Benedictine monks at Aseot. This priory and the manor of Wenge, having been seized as the property of an alien monastery, were granted in 1416 to the nuns of St. Mary De Pré, near St. Albans; on the suppression of the smaller monasteries the manor was granted to Cardinal Wolsey; and in 1544, to Sir Robert Dormer of West Wycombe, who resided at Ascot House, and here entertained the Princess Elizabeth in 1554, soon after her sister's accession to the throne. His grandson Sir Robert Dormer, Bart. was created Lord Dormer of Wing, 30th June 1615. Robert, second Lord Dormer, succeeding his grandfather, was advanced to the dignity of Earl Carnarvon and Viscount Ascot in 1628, and was killed at the battle of Newbury in 1643. The title of Earl Carnarvon, &c. became extinct in 1709, but the title of Lord Dormer of Wing devolved to the descendants of Robert Dormer of Peterley, ancestor of the present nobleman. Ascot House, which was situated in Wing Park, descended to Philip Earl of Chesterfield, and was suffered to go into decay after 1720. The park is still enclosed, but the house has been entirely pulled down. Ascot, Burcot, and Crofton are hamlets of this parish. Cotslow, a depopulated hamlet, gave name to the hundred.

WINGRAVE, 5 miles N.E. from Aylesbury, contains 110 houses, and 675 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Countess of Bridgewater. Rowsham is a hamlet of this parish.

WINSLOW, 7 miles S.E. from Buckingham, and 50 miles from London, contains 260 houses, and 1222 inhabitants. The market is held on Thursday; and there are five annual fairs: 20th March, Holy Thursday, 21st August, 22nd September, and Thursday before 11th October. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Shipton is a hamlet of this parish.

6. Desborough Hundred

Is situated at the southern extremity of the county; bounded by Oxfordshire on the west; by the hundred of Aylesbury Vol. I.

on the north; and by the hundred of Burnham on the east. The river Thames separates the county from Berkshire to the south. It takes its name from a depopulated hamlet in the parish of West Wycombe, the remains of which are apparent on a hill called Desborough Castle, presumed to have been the original situation of the hundred court.—*Langley*.

BRADENHAM, 4½ miles N.W. from High Wycombe, contains 36 houses, and 220 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* A chapel, on the north side of the chancel, was built by Sir William Windsor in 1542, as appears by an inscription on a frieze, and contains the monument of the Hon. Charles West, who died in 1684, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Pye, Bart. Bradenham was purchased in 1500 by Sir Andrew Windsor, created Lord Windsor of Bradenham in 1529, and was for many years the seat of that noble family. In 1566 Queen Elizabeth being on her return from the University of Oxford, was entertained at Bradenham House by Edward Lord Windsor, whose kinsman Miles made an oration on the occasion, which was highly commended by Her Majesty. The house, built in the reign of Henry VIII., is a large edifice, and stands pleasantly, commanding a view of the village and church, with the surrounding hills, chiefly covered with beech. The greater part of the parish was formerly a park, but is at present divided into farms, and therefore the grounds are not very extensive.

FAWLEY, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 3 miles N. from Henley, contains 50 houses, and 276 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of S. Freeman, Esq.: this church was repaired in 1748, when the altar, font, pulpit, and pews were brought from the chapel at Canons in Middlesex. The magnificent seat of James Duke of Chandos was pulled down the preceding year. Fawley Court, the seat of Strickland Freeman, Esq., stands some distance southward from the village, in the centre of an extensive lawn, well planted, and terminated by undulating hills, in part clothed with beech. The eastern front of the house commands a view of the Thames, the opposite village of Remenham in Berkshire, and an island in the river. Southward are Henley-bridge, the church, and the grounds at Park Place. The sides, through the woods on the eminences, display the whole scenery of the vale, in which the windings of the Thames, from above Henley to Medmenham, are exceedingly picturesque. Sir James Whitelock, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, was the possessor of Fawley Court in the reign of Charles I.; his son sold the estate to Colonel Freeman, in whose family it has continued ever since. The present mansion was erected in 1684, from designs by Sir Christopher Wren. In the hall, 40 feet by 20, are antique statues of a Roman senator, and a vestal, part of the Arundelian collection; several others from the same gallery are dispersed in the house and gardens; there are also many fine pictures by the old masters, besides portraits of members of the families of Whitelock and Freeman.

FINGEST, or *Finghurst*, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 6 miles N.W. from Marlow, contains 63 houses, and 295 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Dulting Court, in the cathedral of Wells.

HAMBLEDON, on a branch of the river Thames, 3 miles N.E. from Henley in Oxfordshire, and 4½ miles W. from Marlow, contains 230 houses, and 1281 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 35*l.*, in the patronage of Sir M.W. Ridley, Bart.: in the chancel are monuments of the Scrope family, and one supposed to be that of Thomas Lord Sandys of the Vine, who died in 1526. In the Doyley aisle is the tomb of Sir Cope Doyley of Greenland House, who died in 1633. Hambledon House is the seat of Charles Scott Murray, Esq.; it was rebuilt by Lord Scrope of Bolton, about 1604: he was Lord President of the North, and was created Earl of Sunderland in 1627. It is said that King Charles I. came to this house 28th April, 1646, with Dr. Hudson and Mr. Ashburnham, on his road from Oxford to Southwell. Parmoor is the seat of John Doyley, Esq.

HEDSOR, 4 miles S.W. from Beaconsfield, and the same dis-
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stance N. from Maidenhead, contains 39 houses, and 188 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Boston and the Bishop of Lincoln alternately: in the chancel are monuments of the families of Hynde and Parkers, and a tablet in memory of Nathaniel Hooke, the author of a History of Rome, who died in 1793. Hedsor Lodge, the seat of Lord Boston, was built in 1778: it stands on the brow of a hill, and commands a beautiful view of the Thames and some of the most picturesque parts of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire. The house contains a small collection of portraits of the families of Irby and Paget, and a portrait of Conrad Ernest Copperman, page of the back stairs to Augusta Princess of Wales. Lillifee is a hamlet of this parish. Near Hedsor Lodge is Dropmore House, the seat of Lord Grenville (omitted in the account of Burnham hundred): it is situated on an elevated spot in the parish of Burnham, about a mile northward of the Bath road, and about three miles from Maidenhead. The house was erected by the present nobleman; and on the south or garden front is a continued library, whence a winter walk, after the plan of Lord Bacon, is carried along a commanding brow. The flower-garden, constructed under the direction of Lady Grenville, rivals the finest examples. Amongst the portraits at Dropmore is that of the Right Hon. William Pitt, by *Hopner*; his bust by *Nollekens*; and an original bust of the great Lord Chatham: there are also busts of the Right Hon. George Grenville, Prime Minister in 1763, and others of Lord Grenville's family.

HITCHENDON, or *Hughenden*, 2 miles N. from High Wycombe, contains 231 houses, and 1247 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*: in the chancel are some ancient monuments of the descendants of Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester, who is said to have resided at Wreck Hall in this parish. Hitchendon House is the seat of the Countess Dowager of Conyngham.

IPSTONE, partly in Oxfordshire, 8 miles N.W. from Marlow, contains 50 houses, and 272 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Merton College Oxford. Ipstone House is the seat of Colonel Innes. The division of the counties passes through the parlour.

GREAT MARLOW, on the river Thames, 31 miles from London, contains 695 houses, and 3763 inhabitants. It has been a market-town by long prescription, as appears from its ancient name of Chipping Marlow. The market is held on Saturday. There are two annual fairs, the first three days in May for horses, cattle and sheep, and on the 29th of October for cattle, hops, and cheese; it is also a great fair for horses. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Marlow sent members to Parliament as early as the year 1299; but after 1308 the privilege was disused till 1622, when it was restored by Act of Parliament, and the right of election vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The government of the town is vested in constables, who are the returning officers. The present members for the borough are Owen Williams, Esq. and Thomas Peers Williams, Esq. The bridge over the Thames was built in 1789. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. In the church is a monument of Sir Miles Hobart, M.P. for the borough, who was killed by the overturning of his coach as it was going down Holborn-hill in 1632. Harleyford House, the seat of Sir William Clayton, Bart., was rebuilt in 1756 from a design by *Sir Robert Taylor*. The extensive walks in the grounds open to many varied and interesting prospects. Court Garden, long the property of the Paget family, was sold in 1748 to Dr. Battie, who built the house.

LITTLE MARLOW, 2 miles N.E. from Great Marlow, contains 152 houses, and 775 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*: in the chancel is an altar-tomb, with brass plates, for Nicholas Ledwich, who died in 1430: there are also some monuments for the families of Chase and Warren. A convent of Benedictine nuns is said to have been founded here by Geoffery Lord Spencer, before the time of King John, in honour of the Virgin Mary: its revenues were valued at 37*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* per annum in 1534, when it was granted to Bisham Abbey. At the general Dissolution the site of the convent was granted to John Tytley and E. Restwold. The hall, which was sixty feet in length, was pulled down in 1740; there are now no remains

of the conventual buildings. Westhorpe House, the seat of Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., was built by James Chase, M.P. for Marlow, in the reign of Queen Anne, and was afterwards the seat of Sir Everard Faulkener, one of the Postmasters General.

MEDMENHAM, on the banks of the Thames, 3 miles W. from Marlow, contains 61 houses, and 369 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the Duffield family. At Medmenham, Hugh de Bolebec founded an abbey of Cistercian monks in the year 1200, as appears by the charter of King John: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The Abbot was epistolar of the Order of the Garter, and the arms of St. George were in the chapel; but only one pillar of the north aisle is now standing. Its revenues were valued at 23*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per annum; and after the general Dissolution the site of the abbey was granted to Thomas and Robert Moore, and was sold to the family of Duffield in 1558. The abbey-house still forms a very picturesque object, but additions have been made to give effect to the ruined walls of the ancient edifice. This house was tenanted about 1760 by a society of men of fashion, under the title of monks of St. Francis, whose habit they assumed; and over the door is inscribed the motto of its last monastic order, "Fay ce que voidras." Many anecdotes of this society are extant in the memoirs of the time, and their proceedings are commented upon in Churchill's poem of "The Candidate." Danesfield, the seat of Robert Scott, Esq., is so called from Danesditch, a circular entrenchment near the house: it stands in a beautiful situation, on a bank which overhangs the river.

RADNAGE, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 7 miles N.W. from High Wycombe, contains 73 houses, and 366 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The King's manor was granted by Henry I. to the Knights Templars, and on the abolition of that order to the Knights Hospitallers. After the Dissolution of monasteries it continued in possession of the Crown until King Charles I. sold it to certain citizens of London.

SAUNDERTON, or *Sanderton*, 1½ mile S.W. from Princes Risborough, contains 32 houses, and 210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford. The manor is part of the estate of Lord Dormer, whose seat is at Peterley, about six miles distant.

TURVILLE, or *Turfield*, on the borders of Oxfordshire, 6 miles N. from Henley, contains 84 houses, and 362 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the inhabitants; in the chancel are memorials of the families of Doyley, Pococke, and Perry. Turville House, the seat of John Osborne, Esq., was built by one of the Doyley family in the reign of James I.: it is situated on an eminence about a mile from the village, and commands a fine sylvan view. Turville Park is the seat of Thomas Butlin, Esq. The house, chiefly built by William Perry, Esq., sheriff of the county in 1741, stands in a small deer park, which extends to the confines of the county.

WOOBURN, or *Bishop's Woburn*, on the Wick, a branch of the river Thames, 3½ miles S.W. from Beaconsfield, contains 346 houses, and 1831 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair, for which Lord Wharton obtained a charter in 1686, on All Souls' day, (old style,) now held on 14th of November. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of James Dupré, Esq. of Wilton Park. The tower of the church was built about 1480, as appears by the inscription on the tomb of John Goodwin and Pernell his wife, who were the founders. In the chancel are monuments of the families of Bertie and Wharton, including that of Philip Lord Wharton, who died in 1695. Woburn House was formerly one of the palaces of the Bishops of Lincoln. Bishop Smith, founder of Brazen Nose College, died here in 1513, as did his successor Bishop Atwater in 1520. Bishop Longland, Confessor to King Henry VIII., frequently resided here; and died in 1587, a few months before the manor was alienated from the see. Philip Lord Wharton became possessed of it in right of his wife, and here received the honour of a visit from King William. The Marquess of Wharton and more famous Duke expended vast sums on the house and gardens: the gallery, 120 feet long, was hung with portraits of the Wharton family, which were afterwards in the collection of Houghton in Norfolk. The house

was pulled down about 1750, excepting a wing, which was afterwards occupied by the Countess of Orkney.

HIGH WYCOMBE, or *Chipping Wycombe*, situated on the river Wick, 28½ miles from London, is the handsomest town in the county, and contains 1055 houses, and 5599 inhabitants. Some lace-making is carried on here; but the principal trade arises from the mills on the Wick, where the manufacture of paper is carried to as great an extent as in any part of England. The market, which is on Fridays, is a great mart for corn and other articles. There is also an annual fair on Monday before Michaelmas-day. The charter of incorporation bears date in 1586, and the corporation consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, a recorder, and other officers. The town is divided into four wards, Easton, High-street, Paul's-row, and Frogmore. The borough extends from Wyncles-bridge on the west to Halywell Mead, situated at the east end of the Rye; and from Bowerhays on the north to a bridge in St. Mary's-street, contiguous to Wycombe Abbey on the south. The town-hall, situated at the western end of the town in the High-street, was built in 1757 at the expense of John Earl of Shelburne; in this hall are held the sessions for the town and other public meetings. The arms of the town, granted in 1574, are *sable, a swan with wings close argent, ducally gorged and chained or*. The present seal of the corporation represents the wings of the swan elevated, and bears the legend—*Burgus de Chipping Wycombe in Com. Bucks.* The borough has sent members to Parliament since the year 1300; the right of election is vested in the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs and burgesses, the number of which is about eighty; the present members are Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., and the Hon. R. J. Smith. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 23*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Carrington. The tower was built in 1522, to which pinnacles and other ornaments were added about 1755. The church consists of a body and two aisles, and with the chancel is 180 feet in length; the chancel screen, of carved oak, was put up in 1460 at the expense of the family of Redhead. The altar-piece, representing St. Paul converting the Druids to Christianity, was painted by *John Mortimer*, R.A., and was presented to the church by Dr. Bates of Little Missenden, in 1778. In the chancel is the monument of Henry Petty Earl of Shelburne, who died in 1751, by *Scheemakers*; and in the south aisle is a monument in memory of Sophia Countess of Shelburne, who died in 1771, by *Carlini*. There are monuments in the church for the families of Archdale, Lluelyn, Shrimpton, and Bradshaw.

The Marsh, Flackwell Heath, and Loudwater are hamlets of this parish; at the last is a chapel, founded and endowed in 1791. Wycombe Abbey, the seat of Lord Carrington, was nearly rebuilt in the *Gothic* style from designs by *James Wyatt*: it is situated on the banks of the river near the town; the grounds are extensive, and laid out with much taste.

WEST WYCOMBE, on the river Wick, 3 miles W. from High Wycombe, contains 287 houses, and 1545 inhabitants. The petty sessions for this hundred are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Sir John Dashwood King: it was rebuilt in 1763 by Francis Lord Le Despenser, and stands on an eminence above the village. At the east end is a hexagonal mausoleum of the Tuscan order, dedicated to "George Dodington Baron of Melcombe Regis," whose legacy to erect a monument for him enabled his lordship to build this structure: within are recesses for tombs and niches, for busts and urns; one of which is inscribed to "Paul Whitehead of Twickenham, ob. Dec. 30, 1774;" another to "Thomas Thomson, M.D.;" and in the centre is an altar-tomb for Sarah Baroness Le Despenser, ob. Jan. 19, 1769. The old manor-house, which stood near the village, was the residence of the Dormer family before they removed to Ethorp and Wing. Wycombe Park, the seat of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart., commands a fine prospect of the valley and surrounding hills; the river winds through the whole extent, and the wood, rich in foliage, is happily clumped. The mansion, built by Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart., was considerably enlarged by his son Lord Le Despenser. On the eastern front is a portico, the tympan of which is painted in fresco, with a representation of Apollo and the Muses; beneath the portico are painted busts of Augustus and Livia, and statues of Anibal Caracci and Coreggio. The western or entrance front has an Ionic portico, in excellent taste, styled the Temple of Bacchus. On the south side of the mansion is a colonnade and loggia over it painted in fresco, and containing several busts or pedestals as well as

statues. The staircase is mahogany, and all the rooms are finished in a very elegant style. The ceiling of the dining-room, inscribed "Concilia Deorum," represents a full assemblage of the ancient mythology; the cornices and mouldings are curiously carved and gilt; the door-cases are of variegated marble, and the chimney-piece, of statuary marble, represents the Combat of Androcles and the Lion. In the angles of this room are beautiful antique groups, in marble, of the Four Seasons. The library, 36 feet by 24, is very handsome; and the whole suite are adorned with a collection of pictures by the old masters, as well as numerous family portraits; amongst the portraits are those of Charles Dormer Earl of Carnarvon, ob. 1709, and Mary Countess of Carnarvon. The grounds, originally laid out under the direction of Lord Le Despenser, were finished with a similar profusion of ornament to that which pervades the house; but time had spread its changing influence over the scene, and the whole was restored under the direction of *Repton*, who removed some lofty trees which obscured the house and concealed the charming view below. In this parish is also Plomer Hill, a mansion built by Thomas Mason, Esq.

7. Newport Hundred

Is bounded on the north and north-east by Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire, which last county bounds it entirely on the east. On the south it is bounded by Cottesloe hundred; and on the west by a small part of Buckingham hundred.

ASTWOOD, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 6 miles E. from Newport Pagnell, contains 42 houses, and 263 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: in the chancel are monuments of the families of Cranmer and Lowndes; amongst which is that of William Lowndes, Auditor of the Exchequer, ob. 1775. Astwood Bury, a fine old mansion, said to have been built by one of the Lords Zouche, was pulled down in 1799.

BLETCHLEY, or *Blechley*, 1½ mile W. from Fenny Stratford, which is in the parish, contains 64 houses, and 363 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* It was repaired at the expense of Browne Willis, the antiquary, whose father and mother are buried here. In the chancel is a tablet in memory of Dr. Sparke, rector of the parish, who died in 1616, and containing his portrait, engraved on copper by *Dr. Haydock*; also a monument of Edward Taylor and his wife Faith, with their portraits sketched in white upon black marble: in the north aisle is the tomb of Richard Lord Grey of Wilton, ob. 1442. The manor of Water Eaton, a township in this parish, was held by the Greys above 400 years by the service of keeping a falcon for flight for the King's use; and for his fee had a horse with its equipage, the table, tressels, and table-cloth, and all the vessels with which the King was served on the day he carried the falcon to court, as well as a cask of wine as soon as the King had tasted it.

FENNY STRATFORD, a market-town on the ancient Watling-street, 45 miles from London, and containing 106 houses, and 521 inhabitants, is a chapelry, partly in this parish and partly in that of Simpson. By its situation on the river Ousell, or *Lovett*, and on the Grand Junction canal, some trade is carried on; but the market is discontinued. There are annual fairs on the 19th of April for cattle, 18th July, 11th Oct. and 28th Nov.: that in October is held chiefly for hiring servants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Martin, was rebuilt by subscription, procured by the exertion of Browne Willis, Esq., and was consecrated in 1730: in the chancel is the monument of this celebrated antiquary, who died 5th Feb. 1768, æt. 77. He wrote a history of the town and hundred of Buckingham, and made large collections for the history of the county, which are now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The Swan at Fenny Stratford was an inn bearing the same sign in 1474.

BRADWELL, on a branch of the Ouse, 3 miles E. from Stoney Stratford, contains 59 houses, and 271 inhabitants. The church,

dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown : in the chancel is a monument of Sir Joseph Alston, Bart. of Bradwell Abbey, who died in 1688. Bradwell Abbey or Priory is extra-parochial ; it was founded in the reign of Stephen, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary by Manselin, a relative of the Earls of Warren, and Lord of Wolverton, as a cell to Luffield. After the Reformation the site was granted to Arthur Longueville. Sir Joseph Alston, Bart. in 1664 made it his residence ; and about 1730 it was purchased by Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, K.B., whose daughter and heiress married the Earl of Dartmouth. There are no remains of the ancient priory, and its site is now a farm.

COLD BRAYFIELD, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 8 miles N.E. from Newport Pagnell, and 3 miles E. from Olney, contains 20 houses, and 80 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

BOW BRICKHILL, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 2 miles E. from Fenny Stratford, and 8 miles N.W. from Woburn, contains 101 houses, and 438 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* The edifice stands in a very exposed situation at the edge of a steep hill, and is a very conspicuous object, seen at the distance of many miles. The village lies on the side of the hill about a quarter of a mile lower down.

GREAT BRICKHILL, 2½ miles S.E. from Fenny Stratford, contains 135 houses, and 558 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* : in the chancel are monuments of the families of Duncombe, Barton, Pouncefort, and Chase. Smewnes Grange formerly belonged to Woburn Abbey : it stood within a moated site near the river Ousell.

LITTLE BRICKHILL, 3 miles S.E. from Fenny Stratford, in the road to Dunstable, and one mile northward from the above, contains 97 houses, and 485 inhabitants. It was formerly a market and assize town, and has two annual fairs on 12th May and 29th Oct. for cheese, hops, and cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

BROUGHTON, 3 miles S. from Newport Pagnell, contains 30 houses, and 191 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of William Praed, Esq. : in the chancel are monuments of the families of Broughton, Duncombe, and Chester.

CALVERTON, on the borders of Northamptonshire, one mile S. from Stoney Stratford, contains 75 houses, and 370 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Salisbury.

CASTLETHORP, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 3 miles N. from Stoney Stratford, contains 60 houses, and 348 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy : it contains a monument of Sir Thomas Tyrell, Bart., who died in 1671. Here was the ancient castle of the Barony of Hanslope, demolished in 1217, and probably was never rebuilt ; traces of its site are visible.

CHICHELEY, 3 miles N.E. from Newport Pagnell, contains 48 houses, and 219 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of Charles Chester, Esq. The chancel was rebuilt by Sir John Chester, Bart., who died in 1726. The manor, part of the possessions of Tickford Abbey, was granted to Anthony Cave, whose daughter and heiress Judith married William Chester, Esq. His son Sir Anthony Chester, sheriff of the county in the 44th year of the reign of Elizabeth, built a mansion here : he was created baronet, 23rd March, 1619. His son distinguished himself at the battle of Naseby, in the Royal army ; and when Newport was garrisoned by the Parliament, his house sustained considerable injury. The mansion was rebuilt in a very handsome manner by Sir John Chester, the fourth Baronet, about 1725. The estates were left to Charles Bagot, Esq., who took the name of Chester ; but the house is not inhabited : it contains some family portraits, and a fine picture of Venus, called Nell Gwynn.

CLIFTON REYNES, on the banks of the Ouse, one mile E. from Olney, contains 47 houses, and 230 inhabitants. The church, de-

dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* : in the chancel are ancient tombs of the families of Beauchamp, Zouche, and Reynes ; but the only one which has an inscription is that of Sir John Reynes, who died in 1428.

NORTH CRAWLEY, 3½ miles E. from Newport Pagnell, contains 155 houses, and 775 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Firmin, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 10*s.* The chancel, built by Peter de Guildford, rector, who died in 1321, contains monuments of the family of Hacket ; the ancient carved screen and rood-loft remains. At this place was a monastery, dedicated to St. Firmin, which is mentioned in Domesday Boke ; it fell to decay so long before the general Dissolution that no notice of it has yet been found in any subsequent records.

EMBERTON, 4 miles N. from Newport Pagnell, and 1½ mile S. from Olney, contains 121 houses, and 549 inhabitants, including Petsoe and Okeney. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of William Praed, Esq. : in the chancel are three stone seats, with the arms of Tyrringham. The manor of Petsoe belongs to Lincoln College Oxford.

GAYHURST, or *Gothurst*, 3½ miles N.W. from Newport Pagnell, contains 15 houses, and 90 inhabitants, including Gorefields, an extra-parochial district. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Miss Wrighte. The edifice was rebuilt in 1728, and contains a monument with statues of Sir Nathan Wrighte, lord keeper, in his robes, and his son George Wrighte, clerk of the Crown, in his official dress. Gayhurst House was erected in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth by Thomas Mulsho, Esq., and the principal front has been suffered to retain its architectural character ; the garden front was rebuilt about 1725. Many interesting portraits of the Digby family, former possessors of the estate, remain in different apartments, as well as several portraits of distinguished members of the family of the present proprietor, including those of Lord Keeper Wrighte, and Sir Joseph Jekyl, Master of the Rolls. The grounds are extensive and are pleasingly disposed ; walks are cut through the woods, affording delightful prospects of the surrounding country.

HANSLAPE, situated on the summit of a hill, 6 miles N.W. from Newport Pagnell, and 5 miles N. from Stoney Stratford, contains 279 houses, and 1479 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Mayor and Burgesses of Lincoln. The chancel contains some remains of Anglo-Norman architecture ; and in Troughton's chapel are monuments of a family of that name. The spire of this church, built in 1409, was destroyed by lightning in the month of June 1804. Hanslope Park is the seat of Edward Watts, Esq. The Hanslope family and their representatives the Manduits, who inherited this estate by a female heir, were of baronial rank, and had the seat of their barony at Castlethorpe, formerly a hamlet of this parish. George Pierrepont, who afterwards possessed the estate, was created Lord Pierrepont of Hanslope in 1714 ; dying without issue the title became extinct. Many persons here are employed in the manufacture of lace of a very fine quality.

HARDMEAD, 6 miles N.E. from Newport Pagnell, contains 10 houses, and 75 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Kinnoul : in the chancel are monuments of the Catesby family.

HAVERSHAM, 4 miles W. from Newport Pagnell, and about the same distance N.E. from Stoney Stratford, contains 55 houses, and 289 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* : in the chancel is an ancient monument supposed to be that of Elizabeth Lady Clinton, heiress of the family of De La Planché. Haversham House, the seat of the Thomsons, has been in part demolished ; a farmer's residence only is left of it. Sir John Thomson, Bart. was created Lord Haversham 4th May 1696 ; a title which became extinct on the death of his son Maurice in 1745.

LATHBURY, on the banks of the Ouse, one mile N. from Newport Pagnell, contains 32 houses, and 164 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church Oxford : in the chancel are monu-

ments of the Andrew family; and against the north wall a mural tablet in memory of Henry Uthwatt, ob. 1757, and his wife Frances, daughter of Sir John Chester, Bart. Lathbury House was rebuilt by Mansel Dawkins Mansel, Esq., on the site of one erected by Sir William Andrew, in the reign of James I. His grandson Sir Henry Andrew of Lathbury was created baronet 27th May 1661; but the title has become extinct.

LAVENDON, 3 miles N.E. from Olney, contains 130 houses, and 613 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Snelson and Uphoe. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*: in the chancel is a monument of Dr. Newton, founder of Hertford College in Oxford. The castle manor is so called from a castle, probably the seat of the baronial family of Bidun, that existed in 1232, but of which there are no other remains than a moat. An abbey of Premonstratensian monks was founded and endowed here in the reign of Henry II. by John de Bidun, in honour of St. John the Baptist. Its revenues were estimated at 91*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* At the Dissolution the site, together with the abbey-manor, was granted in 1544 to Sir Edmund Peckham. There are no remains of the conventual buildings, which appear to have been in ruins before the monastery was dissolved. The Grange is the property of the Rev. Simon Adams.

GREAT LINFORD, on the southern banks of the Ouse, 3 miles S.W. from Newport Pagnell, contains 82 houses, and 408 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*: in the chancel is a monument of Sir William Pritchard, Alderman of London and President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who died in 1704; he also founded an alms-house here. Dr. Richard Sandys Napier, rector of this parish, and pupil of the celebrated Dr. Forman, in physic and astrology, obtained very extensive practice, it being given out that he held conversations with the angel Gabriel, by means of which he prognosticated with certainty the death or recovery of his patients. He was resorted to by persons of the first rank and consequence. The Earl of Sunderland, Lord President of the North, was under his care at his house at Linford in 1629. It was said he was so devout that his knees grew horny by much praying, and that he died in that posture in the year 1634*. Napier's MSS. are now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

LITTLE LINFORD, on the northern bank of the Ouse, 3 miles N.W. from Newport Pagnell, contains 10 houses, and 73 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy, in the presentation of the lord of the manor.

LOUGHTON, on a branch of the river Ouse, 4 miles N.W. from Penny Stratford, contains 60 houses, and 293 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge: in the chancel are monuments of the family of Crane.

MILTON KEYNES, or *Middleton*, 3½ miles S. from Newport Pagnell, contains 65 houses, and 338 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.*: in the chancel is the tomb of Lewis Atterbury, rector of the parish, who died in 1693; he was the father of the celebrated Bishop of Rochester, who was born here in 1662.

MOULSOE, or *Mulso*, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 3 miles S.E. from Newport Pagnell, contains 63 houses, and 260 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Carrington.

NEWTON BLOSSOMVILLE, or *Newington*, on the river Ouse, and borders of Bedfordshire, 4 miles E. from Olney, and 7 miles N.E. from Newport Pagnell, contains 45 houses, and 243 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

NEWTON LONGVILLE, or *Newington*, 3½ miles S.W. from Penny Stratford, contains 77 houses, and 486 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford: it was rebuilt by the college soon after they came into the possession of the manor, in the reign

of Henry VI. An alien priory of Cluniac monks, subordinate to the priory of Longueville in Normandy, was founded here in the reign of Henry I., by Walter Giffard Earl of Buckingham; and upon its suppression, the priory and manor were granted to New College: at the east end of the church is the figure of St. Faith.

NEWPORT PAGNELL, 51 miles from London, in the road to Northampton, contains 649 houses, and 3103 inhabitants. This town is situated on the river Ouse, at the junction of the Ousell, or *Lovett*. More lace is said to be manufactured in this neighbourhood than in any other part of England. The market, on Saturday, is abundantly supplied with corn and provisions; and there are six annual fairs, held on the 22nd February, 22nd April, 22nd June, 29th August, 22nd October, and 22nd December, for cattle and lace. At the time of the Norman conquest, Newport was the property of William Fitz Ansculp, ancestor of the Paganells or Paynells, who gave their name to the town, which has been a place of consequence from an early period. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Queen Elizabeth went through the town in her progress in 1575; but till it was taken by the Earl of Essex in 1643, and a garrison established, this road to Northampton was seldom used. Sir Samuel Luke (Butler's Hudibras) was governor of the town in 1645; and in 1659 Sir George Booth was arrested at the principal inn, which is now the Swan. The Duke of Cumberland passed through the town in 1746, when the troops were encamped in the Berry Field, now the race-course. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The edifice was restored, with due attention to its architectural character, in 1829, by *Savage*: it stands on an eminence near the Ousell, which is crossed by a light iron bridge at the entrance to the town. The churchyard is tastefully planted, and contains an epitaph to T. A. Hamilton, who died in 1788, written by the poet Cowper. Near the church is Hill Close, probably the site of the castle, or of the entrenchments in the civil war; and a hospital, dedicated to St. John, which having been rebuilt and endowed by Anne of Denmark, consort of James I., in 1615, is called Queen Anne's Hospital. On the north side of the town the Ouse is crossed by a long stone bridge or causeway. The Akeman-street is said to have passed from Linford through Newport to Bedford. Tykeford priory, southward of the town, was founded in the reign of William II., by Fulk Paynell, as a cell to the Cluniac monastery of St. Martin, at Tours: it was seized by King Edward III., and restored by King Henry IV., as a cell to the priory of the Holy Trinity at York; it was finally suppressed in 1525 by Cardinal Wolsey. The manor was granted by King James I. to Dr. Atkins, physician to Charles Prince of Wales; and the priory became the seat of his descendant, Sir Richard Atkins, sheriff of the county in 1650, and created baronet 13th June, 1660. The estate was afterwards sold to the Uthwatt family, and by them to Sir William Hart. Tykeford Abbey is now the seat of Frederick Hendrick Van Hagen, Esq., who is lord of the manor *jure uxoris*. Caldecot is the seat of William Backwell, Esq. Arthur Annesley was created Lord Annesley of Newport Pagnell and Earl of Anglesey in 1661; from him the manor of Newport descended to the Earl of Mount Norris.

OLNEY, in the northern part of the county, 6 miles N. from Newport Pagnell, and 56 miles from London, contains 524 houses, and 2339 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Ouse, and has a market on Monday, and two annual fairs, on Easter Monday and 29th June. Lace-making is carried on to a great extent in this town and neighbourhood. Olney was once the residence of the poet Cowper; and "the substantial brick-built house," formerly occupied by him, in the centre of the town, was sold at the Bull Inn, on 2nd September 1829, for the benefit of the creditors of Robert Andrews. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Dartmouth: it is a very handsome building, with a stone spire 185 feet high.

RAVENSTON, or *Raunston*, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 3 miles W. from Olney, contains 95 houses, and 418 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: in the chancel is a monument of Heneage Finch Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Chancellor, who died 18th December, 1682. A priory of Austin canons was founded here by King Henry III. in 1255: it was suppressed in 1525, and given to Cardinal

* Lysons.

Wolsey, but afterwards resumed by the Crown; and the site was finally granted to Sir Moyle Finch in 1591: there are no remains of the conventual buildings.

SHENLEY, 4 miles S.E. from Stoney Stratford, contains 94 houses, and 449 inhabitants, including Brookend, or *Shenley Mansell*, part of the parish, which is situated in Cottesloe hundred. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*: in the chancel is a monument of Thomas Stafford, Esq., of Tottenhoe, who died in 1607, founder of an alms-house here.

SHERINGTON, 2 miles N. from Newport Pagnell, contains 166 houses, and 796 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Laud, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The font is octangular, and is enriched with figures in niches.

SIMPSON, on the banks of the Ousell, 1½ mile N. from Fenny Stratford, contains 77 houses, and 395 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the Hammer family, including that of Sir Walden Hammer, formerly M.P. for the county, by *Bacon*. Simpson House is the seat of Sir Thomas Hammer, Bart.

STANTON BARRY, on the river Ouse, 3 miles W. from Newport Pagnell, contains 8 houses, and 40 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Spencer. The church exhibits some remains of Anglo-Norman architecture, and contains monuments of the families of Temple, Tyrell, and Wittenrouge. Sir John Wittenrouge, created baronet in 1662, built a mansion here, which continued to be the residence of the family till 1727; but since that has been demolished.

STOKE GOLDINGTON, on the borders of Salcey Forest, 5 miles N.W. from Newport Pagnell, contains 159 houses, and 818 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Eakley is a hamlet of this parish, on the borders of Northamptonshire.

STOKE HAMMOND, 3 miles S. from Fenny Stratford, contains 62 houses, and 320 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln: in the chancel are monuments of the families of Disney, Hillersdon, and Frank.

STONEY STRATFORD, on the river Ouse and borders of Northamptonshire, 9 miles N.E. from Buckingham, and 52 from London, contains 318 houses, and 1499 inhabitants. This town is situated on the Watling-street, and has a weekly market on Friday, which is a very large one for corn, and three annual fairs, on 2nd August for toys, Friday before 10th October for cattle, and 12th November. At this town Richard Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by the Duke of Buckingham, took possession of the person of the unfortunate King Edward V., and in his presence arrested Lord Richard Grey and Sir Thomas Vaughau. A cross, erected here in memory of Eleanor Queen of Edward I., which stood at the lower end of the town, was demolished in the civil war. The living is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Lincoln. The parishes of St. Mary Magdalen on the east side of the town, and St. Giles's in the west, were united in 1776, when St. Giles's church was rebuilt in the same year, excepting the tower, by *Hiorne* of Warwick, in the *Gothic* style of architecture. The church of St. Mary Magdalen, destroyed by a fire in 1742, has never been rebuilt; but the tower, which escaped the flames, is yet standing.

TYRINGHAM, on the river Ouse, 2½ miles N. from Newport Pagnell, contains 35 houses, and 204 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Filgrove. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of William Praed, Esq. Tyingham House, the seat of William Praed, Esq., was rebuilt in 1800, from designs by *Sir John Soane, R.A.* At the foot of the lawn the river Ouse passes under a handsome stone bridge, of a single arch, built at the same period as the house.

WALTON, on the Ousell, 2½ miles N. from Fenny Stratford, contains 19 houses, and 102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the

Crown, and C. Pinfold, Esq., alternately: in the chancel is a monument of Bartholomew Beale, who died in 1660, by *Thomas Burman*; also the monument of Sir Thomas Pinfold, Chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough, who died in 1701, with a medallion by *Nollekens*.

WAVENDON, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 3½ miles N.W. from Woburn, contains 145 houses, and 721 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the family of Saunders, of Battlesdon, including that of Richard Saunders, who died in 1639. Wavendon House, the seat of Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq., was originally built by Mr. Sergeant Selby, who died in 1724. Wavendon Heath was planted with Scotch firs, the loftiest of European trees, about 1776, by F. Moore of Egginton, who on that account received a gold medal from the Society of Arts; the whole number planted was 51,376. The heath has been purchased by the present Duke of Bedford; its appearance has been improved so as to exhibit some exceedingly picturesque scenery. Some pits of fuller's earth on this estate are still used.

WESTON UNDER WOOD, on the banks of the Ouse, 2 miles W. from Olney, and 6 miles N. from Newport Pagnell, contains 76 houses, and 420 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir George Throckmorton, Bart. The manor-house has lately been rebuilt. The poet Cowper, who resided in the village from November 1786 to July 1795, has in the first book of the *Task* described the scenes in the park and grounds in language peculiarly accurate and poetical:—

“Scenes must be beautiful, which, daily viewed,
Please daily; and whose novelty survives
Long knowledge, and the scrutiny of years.”

WILLEN, or *Wyllien*, on the banks of the Ousell, 1½ mile S. from Newport Pagnell, contains 17 houses, and 83 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the trustees of Dr. Busby, the celebrated master of Westminster School. It was rebuilt about the year 1790, in the Corinthian order.

GREAT WOOLSTON, on the banks of the Ousell, 3 miles N. from Fenny Stratford, and 4 miles S. from Newport Pagnell, contains 23 houses, and 108 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

LITTLE WOOLSTON, one mile N. from the above, contains 22 houses, and 114 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it formerly belonged to the priory of Cumbwell, in Kent.

WOOLVERTON, on the Ouse, one mile N. from Stoney Stratford, contains 71 houses, and 335 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage; value 10*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe: in the chancel is a monument of Sir Thomas Longueville, Bart., who died in 1685. The seat of his family, which was rebuilt in 1586, has been pulled down; but the keep of Maigno Britos Castle remains, near the vicarage. In the reign of Henry I., Hamon the son of Manselin, founder of Bradwell Abbey, and one of the Barons of England, was Lord of Wolverton.

WOUGHTON ON THE GREEN, 3 miles N. from Fenny Stratford, contains 41 houses, and 299 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the family of James.

8. Stoke Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Hertfordshire and Burnham hundred; on the east by Middlesex; on the south by Berkshire; and on the east by Burnham hundred.

COLNBROOK, which takes its name from the river Coln, is chiefly in the parish of Langley, 17 miles from London. This town was incorporated in 1543 by the style of bailiffs and burgesses, and

in 1632 it had a new charter of incorporation. Two annual fairs are held here, on 5th of April and 3rd of May. The chapel, rebuilt in 1790, is in the parish of Horton; and a small portion of the town is in the parish of Iver.

DATCHET, on the river Thames, 2 miles E. from Eton, and 3 miles W. from Colnbrook, contains 131 houses, and 839 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. George's chapel, Windsor: in the chancel are the monuments of Christopher Barker, printer to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1607; and of Catherine daughter of Lord Mountjoy, wife of Sir Maurice Berkeley; besides others of the family of Wheeler. The bridge over the Thames at Datchet has lately been rebuilt.

DENHAM, on the borders of Middlesex, 2 miles N.W. from Uxbridge, contains 192 houses, and 1189 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Benjamin Way, Esq.: in the chancel are several curious monuments both ancient and modern; amongst the former are some inlaid brass plates of members of the Durdant family, formerly lords of the manor of Denham Durdants; that of Agnes Jordan, last abbess of Sion; an altar-tomb of Sir Edmund Peckham, who died in 1570, and that of his son Sir Robert Peckham, who died in 1569 at Rome, while on his travels, and was there buried, but his heart was deposited at Denham, according to his own request: there are tablets also for several of the Bowyer family; of Sir William Bowyer, who died in 1616; and that of Sir William Bowyer, Bart., who died in 1799. Denham Court, the seat of T. Hamlet, Esq., formerly belonged to the Bowyer family. Sir William Bowyer of Denham Court was created baronet in 1660. Denham Place, the seat of Benjamin Way, Esq., is a large brick mansion, built by Sir Roger Hill, on the site of an ancient seat of the Peckham family. In the windows are many coats of arms in stained glass, and in the library is a curious view of the House of Commons, with portraits of the members said to be the Parliament of 1679, when Sir Roger Hill was M.P. for Amersham. In the chapel is carved oak panelling, &c. of the time of Queen Elizabeth. Denham Fishery is the seat of John Drummond, Esq.; and Denham Mount of N. Snell, Esq. Wrango Hall is the residence of Edward Fountain, Esq.

ETON, on the river Thames, which separates it from Windsor, in Berkshire, 22 miles from London, contains 346 houses, and 2475 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on Ash-Wednesday for horses and eattle. Eton College was founded by King Henry VI. in 1440, for a provost, ten priests, four clerks, six choristers, twenty-five grammar-scholars, and twenty-five poor men. This college was particularly excepted in the Act of Parliament for the dissolution of colleges and chantries; but its establishment has been altered, and now consists of a provost, seven fellows, two schoolmasters, two conducts, seven clerks, seventy scholars, and ten choristers, besides inferior officers. The annual election of scholars to King's College Cambridge takes place in July or August, when twelve are put on the roll to succeed at Cambridge as vacancies happen. The average number of vacancies is about nine in two years, and at nineteen years of age the scholars are superannuated. Eton College sends two scholars to Merton College Oxford, termed *Portionists*, or Postmasters, and has a few exhibitions for its superannuated scholars. Those who are elected to King's College succeed to fellowship at three years standing. The independent scholars at Eton called *Oppidans* are very numerous, averaging 350. A considerable number of the literary characters of the present day, as well as of those who are highly distinguished in public life, have received their education at this celebrated seminary of learning. The procession of the scholars of Eton *ad montem*, according to ancient custom, is made every third year on Whit-Tuesday, to a tumulus which has thence acquired the name of Salt Hill, a name by which the neighbouring inns and houses in the Bath road have long been known. The chief object of this custom is to collect money for salt, supposed to be derived from the monkish practice of selling consecrated salt. The scholars who collect the money are called salt-bearers, and are fancifully dressed for the occasion. Tickets bearing a motto, as *Mos pro Lege*, are given as a security from any further demand; but a toll is exacted not only from all persons present, but travellers on the road. The ceremony has been frequently honoured by the visit of the King and Royal family, as well as of the nobility and gentry who have been educated at Eton; and their contributions have been known to

amount to more than 800*l.*, which sum is given to the senior scholar for his support at the University. Eton College consists of two courts or quadrangles. In the first are the school, the chapel, and lodgings for the masters, and in the centre a statue of the founder, in bronze. The other is occupied by the library, the provost's lodgings, and the apartments of the fellows. The collegiate chapel is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas; and the provost, who is rector, has archdiaconal jurisdiction in the parish. The length of the chapel is 175 feet, including the ante-chapel, which is 62 feet in length. Amongst the eminent persons who are buried in this chapel are Richard Lord Grey of Wilton, henchman to King Henry VIII.; John Longland Bishop of Lincoln, confessor to Henry VIII.; Sir Henry Saville; Sir Henry Wotton, &c. In the ante-chapel is a statue of the founder, by Bacon, erected in 1786. The library of the college contains a very large and valuable collection of books, engravings, drawings by the old masters, medals, &c.; and in the provost's lodgings are some ancient portraits.

FULMERE, 2 miles S. from Gerrard's Cross, and 4 miles W. from Uxbridge, contains 63 houses, and 340 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 61*l.* 13*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of St. George's chapel, Windsor: it was built in 1610, at the expense of Sir Marmaduke Darell, and contains a monument of the founder, who died in 1631. He was cofferer to King James and King Charles I. Fulmere Place, the seat of the Darell family, has been pulled down: its site is occupied by the residence of William Frogatt, Esq.

HEDGERLEY, 2½ miles S.W. from Gerrard's Cross, and 3 miles S.E. from Beaconsfield, contains 32 houses, and 158 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of Benjamin Way, Esq.: it contains some monuments of the Bulstrode family.

HORTON, 1½ mile S. from Colnbrook, contains 146 houses, and 796 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Owen Williams, Esq.: in the chancel is a monument for one of the Scaven family, formerly lords of the manor; their seat has been pulled down, excepting a small part. In the church is also the monument of Milton's mother, who died in 1637. The poet passed many of his younger years at Horton, where his parents then resided.

IVER, or *Eure*, on the banks of the Coln, 4 miles S. from Uxbridge, contains 305 houses, and 1663 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Thorney, Ritchings, Sutton, Shredding Green, Grist, Bengers, Delaford, and Huntmore, all in this parish. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Right Hon. John Sullivan: in the chancel is a curious monument of Sir George and Sir Edward Salter, successively carvers to King Charles I.; and a monument of John King, who died in 1604. King Richard I. granted the manor of Iver to Robert Clavering, whose descendants, taking the name of Enre from this place, were ancestors of the Lords Eure and of the family of Eure of Axholme. Ralph Lord Nevile of Raby, steward of the Royal household, held the manor in 1336, his grandfather having married Euphemia daughter of Sir John Clavering. At Ritchings is Percy Lodge, once the seat of the accomplished Duchess of Somerset: she had purchased it of Lord Bathurst; and in one of her letters mentions an alcove in the gardens as exhibiting many remains of the wit of her predecessor's visitors, Addison, Pope, Prior, Congreve, and Gay. Her Grace died here in 1754. It is now called Ritchings Lodge, and is the seat of the Right Hon. John Sullivan. Oak End, northward of the village, is the seat of Francis Sackville Lloyd, Esq.

LANGLEY, or *Langley Marys*, 2 miles N.W. from Colnbrook, contains 297 houses, and 1616 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy: in it are monuments of the family of Kederminster; the aisle in which they are erected is enclosed by a screen, erected in 1792, and contains also the monument of David Harvey, Esq., who died in 1788. At the south end of this chapel is a small library of divinity, enclosed by an ancient screen; the books were left for public use by Sir John Kederminster in the reign of Charles I. Langley Park is the seat of Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart.: the house was built about 1740 by the Duke of Marlborough; a stream runs along the southern front at the foot of a sloping lawn, on which are some beautiful clumps of trees and other woodland scenery. Windsor Castle and the heights of the forest form the

distant views. A rising ground on the western extremity of the park leads to an extensive enclosure, called the Black Park, a sequestered spot, which is planted with sombre tinted firs. Westmoor Green is in this parish.

STOKE POGES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Colnbrook, contains 194 houses, and 1073 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of John Penn, Esq.: in the chancel is the monument of Sir John Molyns, K.B., treasurer of the chamber to King Edward III., and the monument of Sir William Molyns, who died in 1425. George Earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1544, is also buried here, but there is no monument to his memory. A chapel which adjoins the church was erected by Sir Edward Hastings Lord Loughborough, whose figure is painted in the east window: this chapel contains the monument of Dr. Gregory Hascard, Dean of Windsor, who died in 1708. In the churchyard is the monument of the poet Gray, who died in 1771, and is buried near the grave of his mother. An alms-house, founded by Lord Loughborough in 1557, was rebuilt in 1765. The old manor-house at Stoke furnished the subject of Gray's "Long Story." The "dim windows that excluded the light" were filled with the emblazoned coats of arms of the family of Hastings and its alliances; those of Sir Edward Coke, and many of his great contemporaries in the law. It was demolished in 1789, when the present mansion, of brick and stucco, was erected from designs by *Wyatt*,—not much to be commended. Stoke Park, the seat of John Penn, Esq., is well wooded and much diversified in its surface; two streams form a fine sheet of water, which spreads on the south and eastern fronts of the mansion. The grounds are tastefully laid out; and near the house is a flower-garden, upon the principle of that by *Mason* described in his poem, called "The English Garden;" on the north side is a column fifty-eight feet high, on which is a statue of Sir Edward Coke by *Rossi*. The north or entrance front of the mansion is one hundred and ninety-two feet in extent, and the south front is chiefly occupied by the library, one hundred and twenty-six feet in length, divided into five compartments, by scagliola columns; over the cases is a series of paintings in chiaro-oscuro, by *Smirke*, representing the principal epochs in the history of literature. On the top of the house is a gazebo, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, including Windsor Castle and the forest. Stoke Farm is the seat of the Earl of Sefton; and Stoke Place, on the green, is the seat of General Howard Vyse. On Stoke Green a fair is annually held on Whit-Tuesday for toys, &c. Ditton is a hamlet of this parish, and has a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Ditton Park, the seat of Lord Montagu, was formerly the residence of Sir Ralph

Wenwood, secretary of state to James I., and devolved to the Duke of Montagu. The old house was entirely consumed by fire 28th April, 1812; soon after which the present mansion was erected from designs by *Atkinson*; the grounds are environed by a moat. The park is flat, but contains some fine timber. Baylies, in this parish, was the seat of Francis Lord Godolphin of Helston, who died at his house in the Stable Yard, St. James's, 25th May 1785, æt. 79, and was buried at Wexham. Earl Rosslyn died here in 1805.

UPTON, 4 miles N.W. from Colnbrook, and one mile S. from Slough, a hamlet partly situated in Stoke, and partly in this parish, contains 217 houses, and 1268 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Chalvey. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it is an Anglo-Norman structure, and contains monuments of Edward Bulstrode, esquire of the body to King Henry VIII., and others of that ancient family. In the churchyard are monuments of the Lane family, formerly of Upton Court. Bulstrode Park, containing about one hundred acres, exhibits a pleasing variety of surface, and is well wooded; it is the property of the Duke of Portland. The house was built in 1686 by Lord Chancellor Jeffereys. Slough was long the residence of the celebrated astronomer Dr. Herschel.

WEXHAM, 4 miles N.W. from Colnbrook, contains 32 houses, and 154 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WRAYSBURY, or *Wyrardisbury*, on the banks of the Thames, 3 miles S. from Colnbrook, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. from Staines, contains 108 houses, and 520 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of St. George's chapel at Windsor: in the chancel are monuments of the Harcourt family, and of Thomas Wright and Thomas Gill, aldermen of London, and stationers, who both died in 1798. Ankerwyke priory, in this parish, was founded in the reign of Henry II. for Benedictine nuns, by Gilbert De Montfitchet and his son Richard, in honour of St. Mary Magdalen. In 1538 this priory, valued at 132*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* per annum, was granted to Besham Abbey; and after the dissolution of that monastery in 1540, to Lord Windsor. It reverted to the Crown, and was granted by King Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Smith, the celebrated statesman, who resided at Ankerwyke. John Taylor Bishop of Lincoln died here in 1553. There are no remains of conventual buildings; but a part of the mansion, supposed to have been built by Sir Thomas Smith, still exists; near it is a remarkably large yew-tree.

GLORIA SIB DEO IN EXCELSIS

REFERENCE to the HUNDREDS

- 1 Wisbeach
- 2 Wainsey & Thorney
- 3 Wicken
- 4 Wicken
- 5 Ely
- 6 Papworth
- 7 North Stow
- 8 Chesterton
- 9 Stowe
- 10 Staploe
- 11 Cheveley
- 12 Radfield
- 13 Flendish
- 14 Cambridge Lib.
- 15 Longstow
- 16 Wetherley
- 17 Armingford
- 18 Thriplow
- 19 Wainsey
- 20 Chibford



ELY CATHEDRAL



Cambridgeshire.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*Norfolk Circuit.*

THIS county is bounded on the north by Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire; on the east by the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; on the south by Essex and Hertfordshire; and on the west by Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire. Its greatest length is about 45 miles, and the breadth about 30 miles, and in circumference it is about 130 miles. The British inhabitants were the Iceni and Cenomanni. In the first division of Britain, under the Romans, Cambridgeshire formed a part of Britannia Superior, and under the last division was included in the district of Flavia Cæsariensis. The whole county is traversed by ancient roads, in a great variety of directions, two of which are, with reason, supposed to be British; others are evidently Roman. The Ikenild-street enters the county near Newmarket, goes through Ickleton, over Fulmere field, to Royston, where it crosses the Ermin-street, and keeps on the side of the chalky hills to Baldock and Dunstable. The British Ermin-street entering Cambridgeshire at Royston, kept to the left of the present turnpike-road to Caxton and Godmanchester. A great Roman road, which connected the colonies of Colchester and Chester, enters this county from Withersfield, in Suffolk, and bearing nearly from east to west, passes through Horseheath Park, leaving Balsham on the right, crosses the Ikenild-street, and proceeds very straight over the open country to Gogmagog Hills, through Fen Stanton to Godmanchester, in its way to Leicester. Another Roman road led through Cambridgeshire, from the north-eastern coast of Norfolk, to St. David's; this road passed through Littleport to Ely, Stretham, and near Landbeach and Impington to Cambridge and Barton, bearing towards the Roman station at Sandy. Although Cambridgeshire was surrounded by Roman towns of considerable importance, one station only appears to have been within the county, and that was Cambridge itself, generally supposed to have been the Camboritum of Antoninus's Itinerary. Few Roman antiquities have been discovered in the county, except on the site of the station at Camboritum or Cambridge, where coins and earthenware of various kinds, particularly of the red Samian ware, and Roman utensils, have been frequently found. After the expulsion of the Romans, this county became part of the kingdom of the East Angles, and was subsequently comprised within Denelege or Danish jurisdiction. On the highest part of Gogmagog Hills is Vandlebury, a large circular encampment; and at Kingshedges, in the parish of Chesterton, are the remains of Arbury, a large circular camp; and some of the earth-works on the site of the castles at Camps and Bourn are supposed to be the remains of British camps. The most remarkable earth-works in the county are the Devil's Ditch and Fleamdyke. The castles of its ancient lords were at Cambridge, Wisbeach, Bourne, and Camps. Barham Hall, Childerley, Downham Palace, Madingley, Kirtling, and Sawston Hall, are ancient houses. There were formerly abbeys at Denny and Thorney; priories at Anglesey, Barham, Barnwell, Ely, Fordham, Linton, Marmond, Spinney, and Swavesey; and nunneries at Chateris, Ikelington, Swaffham, and Waterbeach, besides the Benedictine nunnery of St. Radegund at Cambridge; and it is certain that no county in England produces a richer display of ancient church architecture. Cambridgeshire is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Ely, excepting a few parishes in Norwich and Rochester. Cambridge is the county-town, and Ely is a city. There are in the county 7 market-towns, 165 parishes, 20,869 houses, and 121,909 inhabitants: it sends six members to Parliament, two for the University, two for the town of Cambridge, and two for the county, which last are Lord F. G. Osborne, and Henry John Adeane, Esq.

The face of the country exhibits considerable variety; the northern part, including the Isle of Ely, is for the most part fen land, comprising nearly half of the Bedford Level, intersected with canals and ditches, and abounding with windmills for conveying the water from the land into channels provided for carrying it off to the sea. The most considerable rising ground in this part of the county is that on which the city of Ely stands. The south-western part of the county is varied by gently rising hills, with downs, open corn-fields, and a considerable portion of wood, from Wood Ditton to Castle Camps; but in other parts the county is very bare of timber. Gogmagog Hills, south-eastward of Cambridge, are the highest in the county, and command a very extensive view. The land is chiefly arable, producing an abundant supply of corn, of which a considerable quantity is sent to the London markets. The cultivation of hemp and flax is practised near Wisbeach, and the neighbourhood of Ely is particularly famed for the production of garden vegetables. A district of the county formerly called "The Dairies," comprehended the parishes of Shengay, Wendy, Whaddon, &c.; but the dairy farms in this district are now not so considerable as those in the parishes of Chatteris, Mepal, Sutton, Swavesey, Over, Willingham, Cottenham, Ramp-ton, Landbeach, Waterbeach, Stretham, Ely, Littleport, Soham, and Fordham. In Cottenham and Willingham the cheese is made which goes by the name of Cottenham cheese. Soham is also famed for its cheese. The rivers of Cambridgeshire are the Ouse, the Cam, the Glen, the Nen, the Lark, and the Rhee. The Ouse, now called the Old Ouse, enters the county near Earith-bridge, in the parish of Haddenham; and forming the boundary between the Isle of Ely and the rest of the county, passes Stretham to Upware, where it receives the Cam, and a few miles below Ely receives the Lark, and becomes the boundary between Cambridgeshire and Suffolk. The Cam is formed by the Rhee, which enters this county at a point where Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire meet it, and flows to Granchester, where it meets another stream rising at Henham in Essex. At Granchester, the Cam or Granta acquires its name, and passes through Cambridge to Upware, where it joins

the Ouse. The river Nen, in its old course, enters this county at Benwick, and runs through March and Upwell to Outwell, where it enters Norfolk, and finally discharges itself into the Ouse at Salter's Lode. The Nen, in its present course, divides Huntingdonshire from the Isle of Ely, till it enters the isle, and passes Whittlesea and Wisbeach to Cross Keys Wash. There is a navigable canal from Peterborough, by Whittlesea, to the Old Nen, a little below Benwick. A navigable canal, called The Forty Foot Drain, enters the Isle of Ely near Ramsey Mere, and passes between Chatteris and Doddington to Welches Dam, where it enters the Old Bedford river, and leaves the county westward of Welney. Most of the canals which intersect the Isle of Ely in various directions were made for the purpose of drainage, but the greater part of them are applicable also to the purposes of navigation. The Hundred Foot river is the main channel for vessels passing from the upper to the lower parts of the Ouse. The Old Bedford river is scarcely ever employed for the purposes of navigation, excepting the lower part near Denver Sluice. There is a short canal from the Ouse, commencing near Barway, to Soham; another to Reach, and a third to Burwell. The rivers abound with fish; pike and eels are plentiful, and esteemed very fine: in addition to the more common fish, smelts are caught in considerable quantity in the New Bedford river. A paper manufactory is carried on Sawston, and a manufactory of earthenware and white bricks has been long established at Ely, made from the gault found in that neighbourhood. There are also several mills in the county for preparing oil from cole and rape seed. Wimpole, near Arrington, is the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

1. Armington Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Longstow and Wetherley hundreds; on the east by Triplow hundred; on the south by Hertfordshire hundred; and on the west by Bedfordshire.

ABINGTON IN THE CLAY, or *Abington Pigotts*, 4 miles N.W. from Royston, in Hertfordshire, contains 38 houses, and 233 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. William Forster Pigott: in the chancel are several monuments of the Pigott family. Downhall, an estate in this parish, was anciently held by the service of holding the King's stirrup when he mounted his horse at Cambridge Castle.

BASSINGBOURN, 5 miles N.W. from Royston, in Hertfordshire, contains 135 houses, and 1042 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster: in the chancel are monuments of the Nightingale family; and at the west end of the north aisle is a parochial library, founded by Edward Nightingale, Esq. in 1717. There are also in the church some memorials of the family of Turpin; the dates on their tombs are from 1494 to 1683. The castle-manor is the site of the residence of the baronial family of Bassingbourn, one of whom was sheriff of this county in the reign of Henry II.: his descendant Warine De Bassingbourn had license from the King in 1265 to castellate his manor-house. Kneesworth is a hamlet of this parish. Kneesworth Hall is the seat of Sir Charles Ethelston Nightingale, Bart.

CRAWDEN, or *Croydon*, 2 miles S. from Arrington, contains 41 houses, and 368 inhabitants, including Clapton, originally a distinct parish. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

GULDEN MORDEN, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 6 miles N.W. from Royston, contains 85 houses, and 570 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Cambridge: in the chancel are monuments of the families of Haye and Story.

EAST HATLEY, or *Castell Hatley*, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 7 miles N.W. from Royston, contains 18 houses, and 108 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Downing College Cambridge.

LITTLINGTON, 4 miles W. from Royston, contains 91 houses, and 505 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Clare Hall Cambridge.

MELBOURN, 3 miles N. from Royston, contains 149 houses, and 1179 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter

of Ely: in the chancel are monuments of the family of Hitch. Melbourn House is the seat of Wortham Hitch, Esq.

MELDRETH, 5 miles N. from Royston, contains 95 houses, and 643 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

SHENGAY, or *Shingay*, 8 miles N.W. from Royston, contains 15 houses, and 86 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy; it was built by Lord Sandys. In 1140 Sibylla de Reynes, daughter of Roger de Montgomery Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, founded at Shengay a preceptory of Knights Hospitalers, to whom she granted the manor. After the Reformation the preceptory was granted to Sir Richard Long, from whose family it passed into that of Russell. Admiral Russell in 1692 defeated the French fleet at La Hogue; for this victory and other eminent services he was created Lord Russell of Shengay, and Earl of Orford, 7th May 1697. The remains of Shengay house, formerly the preceptory, were pulled down about 1794.

STEEPLE MORDEN, 7 miles N.W. from Royston, contains 99 houses, and 614 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford. Morden House, formerly the seat of the Duckets, was pulled down in 1765.

TADLOW, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 5 miles N.E. from Biggleswade, contains 30 houses, and 147 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of Downing College Cambridge.

WENDY, 7 miles N.W. from Royston, contains 22 houses, and 134 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* The church is a modern structure.

WHADDON, 5 miles N.W. from Royston, contains 53 houses, and 318 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. Sir Henry Pickering, of Whaddon, was created baronet in 1661; the title became extinct in 1705. The manor-house, the seat of the Pickering, has been pulled down.

2. Chesterton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Northstow hundred; on the east by Flendish hundred; on the south by Wetherley and Longstow hundreds; and on the west by Northstow hundred, and a small part of Papworth hundred.

CHESTERTON, one mile N. from Cambridge, contains 216 houses, and 1137 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a

vicarage, value 10*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. Cambridge Castle is within the parish.

CHILDERLEY, 7 miles W. from Cambridge, contains 5 houses, and 50 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, but the church is used as a barn. Childerley House was the seat of the Cutts family. Sir John Cutts of Childerley was created baronet 21st June 1660. It is now a farmer's residence; and a room is shown in which it is said King Charles was confined on his removal from Holdenby, in the month of June 1647.

COTTENHAM, locally situated in the hundred of Northstow, 7 miles N. from Cambridge, contains 210 houses, and 1488 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 36*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Cottenham is mentioned in history as the place whither Geoffery abbot of Crowland sent the monks, who seem first to have established a regular course of academical education at Cambridge. The dairies in this neighbourhood are very extensive, and produce a celebrated cheese, which takes its name from the village.

DRY DRAYTON, 5 miles W. from Cambridge, contains 57 houses, and 420 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* The manor-house, which had been occasionally a residence of the Duke of Bedford, is now a farm-house.

HISTON, 3 miles N.W. from Cambridge, contains 89 houses, and 678 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* The church, dedicated to St. Etheldred, was pulled down about the year 1600, and the parish united to St. Andrew. Histon House is the seat of Richard Sumpter, Esq.

3. Cheveley Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Staploe hundred; on the east by Suffolk; on the south by Radfield hundred; and on the west by Staines hundred.

ASHLEY, on the borders of Suffolk, 3 miles E. from Newmarket, contains 72 houses, and 351 inhabitants, including Silverley. The church, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Guildford. It has been long dilapidated; but divine service is performed in a chapel on Ashley Green.

CHEVELEY, on the borders of Suffolk, 2 miles S.E. from Newmarket, contains 96 houses, and 521 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the family of Folkes, residents of the parish for nearly two centuries. At Cheveley is the seat of the Duke of Rutland, situated in a well wooded park, within which, near the gate, are vestiges of a castle, surrounded by a deep ditch nearly square.

KIRTLING, or *Catlage*, on the borders of Suffolk, 5 miles S.E. from Newmarket, contains 110 houses, and 627 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Guildford. In the church are several monuments of the noble family of North; amongst which are those of Edward, first Lord North, ob. 1564; Roger Lord North, ob. 1600; Dudley Lord North, ob. 1666; Dudley Lord North, ob. 1677; and Charles Lord North and Grey, ob. 1690. Mrs. Dudleia North, a very learned lady, was buried here in 1712: in the church also is the tomb of Edward Myrfin, a great traveller, who died in 1553. In the reign of Henry VIII. the manor was purchased by Sir Edward North, who in 1554 was created by Queen Mary Lord North of Kirtling. This noble peer built a mansion, which acquired the name of Catlage Hall, on the site of the ancient castle of the Barons Tony, which was surrounded by a deep moat. At this mansion Roger, second Lord North, entertained Queen Elizabeth in 1578, when on her progress to Suffolk and Norfolk: one wing of the hall was pulled down about 1752, and the remainder in 1801; but the gate-house still remains.

The portraits were removed to Wroxton, the principal seat of the Earl of Guildford. Upend is a hamlet of this parish.

NEWMARKET, 13 miles N.E. from Cambridge, and 61 from London, stands partly in the county of Suffolk. The parish of All Saints is in this county, and contains 96 houses, and 704 inhabitants. The market is on Tuesday, and the fairs on Whitsun Tuesday and on 8th November. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Norwich. In this church is the monument of Tregonwell Frampton, a celebrated sportsman, and keeper of the running horses to King William, Queen Anne, King George I., and King George II.: he died in 1728, æt. 86, the father of the turf. The King's House was originally built by James I. for the purpose of enjoying the amusement of hunting in the neighbourhood of this town. King Charles I. was brought here a prisoner in 1647. The great excellence of Newmarket heath as a race-course, the whole of which is in this county, has conferred celebrity upon the town. King Charles II. was the first sovereign who entered horses and ran them in his own name. He rebuilt the house here, and frequently honoured the races with his presence. While the Court were here in 1683, the town was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire; when the King, Queen, and Duke of York hastily returning to London is said to have been the means of defeating what was afterwards called "the Rye House Plot." The town was speedily rebuilt, and now consists of one long wide street of handsome houses, in two parishes, and standing in two counties. The races, which are not to be surpassed by any in the kingdom, have been constantly patronized by royalty. The races are held seven times in the year. The Craven meeting commences on Easter Monday; the first Spring meeting early in March; the second Spring meeting a fortnight after; the July meeting early in the month; the first and second October meetings and the Houghton meeting are all held in the month of October. Besides these, there are several occasional coursing meetings in the winter season. The long course on Newmarket heath is 7420 yards in length, and the round course 6640 yards long. An ordinary racer will go at the rate of one mile in two minutes; but the famous Childers ran almost a mile in one minute, and went over the round course, little less than four miles, in six minutes and forty seconds. The Duke of Rutland is the lord of the manor by inheritance from Charles Duke of Somerset, who gave Newmarket, Cheveley, and other estates in marriage with his eldest daughter to the Marquess of Granby.

The ditches, which extend from the woods on the eastern side of the county to the fens, are the most remarkable earth-works in Cambridgeshire. The most entire is the Devil's Ditch, near Newmarket, which extends from Wood Ditton to Reach, in the parish of Swaffham Prior; it runs nearly in a straight line for seven miles, crossing the London road at the distance of a mile and a half from Newmarket, and at present serves as a boundary between the dioceses of Norwich and Ely.

WOOD DITTON, 2 miles S.W. from Newmarket, contains 97 houses, and 812 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. Saxham, or *Saxon*, is a hamlet of this parish, which derive its name of Ditton, or Ditch Town, from its proximity to the Devil's Ditch.

4. Chilford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Radfield and Flendish hundreds; on the east by Suffolk; on the south by Essex; and on the west by Triplow hundred.

GREAT ABINGTON, 2 miles N.W. from Linton, contains 62 houses, and 337 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*: in the chancel is a monument to Sir William Halton, who died in 1639. Abington Hall, the seat of John Mortlock, Esq., is surrounded by beautiful plantations. Abington Lodge is the seat of Mrs. Holt.

LITTLE ABINGTON, 3 miles N.W. from Linton, contains 47

houses, and 257 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely; or, according to Mr. Lysons, in the family of Perne. Chester Perne, Esq., of Little Abington, was sheriff of the county in 1740. Bourn Bridge is a hamlet of this parish, where the petty sessions are held.

BABRAHAM, or *Baburham*, 5 miles N.W. from Linton, contains 45 houses, and 238 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*: in the south aisle are monuments of the Bennet family. Sir Thomas Bennet, of Babraham, was created baronet in 1660. Babraham Hall was originally erected in 1576, by one of the Taylor family; it was purchased by Sir Horatio Palavicini: his eldest son Sir Toby Palavicini was born here in 1593. Babraham is the seat of Robert Jones Adeane, Esq.

BARTLOW, on the borders of Essex, 2 miles E. from Linton, contains 18 houses, and 94 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* A considerable part of this parish, comprising the whole of Stevington End, is in the county of Essex, where it is noticed under *ASHDON*, p. 7. *ante*. Bartlow Hills are now supposed to be Roman tumuli: the contents of those that have been opened are entirely of Roman manufacture. Bartlow church is remarkable for its round tower: opposite the north porch the figure of St. Christopher is painted in fresco on the wall; and it contains monuments of the families of Tyrrell, Wenyeve, Wise, Oseburgh, Mapletoft, Hall, and the late Sir William Blackett.

CASTLE CAMPS, on the borders of Suffolk and Essex, 6 miles E. from Linton, contains 124 houses, and 618 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the governors of the Charter House, London: it contains monuments of the Dayrell family. The manor was granted, by William the Conqueror, to Aubrey De Vere, ancestor to the Earls of Oxford, and was parcel of the barony, by virtue of which that noble family held the office of Lord High Chamberlain of England. The castle, which was an ancient seat of the Veres, was for some years the residence of Thomas Sutton, Esq., founder of the Charter House. A farm-house now occupies the site, which is surrounded by a moat, and exhibits other marks of having been a place of strength.

HILDERSHAM, one mile N. from Linton, contains 29 houses, and 193 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*: in the chancel are several monuments of the families of Paris, Andrews, and Southcote; and a monumental figure of a crusader, carved in oak,—probably that of Sir Robert Busteler, who died in 1370.

HORSEHEATH, 4 miles N.E. from Linton, contains 92 houses, and 413 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the governors of the Charter House, London: in the chancel are several monuments of the Alington family; there is also a burial-place for the Bromley family. In the reign of Henry VI., William Alington, Treasurer of the Exchequer for Ireland, had licence to make a park at Horseheath; and Sir Giles Alington entertained Queen Elizabeth at his seat here, in 1578, in her progress from Norwich to London: his descendant William Alington, created Lord Alington in 1642, rebuilt the mansion from designs by *Webb*, in the year 1665. The house and estate was sold in 1687 to John Bromley, Esq., M.P. for the county, whose grandson Henry Bromley was created Lord Montfort of Horseheath 9th May, 1741; he was high steward of the town of Cambridge. Thomas, second Lord Montfort, sold this estate in 1776, when the house was entirely destroyed, and the park containing 880 acres, was disparked.

LINTON, on the river Granta, 10 miles S.E. from Cambridge, and 46 from London, contains 214 houses, and 1519 inhabitants. This town is very pleasantly situated, the grounds round it being more varied than in most other places in this part of the county. The market, which is principally for corn, is on Thursday; and there are two annual fairs; on 30th July, a great sheep fair; and on Holy Thursday, for pedlery, and retaining harvest-men. In the reign of Edward III. here was an alien priory, subordinate to the abbey of St. Jacutus de Insula, in the diocese of Dole, in Brittany: after it

had been seized by the Crown, with other alien priories, it was granted by Henry VI. to the master and fellows of Pembroke Hall Cambridge. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: in the chancel are several monuments of the families of Paris, Loan, Flack, and Millicent; and a handsome monument by *Wilton*, for Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Selater Baron, Esq., of Catley Park, who died in 1726. Chilford, a manor situated in the centre of this parish, gives name to the hundred. Barham and Little Linton are also hamlets. At Barham was a priory of Crutched friars as early as the year 1292, which was a cell to the monastery at Welnetham, in Suffolk: the site of this priory was granted by King Henry VIII. to Philip Paris, Esq., and afterwards to John Millicent, Esq. Barham Hall appears to have been formed out of the conventual buildings soon after the Reformation: it is appropriated, with a few acres of land annexed, as a country seat for the master of Pembroke Hall Cambridge.

PAMPISFORD, or *Pampsworth*, 5 miles W. from Linton, contains 39 houses, and 285 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*

SHUDY CAMPS, 4 miles E. from Linton, contains 43 houses, and 333 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge: in the chancel are monuments of the Dayrell family. Nosterfield and Northoe are hamlets of this parish.

WEST WICKHAM, on the borders of Suffolk, 6 miles N.E. from Linton, contains 65 houses, and 517 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Hardwicke.

5. Ffendish Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Northstow and Staines hundred; on the east by Radfield hundred; on the south by Chilford and Triplow hundred; and on the west by Chesterton hundred.

CAMBRIDGE:—An account of the borough and University will be found at the end of the description of the county.

CHERRY HINTON, 3 miles S.E. from Cambridge, contains 96 houses, and 474 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Peter House Cambridge: in the chancel are monuments of the Serocold family, including that of Capt Walter Serocold, R.N., who lost his life at the siege of Calvi in Corsica, in 1794. The culture of saffron, which formerly prevailed in this and the neighbouring parishes, has been wholly disused.

FEN DITTON, 4 miles N.E. from Cambridge, contains 67 houses, and 461 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: in the chancel are several monuments of the Wellys family, to whom the manor was granted in 1605 by King James. Sir Thomas Wellys, of Fen Ditton, was created baronet in 1641. Bigging, now a farm-house, in this parish, is said to have been a seat of the Bishops of Ely.

FULBOURN, 5 miles E. from Cambridge, contains 159 houses, and 1023 inhabitants, including the parishes of All Saints and St. Vigor. The churches stood within the same churchyard, but that of All Saints fell down in the year 1766, and has never been rebuilt. The benefices still continue distinct; St. Vigors being a rectory, value 25*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the master and fellows of St. John's College Cambridge; and All Saints, a vicarage, value 14*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. In the church of St. Vigor is a slab, with an inlaid brass plate, of William De Fulbourn, canon of St. Paul's, chaplain to King Edward III., one of the barons of the Exchequer, and patron of St. Vigors; an altar-

tomb, said to be that of John Careway, who died in 1441; a monument, with figures of a knight and his lady, for Edward Wood, of Fulbourn, who married a Chicheley. Zouches, in the parish of All Saints, is the paramount manor; it belonged to the family of Zouche, of Mortimer, till 1400. Fulbourn House, the seat of Richard Greaves Townley, Esq., adjoins the old manor-house of the Zouches, built in the reign of Henry VIII., part of which remains, and is used for offices. Amongst the portraits at Fulbourn House, is that of Michael Dalton, author of "The Country Justice".

HORNINGSEA, or *Hornsey*, 5 miles N.E. from Cambridge, contains 61 houses, and 285 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of St. John's College Cambridge. In very ancient times there was a considerable monastery at this place, of royal foundation, which was destroyed by the Danes about the year 870.

TEVERSHAM, 4 miles N.E. from Cambridge, contains 21 houses, and 155 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: in the chancel are the monuments of Edward Steward, ob. 1596; and John Rant, ob. 1696. The manor of Allens, in this parish, belongs to St. Thomas's Hospital, London, having been granted to the governors by King Edward VI. as part of the possessions of the Savoy Hospital.

6. Longstow Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Papworth and Chesterton hundreds; on the east by Wetherley hundred; on the south by Armingford hundred, and the county of Bedford; and on the west by Huntingdonshire.

BOURN, 2 miles S.E. from Caxton, contains 142 houses, and 752 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Christ College Cambridge: it is a spacious edifice, with a large square tower, and contains monuments of the Hagar family, and that of Henry Leyell, Esq., who died in 1803. Bourn was the seat of the Barony of Picot de Cambridge, sheriff of the county, who had a castle here, of which a moat and other vestiges still remain. The castle is said to have been demolished in the Barons' wars during the reign of Henry III. The castle-manor was in the possession of the Hagar family for many years. Bourn House, the seat of Earl De La Warr, stands on the site of the castle; it descended to the present noble proprietor through the family of Leyell. The house, of brick, with stone dressings, has been restored under the direction of *Repton*; the exterior is enriched with octagonal pinnacles at the points of the gables, and with chimney-stacks formed of moulded shafts, displaying the family badges of the rose, crampette, &c., in very good taste. In front is a clipped yew hedge and terrace, between which and the house is a flower-garden, having in the centre a fountain, which is environed by a curious parterre, formed within borders of box. The entrance porch is adorned with the arms of West and De La Warr, impaling Sackville, with the supporters and badges of the respective families.

CALDECOTE, 4 miles E. from Caxton, contains 13 houses, and 111 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of Christ College Cambridge.

CAXTON, 11 miles N.W. from Royston, 13 miles W. from Cambridge, and 49 from London, contains 74 houses, and 406 inhabitants. An annual fair is held here on 12th Oct. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor: in the chancel are several monuments of the Bernard family, from 1679 to 1794. Matthew Paris, the historian, is said to have been a native of this parish about the year 1200. But Caxton the printer was born in the Weald of Kent. The master and fellows of Caius College Cambridge hold the manor of Swansley, given them by their founder Dr. Caius.

CROXTON, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 3 miles W. from Caxton, contains 24 houses, and 225 inhabitants. The church, de-

icated to St. James, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*: in the chancel are several monuments of the family of Leeds, descendants of Dr. Edward Leeds, master of Clare Hall Cambridge in 1573. Croxton House, the seat of Sir George William Leeds, Bart., was rebuilt in 1760.

ELTISLEY, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 2 miles N.W. from Caxton, contains 50 houses, and 319 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Pandiana and St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* St. Wendreth is said to have been buried here; but there is no remarkable monument in the church, excepting one, with mutilated effigies, of a knight and his lady. St. Pandiana is believed to have been the daughter of a king of the Scots, who to preserve her chastity took refuge in a nunnery here, which is supposed to have been destroyed about the time of the Conquest, and the prioress of which was her relation: the spot where she was buried is called St. Pandiana's well, but her body was removed into the church in 1344, and a sermon for her translation composed by Sir Richard, the parish priest. Papeley, in this parish, belongs to the master and fellows of Emmanuel College.

GREAT EVERSSEN, 7 miles E. from Caxton, and 5 miles S.W. from Cambridge, contains 35 houses, and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The parsonage manor formerly belonged to the Abbey of St. Albans.

LITTLE EVERSSEN, 6 miles E. from Caxton, contains 28 houses, and 232 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College Cambridge. The advowson was given to the college in 1572, by John Chetham of Great Livermore, Suffolk; in consideration of which benefaction his heirs have the privilege of nominating to a scholarship in that college.

GAMLINGAY, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 6 miles N. from Biggleswade, and 5 miles S.W. from Caxton, contains 227 houses, and 1256 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: the altar-piece was brought from Ely House in London. The rectory belongs to Merton College Oxford, and forms part of the original endowment: in the churchyard is the burial-place of the Lane family, enclosed with palisades, and planted with roses and rosemary. Woodbury Hall, their seat, was rebuilt about 1804, in another part of the grounds, by the Rev. John Wilkieson. Gamlingay Hall, the seat of Sir George Downing, Bart., the founder of Downing College Cambridge, was pulled down in 1776. Brookend House is the seat of Thomas Quintin, Esq.

LITTLE GRANSSEN, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 3 miles S. from Caxton, contains 48 houses, and 261 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Great Gransden is in Huntingdonshire.

HARDWICKE, 5 miles W. from Cambridge, contains 18 houses, and 134 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The manor was given to the master and fellows of Pembroke Hall Cambridge by Bishop Wren, for the repairs of their chapel, built chiefly at his expense.

HATLEY ST. GEORGE, or *Great Hatley*, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 6 miles N.E. from Biggleswade, and 4 miles S. from Caxton, contains 20 houses, and 105 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* In the church, which was built in 1352, are monuments of the family of St. George. Hatley Hall is the seat of John Whitby Quintin, Esq.

KINGSTON, 3½ miles S.E. from Caxton, contains 32 houses, and 278 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints and St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of King's College Cambridge. Here is a free-school, founded by Francis Todd, in 1702.

LONGSTOW, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 2 miles S. from Caxton, contains 32 houses, and 191 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*: in the chancel of the parish church is a monument

of one of the Cage family, who built the manor-house; also the monument of Sir Ralph Bovey, Bart., who died in 1679. There was formerly a hospital here for poor sisters, founded in the reign of Henry III., by Walter, some time vicar of the parish. Longstow Hall, the seat of the Rev. Robert Thomson, LL.D., is now occupied by a farmer.

TOFT, 5 miles E. from Caxton, contains 40 houses, and 259 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Christ College Cambridge: in the chancel are monuments of the family of Eversden of Eversden.

7. Northstow Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the Isle of Ely and the county of Suffolk; on the east by Staploe and Staines hundreds; on the south by Flendish and Chesterton hundreds; and on the west by Papworth hundred.

GIRTON, 3 miles N.W. from Cambridge, contains 60 houses, and 326 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Charles Cotton, Bart.

IMPINGTON, 3 miles N. from Cambridge, contains 29 houses, and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 7*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely. Elizabeth Woodcock, of Impington, returning from market 2nd Feb. 1799, was enveloped in a snow drift for eight days and nights, and was taken out alive.

LANDBEACH, 5 miles N. from Cambridge, contains 47 houses, and 371 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College Cambridge: in the chancel is a slab to the memory of William Rawley, S. T. P., who died in 1667; he was chaplain to Lord Chancellor Bacon, and published his life and works. On the outside of the church is a monument for the Rev. Robert Masters, F.S.A. historian of Corpus Christi or Benet College, who died in 1798, æt. 84. The rectory-house has the appearance of great antiquity, and bears the arms of Thomas Lisle, Bishop of Ely, on one of the walls; he was promoted to the see in 1345. William Gonel, the friend of Erasmus, was a native of this village.

LOLWORTH, 6 miles N.W. from Cambridge, contains 17 houses, and 111 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*: in the chancel is the monument of Margaret daughter of Sir John Brocket, and wife of Sir John Cutts, 1610. Walsingham, the historian, mentions a vast destruction of houses and corn, caused by lightning, at Lolworth in 1393.

LONG STANTON, 6½ miles N.W. from Cambridge, contains 86 houses, and 504 inhabitants. It consists of two parishes, St. Michael, a vicarage, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College Cambridge; and All Saints, a vicarage, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. In the church of All Saints are several monuments of the Hatton family, descended from the Hattons of Cheshire, who settled at Stanton in the reign of Elizabeth. John Hatton, the first of the family who resided here, was first cousin of Sir Christopher Hatton: his son Thomas was created a baronet in 1641. Long Stanton Hall is the seat of Thomas Hatton, Esq. The Bishops of Ely had formerly a palace here. Queen Elizabeth dined at Long Stanton with Bishop Cox after her visit to the University of Cambridge, in August 1564.

MADINGLEY, 3½ miles W. from Cambridge, contains 47 houses, and 231 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The churchyard is reported (probably without foundation) to have been the actual scene of Gray's celebrated elegy. Madingley Hall is the seat of Sir St. Vincent Cotton, Bart. Sergeant Hinde, ultimately Justice of the King's Bench, had a grant in 1543 of the manor of Burlewass: part of the mansion was built by him and by his son Sir Francis Hinde. It has, however, long been the principal seat

of the Cottons of Landwade, to which family it came into possession by the marriage of Jane the daughter and heiress of Edward Hinde, Esq. The mansion is a curious specimen of architecture. It is stated that Sir Francis Hinde pulled down the church of St. Etheldred at Histon, and used the materials in the erection of this house. A splendid addition to the building was made by Sir John Cotton, Bart., who here reconstructed the gate-house of the schools at Cambridge, which was removed upon the account of some alterations at the University: this part of the house bears the arms and badges of several benefactors to the schools, founded originally by Rotherham Archbishop of York in 1478. In the windows of the mansion is some fine painted glass, and the rooms contain many portraits of the Cotton family; a portrait of the Right Honourable James Craggs, secretary of state, who died in 1721; of William Stewkley by *Walker*; and of King James II. by *Kneller*. The park and grounds are extensive, and well wooded. Sir John Cotton, who married the heiress of the Hinde family, was created baronet 14th July 1641; he was sheriff of Cambridgeshire at the commencement of the civil war, and proclaimed the Earl of Essex a traitor in every market-town in this county; but before the death of the King he retired to the continent, where he died, æt. 74.

MILTON, 4 miles N. from Cambridge, contains 74 houses, and 341 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the rector. The sinecure rectory belongs to the provost and fellows of King's College Cambridge. The Rev. William Cole, an eminent antiquary, who made extensive collections for a history of this county, resided here, and died in 1782.

OAKINGTON, or *Hokington*, 5 miles N.W. from Cambridge, contains 77 houses, and 393 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College Cambridge. West Wick, locally situated in Chesterton hundred, is a hamlet of this parish.

RAMPTON, 7 miles N. from Cambridge, contains 26 houses, and 217 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.*: in the chancel is an ancient monument of one of the Lisle family, whose residence is supposed to have been eastward of the church, where is still a moat, with vestiges of buildings.

WATERBEACH, 5½ miles N. from Cambridge, contains 138 houses, and 814 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Robert, chamberlain to Conan Earl of Richmond, founded a monastery at Elmeneye in this parish in 1160, which was a cell to the priory at Ely; but the monks being incommode by floods, soon afterwards removed to Denny, which manor belonged to the Templars. In 1293, Lady Dionysia Mountchensey founded an abbey at Waterbeach for minoresses of the order of St. Clare; and in 1336 Mary de St. Paul Countess of Pembroke gave them the manor of Denny, and the monastery which had belonged to the Templars, upon the abolition of that order. At the Dissolution the abbey of Denny was possessed of lands, value 172*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* per annum, most of which were granted with the site of the monastery to Edward Elrington. The abbey-house and demesnes have been many years rented as a farm, being one of the most extensive in the county. The present farmhouse is built within the body of the conventual church: the refectory of the convent is now used as a barn. The whole abbey was originally enclosed by a double entrenchment, which may still be seen in several places.

8. Papworth Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the Isle of Ely; on the east by Northstow hundred; on the south by Longstow hundred; and on the west by Huntingdonshire.

BOXWORTH, 4½ miles N.E. from Caxton, and 8 miles W. from Cambridge, contains 51 houses, and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*: in the chan-

cel is the monument of Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, F.R.S., professor of mathematics in the University of Cambridge, who died 19th April 1759.

CONNINGTON, 6 miles N. from Caxton, contains 27 houses, and 202 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

ELSWORTH, 3 miles N. from Caxton, contains 107 houses, and 773 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 6*s.*: in the chancel is the monument of Samuel Disbrowe, keeper of the great seal of Scotland during the Commonwealth, who purchased the manor in 1656, and died in 1690; also several monuments of the Holworthy family.

FEN DRAYTON, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 2½ miles S.E. from St. Ives, contains 54 houses, and 325 inhabitants. The church, which anciently belonged to the convent of Bon Repos in Brittany, is a curacy, in the presentation of the master and fellows of Christ's College in Cambridge.

GRAVELEY, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 5 miles S. from Huntingdon, and about the same distance N.W. from Caxton, contains 32 houses, and 242 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Cambridge.

KNAPWELL, 4 miles N.E. from Caxton, contains 25 houses, and 136 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

OVER, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 4½ miles N.E. from St. Ives, contains 119 houses, and 802 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge: over the western door of the church is a rude sculpture of the Virgin, as described in Revelations, in basso relievo.

PAPWORTH AGNES, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, in which county it is partly situated, 5 miles S. from Huntingdon, and 4 miles N. from Caxton, contains 16 houses, and 74 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Russells House is the seat of Mrs. Grace.

PAPWORTH EVERARD, 6 miles S. from Huntingdon, and 3 miles N. from Caxton, contains 22 houses, and 117 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. Papworth Hall is the seat of C. M. Cheere, Esq., who has very greatly improved the estate by enclosures, &c.

SWAVESEY, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 4 miles E. from St. Ives, and 9 miles N.W. from Cambridge, contains 142 houses, and 1029 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Cambridge: in the chancel are several monuments of the Cutts family, of which there were five knights in succession of the name of John, of Anne Lady Cutts, who died in 1631. The young and beautiful Lady Cutts, wife of John Lord Cutts, whose character has been delineated by the pen of Atterbury, was buried here in 1697, but there is no monument of her in the church. An alien priory of Black monks was founded at Swavesey by Alan Le Zouche Earl of Brittany, in the reign of William the Conqueror; it was a cell to the abbey of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus in Normandy: in 1393 it was granted to the monks of St. Anne, near Coventry. The site of the priory of Swavesey, of which there are still some remains on the north side of the church, together with the manor, was granted to the Bishop of Ely, in the reign of Elizabeth. About half a mile south-westward from the church is the site of a castle, probably a seat of the Zouches, who are known to have resided at Swavesey in the fourteenth century.

WILLINGHAM, or *Wivelingham*, 9 miles N.W. from Cambridge, and 6 miles E. from St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury: on

the north side of the chancel is a chapel, having a stone roof, curiously constructed, with principals resting on corbels, in the usual manner that timber roofs are framed. In this parish was born Thomas Hall, an account of whom, called "Prodigium Willinghamense," was published by Mr. Dawkes; he attained almost to the height and proportions of manhood, and died at the age of five years and ten months, in 1747. A school was founded here by subscription in 1593. Much of the cheese which takes its name from the neighbouring village of Cottenham is made in this parish.

9. Radfield Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Cheveley hundred; on the east by the county of Suffolk; on the south by Chilford hundred; and on the west by Flendish and Staines hundreds.

BALSHAM, 4 miles N. from Linton, contains 154 houses, and 959 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 39*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the governors of the Charter House, London. The church was rebuilt by John De Sleaford, master of the wardrobe to King Edward III., who died in 1401: the stalls, of carved oak, which still remain in the chancel, were executed also at his expense: both his tomb, and that of John Blodwell, Dean of St. Asaph, who succeeded him in the rectory, and who died in 1462, are very richly ornamented with inlaid brass plates. The situation of the church is lofty, and the tower is seen almost all over the county. An annual feast or wake is kept at Balsham for three successive days, beginning on the 6th July. Gogmagog Hills, which are situated partly in this parish, are called by Henry of Huntingdon "the pleasant hills of Balsham"; these are the highest eminences in the county, and their present whimsical name is of uncertain derivation: on their tops is a triple entrenchment with two ditches, rudely circular, supposed to be of British origin; within the entrenchment, which encloses an area of about thirteen acres, are the house and grounds of Lord Godolphin, of Farnham Royal. The gardens, which are extremely pleasant, are ornamented with a sheet of water in the centre, supplied by a machine, there being no springs within a considerable distance.

BRINKLEY, or *Brinckley*, 5 miles S. from Newmarket, contains 36 houses, and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of John's College Cambridge. Brinkley Hall, an old seat of the Stotterville family, was the residence of John Godfrey, Esq., sheriff of the county in 1746, but is now a farm-house.

BURROUGH GREEN, or *Burgh*, 4 miles S. from Newmarket, contains 66 houses, and 381 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Austin, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown: in the chancel are monuments, supposed to be those of Sir Thomas and Sir John De Burgh; Sir Thomas Ingoldesthorp, who married the heiress of Burgh, and that of Sir Edmund Ingoldesthorp were formerly to be distinguished by shields of arms, now obliterated: there are also monuments for the family of Cage. Near the village and near Parkwood is a moat, enclosing somewhat more than an acre of ground; without the moat are the remains of a keep-tower and other traces of buildings, which are supposed to indicate the site of a palace, the occasional residence of Queen Editha, consort of Edward the Confessor; it is the only one of her manors where a deer park is described in Domesday Boke. The Conqueror gave this manor and the whole of the Queen's property in this county to Alan Earl of Brittany, and it was afterwards held by the family of De Burgh. In Bretton's Close is the site of a moated building, the residence of an ancient family of the name of Bretton. Paddle Hole End is an almost depopulated hamlet of this parish.

CARLTON, on the borders of Suffolk, 6 miles S. from Newmarket, and 7 miles N. from Linton, contains 45 houses, and 363 inhabitants, including the chapelry of Willingham. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* The church and rectory-house are situated on very high ground, and command an extensive view over a richly wooded and cultivated country.

DULLINGHAM, 4 miles S. from Newmarket, contains 75 houses, and 625 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of John Jeaffreson, Esq. Dullingham House is the seat of John Jeaffreson, Esq., and the Hare Park is the residence of Earl Grosvenor.

STETCHWORTH, or *Stachworth*, 3 miles S. from Newmarket, contains 58 houses, and 462 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*: in the chancel is a monument of Henry, son of Lord Gorges, surveyor-general for draining the fens, who died in 1674. Stetchworth House, the seat of Richard Eaton, Esq., is surrounded by extensive plantations.

WESTLEY WATERLESS, 6 miles S. from Newmarket, contains 31 houses, and 158 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: in the church, which has a circular tower, is a slab, with inlaid brass, of a knight, supposed to be Sir John Creke, temp. Edward II., and his lady.

WESTON COLVILLE, 6 miles N. from Linton, contains 52 houses, and 419 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Weston Colville House is the property of John Carter Pollard, Esq.

WEST WRATTING, 5 miles N. from Linton, and 9 miles W. from Cambridge, contains 92 houses, and 696 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely: in the chancel are monuments of the Shaftoe family. Wratting Park is the seat of Sir Charles Watson, Bart.

10. Staines Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Northstow and Staploe hundreds; on the east by Cheveley and Radfield hundreds; on the south by Flendish hundred; and on the west by Northstow hundred.

BOTTISHAM, 6 miles S.W. from Newmarket, and 7 miles N.E. from Cambridge, contains 229 houses, and 1123 inhabitants. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge: in the chancel are the tomb of Elias De Bekingham, Justiciar of England in the reign of Edward I.; a monument of Sir Roger Jenyns, who died in 1740; and the monument of Soame Jenyns, Esq., who died in 1787, by *Bacon*. Bottisham Hall is the seat of the Rev. G. L. Jenyns; it was rebuilt about 1800. At Anglesey, in this parish, was a priory of Austin canons, founded by King Henry I.: its revenues were valued at 124*l.* 19*s.* at the Dissolution. The site of the priory and the manor of Anglesey were granted to John Hinde, Esq.: the priory, containing some remains of the conventual building, is now a farm-house. Bottisham Lode is a hamlet belonging to this parish.

STOW, or *Stow Quay*, 5 miles N.E. from Cambridge, contains 69 houses, and 378 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 37*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The church stands at a distance from the village at a spot called Stow End, and contains monuments of the families of Sterne, Lawrence, Child, and Martyn.

SWAFFHAM BULBECK, 5 miles W. from Newmarket, contains 140 houses, and 684 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The manor, which belonged at an early period to the family of Bulbeck, passed by a female heir to the Veres Earls of Oxford, who possessed it for many generations. A Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here before the reign of John, by one of the Bulbeck family, and at the time of its dissolution the revenue was estimated at 40*l.* per annum. In 1538 King Henry VIII. gave the priory estates to the Bishop of Ely, and his successors in the see. The conventual church was built about 1352;

but there are no remains of it, nor of any other buildings of the nunnery, excepting some groined arches under the farm-house, which has been erected on its site.

SWAFFHAM PRIOR, or *Swaffham Two Churches*, 4 miles W. from Newmarket, contains 149 houses, and 979 inhabitants, including the joint parishes of St. Mary and St. Cyric. The church of St. Cyric has been rebuilt, excepting the tower, which is square below and octagonal at top: it is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* St. Mary's is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*:—both are in the patronage of the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Ely alternately, having formerly belonged to the priory of Ely, whence the name. St. Mary's church has been pulled down, but the tower has been suffered to remain: in this church was the monument of Sir John Ellys, master of Caius College Cambridge, who died in 1716: the church occupies a very elevated situation, and is conspicuous for many miles. The hamlet of Reach is principally in this parish, and is situated about a mile northward from the village. At Reach is a great fair for horses, held annually on Rogation Monday, the tolls of which belong to the corporation of Cambridge. A navigable draining cut comes up to Reach.

GREAT WILBRAHAM, or *Wilburgham*, 7 miles N.E. from Cambridge, contains 82 houses, and 495 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* The manors of Great and Little Wilbraham belonged formerly to the Knights' Templars. The estate of the Templars consisted chiefly of lands given them by William Loveday, which were held of the King, by the service of finding every year a sore sparrowhawk, to be brought to court by the proprietor, who had a right to his maintenance for twelve days, with two horses, two grooms, and two hounds. Wilbraham Temple was the seat of the late Rev. James Hicks, who died in 1825. It probably occupies the site of a preceptory of the Templars, which is known to have been established at Wilbraham at an early period.

LITTLE WILBRAHAM, 7 miles N.E. from Cambridge, contains 55 houses, and 274 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Christ College Cambridge. The manor of Anglesey, in this parish, probably so called from having belonged to the priory of that name, belongs to the corporation of the city of Coventry.

11. Staploe, or Staplehoe Hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by the county of Suffolk; on the south by Staines and Cheveley hundreds; and on the west by Northstow hundred.

BURWELL, 4 miles N.W. from Newmarket, contains 276 houses, and 1518 inhabitants. There were formerly two churches here: that dedicated to St. Andrew, a rectory, value 30*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, has been entirely dilapidated for two centuries; the church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Guildford; it is a very handsome building, and appears to have been erected soon after the middle of the fifteenth century, about 1464, partly at the expense of the Bennet family; it was carefully restored about twenty years since: in it are monuments for the families of Cotton, Gerard, and Russell. A most melancholy accident happened at Burwell in 1727, when seventy-nine persons, spectators at a show exhibited in a barn, lost their lives, in consequence of a fire, which destroyed the building; the names of the sufferers are recorded in the parish register. A navigable draining cut comes up to Reach, which is partly in this parish, and another to Burwell.

CHIPPENHAM, 5 miles N. from Newmarket, and 6 miles S. from Mildenhall, in Suffolk, contains 113 houses, and 607 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*: in the chancel is the monument of Sir Thomas Revett, lord of the manor, who died in 1582, and that of Harriet, wife of Dr. Samuel Knight, the biographer of Erasmus. Sir William Russell of Chippenham, treasurer of the navy, was created baronet in 1628;

and when the King was at Newmarket, during the civil war, His Majesty came over to Chippenham to partake of the diversion of bowling at the seat of Sir William. His descendant sold this estate to the brave Admiral Russell, who, for his victory at La Hogue, was created Earl of Orford. The noble admiral rebuilt the mansion, and entertained King George I. here on 4th October 1717. Lord Orford bequeathed this estate to his niece Lady Tepping, whose daughter and heiress married Samuel Sandys, of Ombersley, created Lord Sandys in 1743; the whole was afterwards sold, and the mansion was pulled down before 1790. Chippenham Park is the seat of John Tharp, Esq.; it comprises about three hundred and fifty acres of land, ornamented by a fine lake. The present house was built as a hunting seat by Sir Drummond Smith, Bart., and in the garden is an extensive hot-house, containing a vast number of curious and interesting exotics. The plantations around this seat have contributed much to the embellishment of the open country in which it is situated. Chicksands priory, in Bedfordshire, had formerly a grange with a considerable estate in this parish. Badlingham is a hamlet of the parish.

FORDHAM, 5 miles N.W. from Newmarket, and 7 miles S.E. from Ely, contains 159 houses, and 1042 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Cambridge: in the chancel are monuments of the Russell family. A priory of Gilbertines, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Mary Magdalen, was founded here in the reign of Henry III., by Sir Robert De Fordham, as a cell to Sempringham Abbey, in Lincolnshire. The annual revenues of this priory, which was sometimes called Bigging, were estimated at 40*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* After its suppression the site and the priory manor were granted to Philip Paris, Esq., and Margaret his wife. Fordham abbey was afterwards a seat of a younger branch of the Russells, of Chippenham. Admiral Sir Charles Wager rebuilt the mansion, which was esteemed one of the finest seats in the county. Francis Noble, Esq., who purchased the estate in 1790, pulled down the house, and built another on the site of the offices. Fordham is now the seat of W. D. Gardner, Esq. The parish register records the circumstance of King James hunting the hare and taking refreshment in Fordham field on 27th February 1604.

ISLEHAM, or *Iseham*, 6 miles E. from Ely, and 7 miles N. from Newmarket, contains 342 houses, and 1716 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester. The nave of this church exhibits a fine specimen of the architecture of the fifteenth century; it owes much of its ornament to the benefaction of Christopher Peyton, who erected the roof in 1495; the arms of Peyton are introduced in the spandrels of all the arches of the nave. In the church are several monuments of the Bernard and Peyton families. Sir John Peyton, of Isleham, was created baronet by King James, at the institution of the order in 1611. There was in ancient times a priory here, dedicated to St. Margaret, which existed about 1254, and was a cell to the monastery of St. Jacutus de Insula, in Brittany; the monks are supposed to have removed to Linton. The conventual church, of the most simple style of Anglo-Norman architecture, now used as a barn, stands in the village, at a short distance westward from the parish church, and the estate now belongs to the master and fellows of Pembroke Hall Cambridge.

KENNETT, on a branch of the Lark, and the borders of Suffolk, 5 miles N.E. from Newmarket, contains 20 houses, and 164 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* The head-quarters of the Parliamentary army were at this village in the month of June 1647. Kenford, the adjoining parish in Suffolk, about a mile southward on the same stream, is esteemed a chapelry of Kennett: the manors have always been united.

LANDWADE, 3½ miles N. from Newmarket, contains 3 houses, and 20 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy: it was built by Walter Cotton, Esq., who died in 1445, and contains several monuments of the Cotton family; amongst which is an inlaid brass-plate, in memory of William Cotton, vice-chamberlain to King Henry VI., keeper of the wardrobe, receiver to the Queen, &c., who was killed at the battle of St. Albans in 1453; also a monument of Sir John Cotton, who was sheriff of this county

in 1549, and again in 1558, and died in 1593: it is highly enriched. Sir Thomas Cotton, grandson of Sir Henry Cotton of Cotton Hall, in this county, acquired this estate by marriage with Alice daughter and heiress of John De Hastings, in the reign of Edward III. Sir John Cotton of Landwade, his descendant in the seventh generation, was created baronet the 14th July 1641, and married the heiress of the Hindes, of Madingley Hall, which has long been the principal seat of the family. The old mansion at Landwade stands within a moat, in a retired spot, surrounded with wood, and is a farm-house. The parish is of very small extent, containing less than a hundred acres.

SNAILWELL, 3 miles N. from Newmarket, contains 35 houses, and 222 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: in the chancel are monuments of the family of Lucke. Sir Samuel Clarke of Snailwell was created baronet in 1698, but the title became extinct on the death of Sir Arthur Clarke in 1806: their seat is now uninhabited.

SOHAM, 5 miles S.E. from Ely, and 7 miles N.W. from Newmarket, contains 537 houses, and 2856 inhabitants. Here are two annual fairs, 9th of May for cattle and horses, and on Monday before Midsummer-day a holiday fair. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 32*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Pembroke Hall Cambridge: the church has a lofty tower, which is conspicuous at a great distance: in it are monuments of the families of Barnes, Hamond, and Cockayne. Soham appears to have been the see of the Bishops of the East Angles, afterwards removed to Ramsey. The palace and cathedral were destroyed by the Danes in 870. The abbot and convent of Ely had a manor here, whence it is sometimes called Monks Soham. Hervey Bishop of Ely made a causeway from Soham to Ely through the fens; but Soham Mere, containing one thousand three hundred and sixty-nine acres, has since been drained and converted into tillage. Barway and Cotes are hamlets of this parish.

WICKEN, or *Wykes*, 6 miles S.E. from Ely, and about the same distance N.W. from Newmarket, contains 111 houses, and 752 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Aylesford: in the chancel is a monument of Henry Cromwell, some time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who died in 1673, and of others of the Cromwell family, and the Peytons of Isleham. Spinney Abbey, in this parish, was founded in the reign of Henry III. by Sir Hugh De Malebisse, and Beatrice his wife, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross, for regular canons of the order of St. Austin. This priory was afterwards united to the priory of Ely by Walter Bishop of Norwich, as ordinary of the place. After the Reformation the site of the priory and a manor in Wicken were granted in trust for Sir Edward North, about the middle of the following century. It became the property of Henry Cromwell, who resided at Spinney Abbey, and after the Restoration was visited by King Charles II.

12. Thriplow Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Flendish hundred; on the east by Whittlesford hundred; on the south by the county of Essex; and on the west by Armingford and Wetherley hundreds.

FOULMIRE, or *Fulmere*, 5 miles N.E. from Royston, in Hertfordshire, contains 97 houses, and 541 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Hardwicke.

FOXTON, 6 miles N. from Royston, in Hertfordshire, contains 51 houses, and 368 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The edifice appears to have been built about the year 1456; an indulgence having been granted in that year to all such as should contribute to the structure of the nave, chancel, or tower. A fair is held here at Easter.

HARSTON, or *Harleston*, 6 miles S. from Cambridge, contains 108 houses, and 529 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

HAUXTON, or *Hawkston*, 5 miles S. from Cambridge, contains 49 houses, and 236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and was formerly annexed to the office of chamberlain of the convent.

NEWTON, 6 miles S. from Cambridge, contains 23 houses, and 146 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, united to Hauxton: in the chancel are monuments of the family of Swann. The old house, the seat of the Swanns, and afterwards of the Stevensons, has been pulled down.

GREAT SHELFORD, on the river Cam, 3 miles S. from Cambridge, contains 89 houses, and 718 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. It is said to have been erected by Bishop Fordham, who died in 1425; but the steeple has been rebuilt. In the church are monuments for the families of Goldwell, Torrell, and Redman. Granhams, a manor in this parish, was held anciently by goldsmith's service, that is, the making or repairing the King's crown whenever either should be wanted, being allowed two shillings a day for wages. It is now held by the master and fellows of St. John's College Cambridge.

LITTLE SHELFORD, on the river Cam, 4 miles S. from Cambridge, contains 53 houses, and 438 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*: on the north side of the chancel is a fine monument of Sir John Freville, who died in 1312; under an arch, in the church, are also monuments of the families of Wale and Ingle. Little Shelford House is the seat of Charles Finch, Esq. In 1398 J. Fordham Bishop of Ely granted an indulgence to all such as contributed to repair the causeway between Great and Little Shelford.

STAPLEFORD, on a branch of the Cam, 3 miles S.E. from Cambridge, contains 58 houses, and 408 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely. Gogmagog Hill is in this parish, although the chain extends to Balsham, (see p. 175). The principal manor is called The Bury.

THRILOW, or *Triplow*, 6 miles N.E. from Royston, in Hertfordshire, contains 50 houses, and 371 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Triplow Heath was the scene of a grand rendezvous of the Parliamentary army, under the command of Fairfax and Cromwell, in the month of July 1647.

TRUMPINGTON, 2 miles S. from Cambridge, contains 106 houses, and 540 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge: in the north aisle is an altar-tomb with a slab, inlaid with a curious brass, supposed to represent Sir Roger de Trumpington, in the reign of Edward I., who died in 1288. The knight is in mail armour, with his arms on his shield, as well as on the scabbard of his sword and on the ailettes. In the church are also monuments of the Pychard family. The ruins of a water-mill, on a branch of the Cam, in this parish, are said to be the actual scene of one of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

13. Wetherley Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Chesterton hundred; on the east by Thriplow hundred; on the south by Armingford hundred; and on the west by Longstow hundred.

ARRINGTON, or *Ermington*, is situated on the Ermine-street,

7 miles N.W. from Royston, and 9 miles S.W. from Cambridge, and contains 31 houses, and 194 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. The whole landed property in the parish now belongs to the Earl of Hardwicke, having passed from the Chicheley family by the same title as Wimpole.

BARTON, or *Berton*, 3 miles S.W. from Cambridge, contains 32 houses, and 273 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: in the chancel are monuments of the family of Martin of Burghurst, whose seat is now a farm-house.

BARRINGTON, on the banks of the Rhea, 7 miles N. from Royston, in Hertfordshire, contains 82 houses, and 483 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge, which holds also the manor of Spaldings, formerly belonging to Spalding Abbey. In the church are monuments of the Bendyshe family, seated here as early as 1493.

COMBERTON, 5 miles S.W. from Cambridge, contains 49 houses, and 383 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Cambridge. Heveds, a small manor annexed to Burdleys, in this parish, was held in the reign of Henry III. by the service of being the King's baker, and providing a hot simnel every day for the King's dinner, for which the lord of the manor, then Robert de Herdewycke, was allowed a quarter of wheat every week, and all the bran of the bread made from the King's demesne. It now belongs to the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

COTON, or *Cotes*, 3 miles W. from Cambridge, contains 39 houses, and 228 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Katherine Hall Cambridge: in the chancel is a monument of Dr. Andrew Downes, Greek professor in the University of Cambridge, who died in 1627.

GRANTCHESTER, or *Granchester*, 2 miles S.W. from Cambridge, contains 43 houses, and 344 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College Cambridge: the arms of Fordham Bishop of Ely are on the tower of the church; he died in 1425: the chancel is particularly elegant in its construction. This village is supposed to have been the Granta Ceaster, a Roman station, but the northern suburb of Cambridge is most probably the actual site. In ancient records the name is written Grant-site and Grauntesethe.

HARLTON, or *Harleton*, 6 miles S.W. from Cambridge, contains 32 houses, and 221 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Cambridge.

HASLINGFIELD, 5 miles S.W. from Cambridge, contains 76 houses, and 544 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* The edifice, built in 1352, contains several monuments of the Wendy family. Queen Elizabeth on the night previously to her public entry into Cambridge in August 1564, slept at the house of Mr. Worthington at Haslingfield. On Chapel Hill, near the village, was formerly a chapel, much resorted to by pilgrims.

ORWELL, 2 miles S.E. from Arrington, and 7 miles N.W. from Royston, in Hertfordshire, contains 69 houses, and 475 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the master and fellows of Trinity College Cambridge: on the roof of the chancel are the arms of Burley, Mortimer; Scrope, Tiptoft, D'Echalers, and other families about the fourteenth century; in the chancel is a monument of Charles Mason, D.D., who died in 1770, who left manuscript collections relating to the Roman roads and stations in Britain, and materials for a map of this county. Malton, which adjoins Orwell, was formerly a distinct parish, but the church is now used as a barn.

SHEPRETH, 5 miles N. from Royston, in Hertfordshire, contains 51 houses, and 320 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints;

is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*: in the church are monuments of the Layer family, the last heir-male of which died in 1706. John Layer, an antiquary, one of this family, made manuscript collections for a history of this county, now in the British Museum.

WIMPOLE, one mile N.E. from Arrington, and 8 miles N.W. from Royston in Hertfordshire, contains 72 houses, and 493 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Hardwicke; it was rebuilt in 1749, after a design by *Flitcroft*: on the north side of the church is the Chicheley chapel, containing a monument of Sir Thomas Chicheley, who died in 1616, and several monuments of the Yorke family, one of which is by *Scheemakers*. The family of Chicheley were seated at Wimpole as early as the reign of Henry VI. Wimpole House, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of the county, is a spacious mansion: the central part was built by Sir Thomas Chicheley, about 1632; the wings were added by Edward Harley Earl of Oxford, and a new front was erected by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. In the gallery and drawing-room is a collection of pictures by the old masters, and portraits of Matthew Prior; of Richard Earl of Warwick, by *Vandyck*; of Bishop Burnett, by *Kneller*; of Ben Jonson, by *Corn. Jansen*, &c. The chapel was painted by *Sir James Thornhill*. In front of the house is a spacious avenue, extending nearly three miles in length, and the deer park contains two hundred and fifty acres.

14. Whittlesford Hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by Chilford hundred; on the south by the county of Essex; and on the west and north-west by Thriplow hundred.

DUXFORD, on the Cam, 6 miles S. from Cambridge, contains 133 houses, and 605 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Christ's College Cambridge. At Whittlesford-bridge over the Cam in this parish, a hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was founded by Sir William Colville, who gave the patronage to the Bishops of Ely. The estate belonging to this hospital consisted of thirty acres of arable land, some meadows, a water-mill, a free chapel, and a fair, which in the reign of Edward I. is stated to have been kept "de antiquo tempore."

The hospital is now a public-house: in the chamber used as the kitchen, are beams enriched with carved foliage, &c.; on one of them is a shield charged with three mullets, having between them a cinquefoil; and the letters I.G. formed of a dragon and a bolt, the initials of some former prior. The chapel, of which the architecture is in the style of the fifteenth century, is sixty-one feet nine inches in length by sixteen feet in breadth: it is now used as a barn. Duxford St. John is united to this parish.

HINXTON, 4 miles W. from Linton, contains 67 houses, and 312 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Cambridge: in the chancel is a slab, inlaid with brass, for Sir Thomas Skelton, steward of the Duchy of Lancaster, who died in 1416, with figures of the knight and his two wives; there are also monuments of the Dayrells of Shudy Camps. Hinxtton Hall was built by L. Vaehele, Esq.

ICKLETON, 5 miles S.W. from Linton, contains 98 houses, and 602 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair held on 22nd July. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the reign of Henry II. Aubrey de Vere, first Earl of Oxford, or Sir William Cantelupe, his wife's father, founded here a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and under the government of a prioress; the annual revenues of this priory were valued at 80*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* in the reign of Henry VIII.: the King, in 1538, granted the site of the priory, with the churchyard, and all the demesnes, to the Bishop of Ely and his successors, in exchange for Hatfield.

SAWSTON, 5 miles W. from Linton, and about the same distance S. from Cambridge, contains 100 houses, and 699 inhabitants.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*: in the chancel is an ancient tomb for Hera daughter and heiress of Thomas Lord Bradston, and wife of Sir Walter De La Pole, who died in 1423; there are also monuments of several of the Huddlestons family. Sawston Hall, the seat of Ferdinand Huddlestons, Esq., is a large quadrangular building, in which the original architectural character is preserved: it was founded in the year 1557 by Sir John Huddlestons, chamberlain of the household to King Philip, and captain of his guard, and one of Queen Mary's Privy Council; he died 4th November, 1557, as appears by an inscription in brass upon his monument in the church.

The estate at Sawston descended to this family from the De La Poles, through the Ingoldesthorps, to the noble family of Neville. William Huddlestons became possessed of Sawston in consequence of his marriage with the heiress of John Neville, Marquess of Montagu: his son, afterwards Sir John Huddlestons, entertained the Princess Mary at Sawston, immediately after the death of her brother King Edward VI., and conveyed her to Framlingham Castle, for which his house was plundered by the adherents of Lady Jane Grey. The Princess is said to have rode to Framlingham on a double horse behind a servant. On Queen Mary's accession to the throne, she rewarded her protector by knighthood, and the office of Vice Chamberlain; it is also said that the Queen gave him part of the materials of Cambridge Castle to rebuild his house at Sawston. In the long gallery at the top of the house are preserved several portraits of the Huddlestons family; amongst which is that of Sir John Huddlestons.

WHITTLESFORD, on the river Cam, 6 miles W. from Linton, contains 66 houses, and 486 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Cambridge. Whittlesford House, the seat of Ebenezer Hollick, Esq., a modern mansion, stands near the moated site of an old residence of the Tylney and Huddlestons families. William Westley, who died in 1723, founded a school at Whittlesford. The old mansion of the Westleys bore the appearance of having formerly been the residence of a family of consequence: in the great hall was a raised dais at the upper end; it is now a farm-house. Selden, in his *Titles of Honour*, mentions an Alderman's Court, which was similar to the modern assizes, having been held at Whittlesford about the year 990.

15. The Isle of Ely

Is a large tract of high land, in the northern part of the county, encompassed with fens, formerly overflowed with water, and is subdivided into the three hundreds of Ely, Wisbech, and Witchford, which last is separated into northern and southern subdivisions. The Isle of Ely, as a franchise belonging to the Lord Bishop, has a jurisdiction within itself, distinct from that of the county, in which it is locally situated, in civil as well as in criminal matters: it contains a large district, and has more powers and privileges than any other franchise, except that of the Bishop of Durham. A general assize of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, and a court of pleas for the trial of civil actions to any amount (as at nisi prius in the superior courts), are held twice, and sessions four times a year, at Ely and Wisbech alternately. There is no connection between the Isle and county at large, as to their public rates, the inhabitants within the Isle not contributing to the rates for that part of the county which is beyond the limits of the Isle, nor such part of the county to the Isle, which has its own treasurers, with the sole application of its own public money. The juries, as well in criminal as in civil cases, are summoned by the chief bailiff (who alone has that power within the Isle,) from the inhabitants of the Isle only; and such inhabitants are not liable to serve, nor ever do serve, as jurors for the county at large, either at the assizes or the sessions. It has also its own gaol and houses of correction.

The chief justice and chief bailiff, as well as the other officers, are appointed by the bishop. The office of chief bailiff is one of considerable importance, being equivalent, in the Isle, to that of high sheriff of a county; and he does every act which a sheriff of a county performs, except that he does not account before the barons of the exchequer, and his appointment is *pro termino vitæ*. The gaol is supported at the sole expense of the bishop; but the charge of maintaining the houses of correction is paid out of the Isle rates. The officers of the Isle of Ely are a chief justice, a chief bailiff and his deputy, a clerk of the assize and of the peace, two coroners, two treasurers, four constables, and two bailiffs of the Isle.

ELY HUNDRED.

DOWNHAM, 3 miles N. from Ely, contains 254 houses, and 1350 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Downham Palace became one of the chief residences of the prelates. Bishop John de Fontibus, Abbot of Fountains, died at this palace in 1225; Bishop Orford in 1310; Bishop Fordham in 1425; and Bishop Grey, in 1478, also died here. The palace was rebuilt by Bishop Alcock, comptroller of the royal works to Henry VII.; and this Bishop's device, with the arms of the see, are on the porch, which is of brick and stone, highly enriched. The park originally contained two hundred and fifty acres of land. Downham Palace was repaired by Bishop Andrews, who was promoted to the see in 1609; and Bishop Wren was here arrested and sent hence to the Tower of London, by order of Parliament, in 1642. The palace was suffered to decay during the Commonwealth; and Bishop Patrick, promoted to the see in 1691, procured an Act of Parliament to let the whole demesne, to secure himself and his successors from dilapidations.

THE CITY OF ELY, on the banks of the river Ouse, 15 miles from Cambridge, and 68 from London, contains 1068 houses, and 5079 inhabitants, including Chettisham and Stuntney chapelries. The city is divided into three wards, Steeple high ward, Forehill ward, and Castlehithe ward; all in the parish of the Holy Trinity, and each of which has its separate constable. The market, which is held by prescription, was altered in the year 1801 from Saturday to Thursday; and there are now two annual fairs, called the old and new fair, each held for nine days. The old fair commences on the 29th of October, being the festival of St. Etheldred (old style), and was formerly noted for the sale of ribands of various colours, which having touched the shrine of St. Etheldred were called St. Audrey's ribands; and hence the word 'tawdry'. The fair is now chiefly for horses, cheese, and hops; the other fair commences on Ascension-day for horses. The spring assizes for the Isle of Ely, and the Easter and Michaelmas quarter sessions, are held here. There is no manufacture carried on in the city, excepting some potteries, but great employment is afforded by the culture of gardens, great quantities of asparagus and various other vegetables being sent to Cambridge and London. The city has the advantage of water-carriage by the Ouse, and other navigable rivers connected with it to Cambridge, the principal towns of Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. The cherry-gardens in the neighbourhood of Ely are very extensive, the soil being favourable for the growth of fruit. Strawberries and other fruits are sent hence to Lynn, Newcastle, and the North of England. Ely contains two parishes, that of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary's, both of which are curacies in the presentation of the dean and chapter. The beautiful Lady-chapel of the cathedral is appropriated as the parochial church of the former; the congregations of both parishes, after having heard divine service in their respective churches, go to hear a sermon in the cathedral.

The origin of the city of Ely was the foundation of a monastery by Etheldreda, daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, who in the legend is recorded to have been married to Tonbert, a nobleman of the East Angles, and after his death to Egfrid, King of Northumberland; but, notwithstanding, she persevered to live in a state of virginity, departed from the Northumbrian court, took the veil at Coldingham, and subsequently retired to the Isle of Ely, which had been her dower from Tonbert, her first husband, and where she founded the monastery in the year 673; became the first abbess; died in 679, and was canonized as a saint. A town by degrees rose

about the monastery; but the Danes, in the year 870, having entered the Isle of Ely, plundered the town and convent, and set fire to both. The abbey was afterwards restored by Ethelwold Bishop of Winchester, under the patronage of King Edgar; and Brithnoth was appointed the first abbot under the new establishment of monks of the order of St. Augustine. In the year 1109 Ely was made a bishop's see, when the manors belonging to the monastery were divided between the bishop and the monks. After the foundation of the bishopric the convent was governed by priors till its dissolution in 1539. The Isle of Ely, under the abbots of Ely, and afterwards the bishops, held the privileges of a county palatine till the reign of Henry VIII., when they were, in common with those of other jurisdictions of a like nature, considerably abridged by Act of Parliament. The Bishop is *Custos Rotulorum* of the Isle of Ely, and has still almost sovereign authority within his franchise or liberty. The diocese contains all Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely (excepting Iselham, which belongs to the see of Rochester, and fifteen other parishes that are in the diocese of Norwich), and Emneth in Norfolk. It has one archdeacon, and is valued in the King's books at 2,134*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, but is computed to be worth 4,000*l.* annually. To the cathedral belong also a dean, eight prebendaries, with vicars, lay-clerks, choristers, a schoolmaster, usher, and twenty-eight King's scholars. The arms of the see are *Gules, three ducal crowns, or*; and of the deanery, *Gules, three keys erect or, two and one, wards to the dexter*. The cathedral church of Ely is said to afford a more complete series of architectural styles than any other in the kingdom. Beginning with the remains of the conventual church, there are specimens of the style of every age, from the Heptarchy to the perfection and subsequent deterioration of ecclesiastical architecture a little before the time of the Reformation. The date of the oldest building is A.D. 673, and of the latest A.D. 1534. The western front was built by Geoffry Ridel, the third bishop, who died in 1189; in its present state the harmony of the parts is destroyed by the disproportionate height of the tower, the want of the north wing, and the addition of the Galilee, or porch. The whole tower was not of Bishop Ridel's erection; in 1380 an addition of sixty-four feet in height, and over that a spire, was raised upon the top of his tower; the spire has since been taken down. The Galilee, or porch, is a very beautiful specimen of the early pointed style of architecture, and is supposed to be the work of Bishop Eustachius, who died in 1215. The completion of the nave is placed by Bentham in 1174, a late period of the Anglo-Norman age: the columns and arches are perfectly unadorned, but a sublime effect is produced by the simple grandeur of the outline and amplitude of its dimensions, without the aid of partial ornaments. The transepts are the most ancient parts of the church, having been built in the reign of Henry I.; both have a middle and two side aisles, and the columns and arches are in general like those of the nave. In the southern transept both the side aisles are enclosed; that towards the west is the vestry and muniment room, and the east is the library. The octagon and lantern erected on the site of the central tower is the work of Alan de Walsingham, then sacrist. Four lofty arches open to the four principal parts of the church; alternately with these are as many more arches, but lower, and opening obliquely upon the aisles of the nave and choir, and upon those of the transepts. The arches are all supported by elegant clustered and conjoint pillars, having capitals composed of foliage and flowers: between each two arches, high and low, is a small cluster of very slender pillars; on each of these, rather higher than the spring of the lower arches, is represented in relief some passage of the life of St. Etheldreda: 1. Her reluctant marriage with Egfrid King of Northumberland. 2. Her taking the veil at Coldingham. 3. Her staff taking root while she slept by the way, and bearing leaves and shoots. 4. Her preservation on a rock, surrounded by a miraculous inundation when pursued by the King. 5. Her installment as abbess of Ely. 6. Her death and burial. 7. Brithstan delivered from bondage by her merits after she was canonized. 8. The translation of her body.—The ante-choir is very highly embellished, and is the work of Bishop Hotham, completed in 1349: this is the part of the church in which the sermons are delivered. The choir is perhaps more highly enriched in some particulars than that of the celebrated church of Salisbury, erected in the same style of architecture; the east end is eminently beautiful: the altar-piece is a picture by *Josephe de Rebeira*, the Spanish Titian, representing the Release of St. Peter, presented to the church by Bishop Yorke

in 1801. The stalls are those which were erected by Alan de Walsingham, but there is no bishop's throne as in other cathedrals. The presbytery was formerly occupied by the sepulchral monuments of bishops, priors, deans, &c., all of which have been removed excepting two,—that of Bishop Gray of 1478, and that of Cardinal Louis de Luxemburgh, Archbishop of Rouen, and perpetual administrator of the diocese of Ely, which is on the south side of the altar. Monuments removed into the north aisle are those of Bishops Fleetwood, Patrick, and Hotham; of Dean Cæsar, and the gravestones of Prior Cranden and Dean Moss. The tomb of Bishop Kilkenny and the monument of Bishop Redman are in their original places. Monuments removed into the south aisle are those of Bishops Northwold, Greene, Butts, Moore, and that of Dr. C. Fleetwood; and the gravestones of Bishops Cox, Goodrich, and Dean Tyndall. The tomb of Bishop Barnet and the monuments of Bishops De Luda, Heton, Lancy, and Gunning; of Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, Sir Mark Steward, and Robert Steward, Esq., have not been moved. All the monuments erected previously to the Reformation are curious and interesting. Since the general removal a mural monument has been erected to Bishop Mawson, who died the 23rd of December 1770, in the north aisle; and a stone laid down for Bishop Keene, who died in the 6th of July 1787, in Bishop West's chapel. Besides the monuments of the bishops, which have been enumerated, there are three very fine ones in the church. Bishops Alcock and West are buried each in his own chapel, and towards the east end of the nave are the effigies of a bishop, but of which has not even been conjectured. Of fifty-four bishops of Ely thirty-five are known to have been buried in the cathedral, and two in the Lady-chapel. Of these thirty-seven there are monuments of twenty; some of them are mutilated, and many removed from the original site. At the east end of the north aisle is the chapel of Bishop Alcock, who was reputed a good architect, and was comptroller of the works to King Henry VII. The vaulted ceiling, rich and elaborate, is formed by ribs springing from the four angles of the chapel, and spreading into various compartments filled with tracery; in the centre is a large pendant of curious workmanship. A rebus of the Bishop's name, a cock standing on a globe, is in the window of the chapel, as well as in other places. At the east end of the south aisle is the beautiful chapel of Bishop West, one of the latest specimens of pointed architecture; the great superiority of this, which may be called the Tudor style, to the correspondent chapel on the north side of the church, is evident at the first view of its front. Here is very little pinnacle work, but the niches are more numerous, and the corbels and canopies are executed with endless variety of workmanship and enrichment, with some mixture of the Florentine style: there are places for considerably more than two hundred statues, large and small, and yet no part of the chapel seems overloaded, although the dimensions internally are not more than twenty-three feet by fifteen. Every part of this very beautiful chantry has suffered mutilation, but sufficient proofs of its original perfection, even in the minutest decoration, are still to be found. Over the door is the Bishop's motto, *gratia dei sum id quod sum. anno domini 1534.* The roof of this chapel springs from six imposts, one at each corner, and one in the centre of each side: the whole is divided into lozenge-shaped compartments of different sizes, all coloured; many bear the arms of the see, and those of the founder of the chapel, which are, *Argent, a chevron sable between three roses gules, barbed and seeded proper.* There are two pendants in the ceiling, each formed by figures of three angels holding the same arms, and those of King Henry VIII. The Lady-chapel, or Trinity church, is on the north side of the cathedral, with a communication through the north transept. This edifice was completed in 1349, and displays a rich profusion of every sort of ornament peculiar to the style of architecture then prevalent. From the top of the western tower of the church is a very extensive view, forming a complete panorama of the fens. Although the cathedral of Ely is less encumbered with buildings than most others in the kingdom, it is yet so much so as to preclude the possibility of taking the whole of it into view from any one point; there are several good views to be obtained at a moderate distance, chiefly on the south side. The only part of the cloister now remaining entire is the north-eastern angle, through which is an entry into the church by a magnificent Anglo-Norman arch elaborately sculptured; this was the entrance for the monks; the prior's door at the north-western corner of the cloister is in the dean's garden, and so is all the rest of the cloister. Southward of

the cloister stood the chapter-house, the remains of which show that it was of Anglo-Norman architecture; on this side is also the refectory of the convent, now the deanery, which was built late in the thirteenth century. At the west end of the deanery is a range of building on arches, very ancient, which once reached as far as the gate-house of the monastery, or *Ely Porta*. This gate-house was erected towards the end of the fourteenth century, and the outer front is enriched with canopies, niches, &c. The building which adjoins the deanery on the west, and fronts the east, was part of the prior's lodge, and is now the residence of the registrar of the dean and chapter. The pointed arched windows of the hall, erected by Prior Crauden, still remain: from this room was a gallery which led to his domestic chapel, the most curious part of the prior's lodge, and one of the most interesting remains of antiquity at Ely. Prior Crauden's chapel was built under the direction of Alan de Walsingham, the sub-prior, about 1321; there is a good external view of it from the end of the Chestnut walk. The length of the chapel is divided by clustered pillars into four compartments: from the pillars spring the ribs of the vaulting, which have been removed, and a floor constructed over it. The first compartment or ante-chapel is plain, the second is enriched with niches, and in the other two are windows. The eastern end projects a little beyond the compartments, and here the niches are highly ornamented. The floor elevated for the altar is composed of painted tiles of rich mosaic design, and is a very early instance of that species of decoration; the whole is perfect, excepting that the colours are partly obliterated: the centre compartment of the floor is four feet ten inches by three feet one inch in dimension, and represents the Fall of Man; Adam and Eve, with the Serpent and Forbidden Fruit: the tiles which form the rest of this pavement are covered with lions rampant and passant guardant, lioncelles rampant, and spread eagles: the lions' heads and various complicated figures composed of circles are made by indented marks; the figures also in the double triangles are made in the same manner. The intersecting triangles are formed by parallelograms and triangles; a full description of this curious pavement has been given in the *Archæologia*, vols. x. and xiv. Another interesting object on this side the cathedral is the church of St. Etheldreda, so called, the nave and chancel of which form an approach to five of the prebendal houses. The buildings on the north side of the cathedral are very few, consisting only of two prebendal houses, which formed parts of the ancient monastery. It is well known that those who conducted the reparations and enlargements of monasteries, had no intention of assimilating the restorations or additions to the style of the original structure; every building is found in the peculiar taste of the age in which it was constructed, and the whole exhibits a mixture of seemingly discordant styles of architecture. A church was many years in building;—what was begun in the time of one bishop was continued in that of a second and third, and finished under a fourth or a fifth, by which time a change of style in architecture had often been adopted. Most of our larger ecclesiastical edifices have at different times suffered great damage by fires and violent storms, and many have been injured in the furious contests which often arose between the monks and the townsmen. To these necessary occasions of repair and restoration may be added the numerous voluntary additions made by the pious zeal and munificence of various prelates; and it may be sufficient to observe that the cathedral of Ely contains a very unusual number of instances of gradations in architectural style.

The episcopal palace stands near the western front of the cathedral, and retains some traces of the ancient structure; it was altered by Bishop Mawson. The great gallery, built by Bishop Goodrich in the reign of Henry VIII., is one hundred feet long, and contains portraits of Bishops Andrews, Felton, Patrick, Fleetwood, Greene, Butts, Gooch, Mawson, Keene, and Yorke. In the library is a very curious picture of the funeral of Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely and Dean of Christ Church Oxford, who died in 1581, representing the funeral procession outside, and the ceremony within the cathedral church. Here is also preserved the celebrated "*Tabula Eliensis*," which has been engraved for Bentham's History of Ely.—Chettisham, *Churchham*, or *Chetsham*, about two miles northward from the city, is a hamlet of St. Mary's parish, and has a chapel. Stuntney, a mile and a half south-eastward from the city, on the verge of the Isle of Ely, is a hamlet to the parish of the Holy Trinity; here was a seat of the Steward family, lessees, under the church of Ely, which on the death of Sir Thomas Steward, in 1636, became the residence of his

nephew Oliver Cromwell, who in 1644, by his personal authority, ordered the cathedral service to be discontinued at Ely. It is now a farm-house. New Barnes Grange is the seat of Samuel Farmer, Esq.

LITTLEPORT, on the Ouse, 5 miles N. from Ely, contains 360 houses, and 2364 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Littleport-bridge, over the river Ouse, is a mile northward from the village, and is one of the entrances into the Isle of Ely.

WISBECH HUNDRED, IN THE ISLE OF ELY.

ELM, on the borders of Norfolk, 2 miles S.E. from Wisbech, contains 254 houses, and 1368 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, united with Emneth in Norfolk, value 14*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Coldham, in this parish, was the property of Walter Langton Bishop of Lichfield in the reign of Edward I.: the house was pulled down in 1793, and a farm-house erected on its site. Friday-bridge is in this parish; and Needham Hall, the residence of William Dow; the last was rebuilt in 1804.

LEVERINGTON, 2 miles N.W. from Wisbech, near the borders of Lincolnshire, contains 166 houses, and 848 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard and St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The eastern window of the north aisle of this church, the architecture of which is in the style of the fifteenth century, is nearly filled with painted glass, consisting of ten principal figures, and borders of vine branches. In the northern window of the chancel are also considerable remains; our Lady of Pity is represented between a knight and a lady both kneeling: in the church are monuments of the families of Crosse, Swaine, and Johnson. James Nasmith, D.D. & F.S.A., editor of Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, was rector of this church; he died 16th October, 1808, æt. 62. Parson Drove, or *Fen End*, 7 miles W. from Wisbech, is a township of this parish, and has a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. At Trokenholt was a chapel and hermitage, belonging to the abbey of Thorney, in the reign of Henry II., but there are no remains of buildings.

NEWTON IN THE ISLE, or *Newton in the Fens*, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 4 miles N.W. from Wisbech, contains 58 houses, and 368 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The north aisle is said to have been erected by the Colville family, one of the most distinguished in this part of the county; but Newton Hall, their ancient seat, was pulled down in 1793. In the reign of Henry IV. Sir John Colville founded the college of St. Mary in the Marsh, or *St. Mary on the Sea*, which stood on the Roman bank, adjoining Marshland. The parsonage-house now occupies the site of the college.

OUTWELL, on the borders of Norfolk, in which it is partly situated, on the river Well or Nen, 5 miles S.E. from Wisbech, and 6 miles from Downham in Norfolk, contains 202 houses, and 954 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: it is a large handsome building, and stands on what was formerly an island, the larger portion of which now forms the churchyard. At the east end of the south aisle is the chapel of the Virgin Mary, in which is a window containing much ancient painted glass, representing God the Father, in robes of blue, seated in a chair of gold; figures of St. Edmund the King, St. Edward the Confessor, St. Anthony, St. Lawrence, &c.: this chapel was the burial-place of the Beaupre family, and the east end of the north aisle was the burial-place of the Fincham family, whose arms appear on the roof and in the windows. The hall of the rectorial-house is curious, and has been engraved. There are two ancient bridges over the Well river, which forms the boundary between the county of Norfolk and the Isle of Ely; one is the Isle bridge and the other the Norfolk bridge; on the first is an anchor, the emblem of the patron saint of the village. At Mullicourt, in this parish, was a Benedictine priory, which appears to have been of Anglo-Saxon foundation, and was in the reign of Henry VI. appropriated to the priory of Ely. Beaupre Hall, so called from the fine meadows which surround it, has been lately rebuilt; it is the

property of Richard Greaves Townley, Esq., of Fulbourne, and the residence of the Rev. W. G. Townley, rector of Upwell, the adjoining parish.

THORNEY, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 6½ miles N.E. from Peterborough, and about 20 miles from Ely, contains 281 houses, and 1970 inhabitants. This town lies in the north-west corner of the fens, but its situation is pleasant, standing on a rising ground, well wooded towards the south-west, and having a mile of road towards Whittlesey, overshadowed by branches of trees. Many of the inhabitants are descendants of a colony of refugee French or Walloons, which settled here about the middle of the seventeenth century. Bishop Wren granted a licence to Stephen de Cursal to preach at Thorney in French or Latin in 1640; and the epitaph of Rev. E. Danois, who died in 1674, describes him as the minister of the French colony. Here is a weekly market on Thursday, which was granted to the Earl of Bedford in 1638, by the charter of the Bedford Level, together with two annual fairs, on 1st July and 21st September, which are much frequented for the sale of horses and cattle; about 25,000 sheep are sent hence to Smithfield market annually; and there is also a holiday fair on Whit Monday. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Bedford.

Thorney was anciently called Ankarig, from the anchorites or hermits, who dwelt in cells, founded here by Saxulph, first Abbot of Peterborough, in 662. This monastery was destroyed by the Danes in 870, and rebuilt in 972, for Benedictine monks, by Ethelwold Bishop of Winchester. The church was afterwards rebuilt, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Botolph in 1178, by Hervey Bishop of Ely. After the Dissolution the site of the abbey was granted to John Earl of Bedford; the revenues were estimated at 411*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* per annum. The nave of the ancient abbey-church constitutes the present parish church, and part of the cloisters is now a school-house: at the west-end of the church is also a building constructed with the materials of the abbey; it is occupied by Tycho Wing, Esq.

TYD ST. GILES, the most northern part of the Isle of Ely, on the borders of Lincolnshire and Norfolk, 5½ miles N.W. from Wisbech, contains 109 houses, and 781 inhabitants; it is a rectory, value 21*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: the chancel was rebuilt about 1760. The tower stands about fifty feet from the body of the church, and at the east-end. Dunton Hall, the seat of Clement Trafford, which stood on the north side of the Shire Drain, was pulled down in 1767, when the family pictures and stained glass were removed to Stoke in Norfolk; the park was about a mile and a half in circumference.

UPWELL, on the river Well, or Nen, which here divides Cambridgeshire from Norfolk, in which last county it is partly situated, 6 miles S.E. from Wisbech, and 7 miles from Downham in Norfolk, contains 449 houses, and 3076 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 16*l.* The tower of the church and the roof of the nave are curious and worthy of observation. The rectory-house is ancient. At Marmound in this parish was a priory of Gilbertines, founded about the time of Richard I., by Ralph de Hauville, as a cell to Sempringham priory in Lincolnshire; it was valued in 1534 at 10*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* per annum. The estate was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Percival Bowes and John Mosyer; but there are no remains of conventual buildings. Welney, a chapelry of this parish, is on the banks of the old river Ouse, which formerly had its natural course this way. The Old Bedford and the Hundred Feet or New Bedford rivers pass Welney; over the last is a suspension bridge, designed by *Capt. S. Brown, R.N.*, which was completed in 1826, forming a communication from Wisbech to Ely, by way of Upwell: the bridge is 191 feet long; for this and other recent improvements the public are much indebted to the exertions of the Rev. Gale Townley, the rector of Upwell.

WISBECH, or *Wisbech*, on the river Ouse, in the northern part of the county and borders of Norfolk, 30 miles N.W. from Ely, 42 from Cambridge, and 90 from London, contains 1654 houses, and 7877 inhabitants, including Wisbech, St. Mary and its hamlets. There are no manufactures carried on in the town, which is the most considerable place in the Isle of Ely, excepting cordage for shipping. The market on Saturday is held by prescription, and is a

great mart for corn, of which above 100,000 quarters are annually exported by the Ouse and canals to Cambridge, Lynn, &c.; other principal exports are rape-seed and long wool, sent into Yorkshire. Timber from Northamptonshire is forwarded from Wisbech for the use of the navy: the imports are wine, deals, and coals. A custom-house, with a room for the meeting of the magistrates, was erected in 1804. There are four annual fairs, viz. on Saturday before Lady-day, for hemp and flax, on the day before Palm Sunday, on Whit-Tuesday, and a very important fair on Lammass-day for cattle. The magistrates of Wisbech are appointed by the Lord Bishop of Ely, who is *Custos Rotulorum*, and are justices within the Isle. Public business for the Wisbech division is transacted every Wednesday and Saturday at the new town-hall, under the same roof as the custom-house, which bears the town arms, viz. cross keys, the emblem of St. Peter, the patron saint of the town. Sessions are held every quarter at Wisbech and Ely alternately, and assizes are held for the Isle twice a year. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The church is an irregular but noble pile of building, both without and within: it has two naves under one roof, and two aisles, as well as two chancels; one of which, the southernmost, is called the Town Chancel: in the south aisle is the grave-stone, inlaid with brass, of Thomas de Braunston, constable of the castle of Wisbech, who died in 1401. The monuments of the church are numerous, and consist of memorials of the families of Sandford, Southwell, Worrall, Haslewood, &c. Wisbech Castle, which is supposed to have occupied the site of that built by William the Conqueror, was a palace of the Bishops of Ely, who had the custody of the Isle. It was rebuilt, of brick, by Bishop Morton, between the years 1478 and 1483: his successor Bishop Alcock died here in 1501. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this castle was made a prison, and Watson Bishop of Lincoln died a prisoner here in 1587: the castle was restored by Bishop Andrews, who was promoted to the see in 1609; but when the church lands were exposed to sale during the Commonwealth, this castle was purchased by John Thurloe, secretary of state, who built a house on its site, from the design of Inigo Jones, and resided here; he was M.P. for the Isle of Ely in 1656. After the Restoration, the castle was leased out by the Bishops to the Southwell family, &c. The Bishop of Ely sold the estate in 1793 to John Medworth of Bermondsey, and the castle was taken down in 1816: its site is now the garden in the centre of the Crescent, which together with Yorke Row, Church Street, Ely Place, and Market Street, form the principal modern improvements of the town of Wisbech St. Peter. Wisbech St. Mary is a chapelry to the parish, situated about two miles N.W. from the town, and contains two hamlets, Wisbech Murrow and Guyhirn, which lie about four miles southward from the town. The road from Wisbech to Thorney passes through these hamlets and Tholomas Drove.

NORTH WITCHFORD HUNDRED, IN THE ISLE OF ELY.

CHATTERIS, 12 miles W. from Ely, and 7 miles S. from March, contains 659 houses, and 3283 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* Alwena, sister of Ednoth Abbot of Ramsey, founded a convent of Benedictine nuns at this place. After its suppression in 1551, the estate was granted to Edward Lord Clinton. The abbey-house was the residence of Robert Fawcett, Esq., from whom the manor of Chatteris Nuns descended to the Rev. T. C. W. Seymour: it is built on the site of the nunnery in the centre of the town; and there are, about a mile from the town, vestiges of a moat and walls belonging to one of the manor-houses. This parish was formerly divided by the old West water running from Somersham to the Ferry turnpike: this river has become dry land since canals have been made in other directions for draining the fens. At Hunny farm are some subterraneous remains of an ancient building, said to have contained the bones of St. Huna, chaplain to St. Etheldreda, founder of Ely priory.

DODDINGTON, 5 miles S. from March, and about 16 miles N.W. from Ely, contains 116 houses, and 676 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 5*s.* The parish is of very great extent, and contains the hamlet of Wimblington, and the chapelries of Benwick and March. The manor was one of the ancient estates of the church of Ely, and a seat of the bishops. Bishop Balsham died at this palace in 1286. Bishop Cox also resided here about 1580. It afterwards became the seat of the Peyton family, who were lessees under the bishops. Sir John Pey-

ton of Doddington was created a baronet in 1660, but the title became extinct in 1771. A clump of trees and a moat now mark the site of the ancient palace, near which is a farm-house. Wimblington is a considerable hamlet of this parish, and Benwick is a chapelry.

MARCH, on the river Nen, 11 miles S. from Wisbech, contains 870 houses, and 3850 inhabitants. Although a considerable town, it is only a hamlet of the parish of Doddington. It has a weekly market on Friday, and two annual fairs, each lasting three days, one beginning on Monday before Whitsuntide, at which horses are sold only on Wednesday, and the other on the second Tuesday in October. The chapel, dedicated to St. Wendreda, is a very handsome structure, with a fine spire of stone, erected in 1343: in the north aisle is a slab for Simon Payne, ob. 1501; another to Katherine wife of Anthony Hansard, and sister of Sir Robert Southwell; she died in 1517. In the nave is the tomb of William Dredeman, ob. 1503, who is said to have been at the expense of the roof, which is of wood, with numerous projecting winged figures, one of the richest specimens of the kind in the county. An avenue consisting of double rows of elm trees leads from the town to the church, which is about half a mile distant from the bridge and market-place. In one part of this walk is a stone cross, supposed to be of the time of Henry VI.

WHITTLESEY, anciently *Witesie*, at the extremity of the Isle of Ely, on the borders of Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire; 6 miles E. from Peterborough, contains 719 houses, and 5276 inhabitants, including the two parishes of St. Mary and St. Andrew, which are consolidated. The town stands on rising ground, and has a market cross, but the market is disused; an annual fair is held on 13th June for horses. St. Mary's church is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*: it has a tower and spire, the most elegant of the kind in this part of the county. The church of St. Andrew is a vicarage value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In the church, are monuments of the families of Stona, Moore, Read, and Underwood. William of Whittlesey, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1368, was a native of this town. Whittlesey, exclusive of the town, contains the hamlets of Estray, Cotes, Eldernall, Willow Hall, and Glassmoor. Whittlesey Mere, the most spacious lake in the southern part of the kingdom, is about six miles from the town, beyond the extremity of this county, on the northern side of the county of Huntingdon, about three miles east from Stilton; the surface is one thousand five hundred and seventy square acres, and its circumference is eight miles and three quarters. This lake abounds with a great variety of water-fowl, and with the following species of fish, viz., pike, perch, carp, tench, eels, bream, chub, roach, dace, gudgeons, shallows, &c. In the summer months this lake is much frequented by the neighbouring gentry; and it is the frequent scene of regattas, iceboat sailings, &c. In 1662 King Charles II. granted to Edward Earl of Sandwich the office of master of the swans, and bailiff of Whittlesey Mere. At present the right of fishing is in the hands of William Wells, Esq., the Lord of Glatton with Holme, in Huntingdonshire, who has eleven boatsgates; the Lord of Farcett one boatsgate and a private fishery. The church of Peterborough have two boatsgates, and Lord Carysfort one. The King's Delph is a channel on the north-eastern side of the Mere. Bevills Leam from the Mere to Guyhirn, about sixteen miles in length, was made in 1634; this river was forty feet wide. Vermuyden's Drain leads from Whittlesey to Ramsey, and is sixteen feet wide. Whittlesey Dyke, beginning a little above Horsey-bridge, runs through the town of Whittlesey into the Nen below Benwick. The chief branch of the river Nen formerly passed by Slangroun and Horsey-bridge to Whittlesey Mere, and through Ugg and Ramsey Meres to Benwick, and there joined the West water or Ouse from Earith.

SOUTH WITCHFORD HUNDRED, IN THE ISLE OF ELY.

COVENEY, 3 miles W. from Ely, contains 66 houses, and 325 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Rokeby. The village is situated on an eminence overlooking the fens, and was originally a distinct island, separated by the fens from the Isle of Ely, and the manor belonged anciently to the monks of Ely. Manea, or *Maney*, is a populous hamlet of this parish, at the distance of five miles N.W. from the village, by the nearest way across the fens, and by the horse road it is ten miles distant. At this place King Charles I. had an intention

of building a town, to be called Charlemont. In the middle of the hamlet is now a square mound of earth, probably thrown up at the time. The design also of the King was to have formed a navigable stream thence to the Ouse. Wardy Hill is another hamlet of this parish.

HADDENHAM, 6 miles S. from Ely, and 10 miles N. from Cambridge, contains 260 houses, and 1725 inhabitants, including Lindon End and the hamlets of Hill Row and Aldreth. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy. The roof of the north aisle was constructed at the expense of John Godfrey, who died in 1454, as appears by the inscription on his tomb; there are also in the church several monuments of the families of Rowlands and March. The lower part of a very curious ancient stone cross was removed from Haddenham to Ely Cathedral, where it is still preserved: it is supposed to have been originally raised in the seventh century, and bears this inscription, LVCEM · TVAM · OVINO · DA · DEVS · ET · REQUIEM · AMEN · which may have been the words of a prayer at St. Ovin's Cross, viz. Grant, O God, thy light and rest. Amen.

At Aldreth, or *Alderhithe*, southward from the village, is one of the principal approaches to the Isle of Ely by a bridge and causeway. Grunty Fen House, near Haddenham and Wilburton, is extra-parochial.

MEPAL, or *Mepole*, on the Hundred Feet or New Bedford river, a branch of the Ouse, 4 miles W. from Ely, contains 57 houses, and 406 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely. In it is the monument of James Fortrey, Esq. of Byall Fenn, page of honour to Mary of Modena Duchess of York, and afterwards one of the grooms of the bedchamber to King James II., who died in 1719; and another monument for his brother Samuel Fortrey, Esq., who died in 1688. Byall Fenn, near Mepal, is extra-parochial.

STRETHAM, on the Roman road, 4 miles S. from Ely, contains 147 houses, and 875 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 22*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: in the chancel is a slab for Nicholas de Kingstone, rector of this parish in the reign of Edward I. The plantation, formerly a seat of the Harbord family, was afterwards the residence of the late Sir Charles Morgan. Thetford is a chapelry of this parish, a mile and a half northward on the Cam.

SUTTON, 4 miles S.W. from Ely, contains 193 houses, and 1157 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The edifice was built about the year 1370, and is a very beautiful structure.

WELCHES DAM, 6 miles W. from Ely, contains 21 houses, and 156 inhabitants. It is an extra-parochial district, at the extremity of the Forty Feet, or Vermuyden's Drain, where it empties itself into the Old Bedford river. The village has its own overseer. Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, in the reign of Charles I., contracted for the

draining of the level, and was to have for his recompense ninety-five thousand acres. It was afterwards undertaken by Francis the fourth Earl of Bedford, who associated with himself in this great undertaking the Earl of Bolingbroke, Lord Gorges and others, the adventure being divided into shares. On account of the troubles which soon after ensued, no attempt was made to improve the drainage till 1649, when the whole management was committed to the care of William Earl of Bedford, son and heir of the original undertaker. The officers of the Bedford Level corporation are elected annually on the Wednesday in Whitsun week, and consist of a governor, six bailiffs, twenty conservators, and commonalty: the commonalty consists of all such persons as are possessed of a hundred acres in the fens; a conservator must be possessed of two hundred acres; the governor and bailiffs of four hundred acres. The greatest part of the middle level and a considerable portion of the south level are in this county, comprehending the whole of the Isle of Ely, and a few parishes south-eastward of the Isle, including a district of two hundred thousand acres. The waters of the middle and south levels pass down the river Ouse and Eaubrink cut, through the town of Lynn, to their outfall at the sea.

WENTWORTH, or *Wingford*, 4 miles S.W. from Ely, contains 21 houses, and 139 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and was formerly annexed to the office of sacrist in the convent.

WILBURTON, or *Wilberton*, 5 miles S.W. from Ely, contains 64 houses, and 465 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Archdeacon of Ely: it is a handsome light structure, and contains monuments of Archdeacon Wetheringsete, who died in 1440, and Archdeacon Bole, who died in 1477. The rectory-house is a very ancient seat of the Archdeacon of Ely. When King Henry VII. and his son Prince Henry came to offer their devotions at the shrine of St. Etheldreda at Ely, they were here entertained by Archdeacon Alcock for several days. In 1632 it was the seat of Sir Miles Sandys, and is now let on lease by the archdeacon, and occupied as a farm-house. There are said to be twenty-five livings in the Isle of Ely, one valued at 6000*l.* per annum; two valued at 2400*l.* each; four between 1500*l.* and 2000*l.*; four between 1000*l.* and 1500*l.*; two of 1000*l.*; two of 800*l.*; one of 500*l.*; and nine under 500*l.*, in annual value,—and in the whole island are now but two resident incumbents, according to a statement in the *New Monthly Mag.* March 1831. The improved drainage has made this district more healthy than formerly.

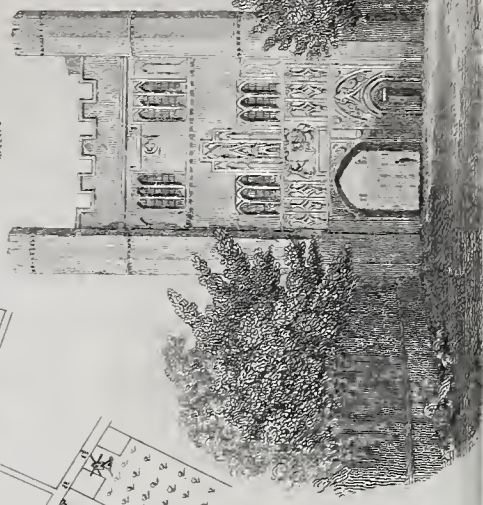
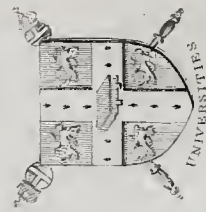
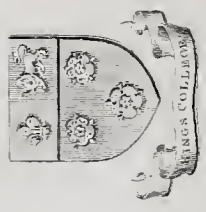
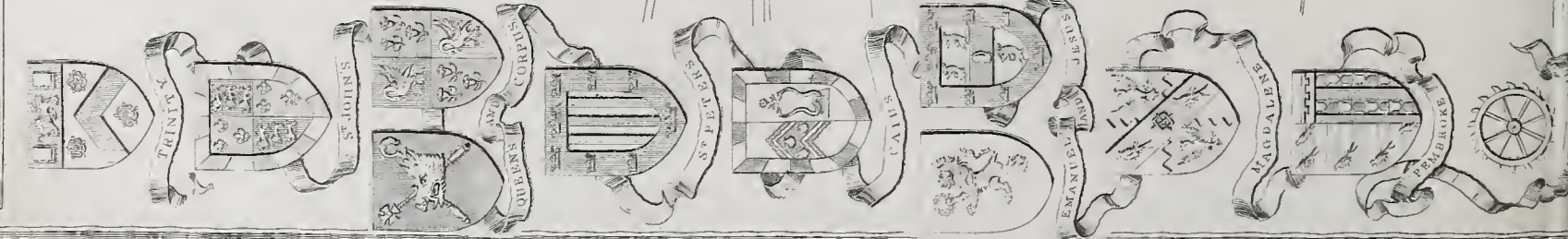
WITCHAM, 5 miles W. from Ely, contains 73 houses, and 473 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

WITCHFORD, 3 miles S.W. from Ely, contains 69 houses, and 401 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

ARMS OF THE COLLEGE

REFERENCE

- Little St. Margaret's Church
 15, Pythian-terrace School, now a Farm
 16, Weymouth Church
 17, St. Andrew's Church
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TOWN AND UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—*Norfolk Circuit.*

CAMBRIDGE is locally situated in the Hundred of Flendish, fifty miles north from London by way of Royston, and fifty-one miles by way of Ware. It is distant eighty-six miles north east from Oxford. The Town derives its name from the river Cam, or Grant, and is said to have extended from Grantchester, a castle two miles south westward of the town, to Chesterton on the north east, its total length having been three miles on the western banks of the Cam. It is at present above a mile in length, and more than half a mile in breadth, and about three miles in circumference, containing 2,594 houses, and 14,142 inhabitants. The situation of Cambridge is a perfect level, the Town being encompassed by the Colleges of the University, with their beautiful groves and gardens on both sides of the river, over which are several bridges, both public and private, but the streets, notwithstanding the recent improvements, are in general narrow and winding. Entering the Town by Trumpington-street, Downing College, with its graceful porticos, is on the right, and near the beginning of the street, is the Pitt Press and Addenbroke's Hospital, Peter House, Pembroke and Katherine Halls succeed, and nearly opposite the last is Benet College, lately rebuilt; in the centre of the Town is a group of magnificent buildings, comprising Great St. Mary's, or the University Church, the Senate House, the Public Library, and the superb Chapel of King's College, on the banks of the Cam. On the right of Bridge-street is Jesus College-lane and the road to Newmarket; the rural appearance of Jesus College, makes this entrance of the town frequently preferred for picturesque beauty. St. Andrew's-street, on the road from the Gogmagog hills and Colchester, contains Emmanuel and Christ's Colleges, and passing Trinity Church, leads to Bridge-street and Sidney College. Beyond the Bridge, over the Cam, is Magdalen College, and the remains of the ancient Castle, on the road to Huntingdon; to the right of which are the roads to Chesterton and the City of Ely.

In the centre of the Town, behind Great St. Mary's Church, is Market Hill, where the markets under the jurisdiction of the University, are held. The chief Market for corn, &c. is on Saturday, but there is a Market every day in the week, excepting Sunday, and Monday for poultry and butter: the latter is made up in pounds, consisting of slender rolls a yard long, for the convenience of division into sizes for the use of the colleges; a great quantity of butter in firkins, chiefly from Norfolk and the Isle of Ely, is also sent hence to London. Although very little fruit is grown in the town, no place is more plentifully supplied with it. The Petty Cury and Market-street, intersecting each side of the Market-place, lead into Bridge-street, and in an oblique direction from Market Hill is Pease Hill, the Fish Market, &c., the last abundantly supplied with fresh water fish, from the Isle of Ely. Benet-street, denominated from the Church and College, leads into Trumpington-street.

The Corporation of the Borough of Cambridge, consists of a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-councilmen, four bailiffs, a town clerk, and other officers. The Mayor upon entering into office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges, liberties and customs of the University, and on the day of his election, has the privilege of bestowing the freedom of the town on any one person he may think proper. The Town Hall, built in 1782, contains a room about 70 feet by 28 feet in dimension, in which concerts are occasionally performed. The arms of the Town are: *Gules, on a fess arched three towers or, all masoned sable: in chief a fleur de lis between two roses of the second, and in base a river proper, thereon three vessels of one mast each sable. Crest on a mount vert, a quadrangular castle with four towers domed, in front two ports, all or, masoned sable; supporters, two sea horses proper, finned and maned or.* The Borough of Cambridge returns two members to Parliament, a privilege granted by King Edward I.; the present members are the Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice, one of the secretaries to the Treasury, and George Pryme, Esq. The Assizes are always held here.

Wards

The Town of Cambridge is divided into four Wards, viz. Bridge Ward, which extends from Jesus-lane to Castle-end. High Ward, which extends from the entrance of the Town from Trumpington to St. John's College-lane. Preacher's Ward, which extends from the southern part of St. Andrew's-street to Jesus-lane. Market Ward, which contains the Market-place, and the streets, rows, and lanes adjoining. In the Town are fourteen Parishes, and the Churches of St. Mary and St. Sepulchre are interesting objects of observation.

ALL SAINTS, in the Jewry, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus College. In the Church, which stands at the north end of Trumpington-street, is the monument of Richard Bassett, Esq., the last heir male of the ancient family of Bassett, of Fledborough in Nottinghamshire, who died in 1702. Amongst many tombs now defaced, was that of Isaac Barrow, M.D., who died in 1616; he was great uncle to the celebrated Divine of that name. Within this parish are the Colleges of St. John, Jesus, and Sidney Sussex, with part of Trinity College; and also a Charity for widows and widowers, founded by Mrs. Susanna Forrester.

GREAT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, is a curacy in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The edifice was repaired and partly rebuilt in 1643, chiefly by Christopher Rose, Esq., who

died in 1664. On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Dr. John Edwards, Fellow of St. John's College, a voluminous writer on divinity, who died in 1716, æt. 79. In the north transept is a cenotaph in memory of Captain James Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator, who was killed by the natives of Owyhee, in 1779; the monument also commemorates his three sons, Nathaniel, who was lost with Captain Boyle Walsingham, on board the Thunderer, in 1780, Hugh, who died a student at Christ's College, 1793, and James, a Commander in the Navy, who lost his life on board the Spitfire sloop of war, in going from Poole to Spithead, in 1794. In this parish are Christ's and Emmanuel Colleges.

The Church of ST. ANDREW THE LESS, in Barnwell, is a curacy. It is a small edifice, supposed to have been built out of the remains of the Priory. There are several monumental inscriptions for the family of Butler.

The most ancient religious house in Cambridge, was founded in 1092, by Picot, the sheriff, at the instance of his wife Hugolina, for a prior and six canons; its original site was near the Castle. Twenty years afterwards it was removed to Barnwell, by Payne Peverell, standard bearer to Robert, Duke of Normandy; here he newly built and enlarged the Priory, dedicating it to St. Giles and St. Andrew, and designing it for thirty canons. At the dissolution, its yearly revenues were valued at 351*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* In 1546, its site was granted to Sir Anthony Browne, and in 1552 to Edward Lord Clinton. After having belonged to several proprietors, it became the property of the Butlers, and after the death of Jacob Butler, Esq., in 1765, the estate was sold to Thomas Panton, Esq., in whose family it still remains. Of the Priory some buildings yet exist, and serve for the various purposes of a farm. The village of Barnwell contains several houses belonging to the parishes of St. Benedict and Trinity.

In the parish of Little St. Andrew, or Barnwell, are held Midsummer fair and Sturbridge fair, which are annually proclaimed by the principal officers of the University with much solemnity.

ST. BENET'S CHURCH, situated on the north side of Corpus Christi College, a little eastward of Trumpington-street, is a curacy, value 4*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College, part of which, and part of Katherine Hall, are in this parish. St. Benet's Church was the burial place of Thomas Hobson, the celebrated Cambridge carrier, who died in 1630; in this parish he founded an alms house.

ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH, on the eastern side of Trumpington-street, opposite Silver-street, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, in the presentation of Queen's College, which is situated in this parish, as are part of Corpus Christi College, and part of Katherine Hall. On the northern wall of the chancel is the monument of Thomas Playfere, Margaret professor of divinity, who died in 1609, with a half length effigy, under an arched canopy; on the eastern wall is a tablet to James Essex, architect, ob. 1784.

Queen's College Alms-house, of very ancient date, is in Silver-street, in this parish.

At the entrance of the Town, near Spital End, is an Hospital, founded by Dr. John Addenbroke; the building was opened for the reception of patients in 1766. The master and fellows of Katherine Hall, of which Dr. Addenbroke was a member, were trustees under his will; under the act of Parliament, the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and the representatives of the University, the bishop Ely, the lord lieutenant of the County, the County members, and the high sheriff, the members for the town, the high steward and the mayor are perpetual governors. This hospital has been considerably enlarged and beautified, and now exhibits a very pleasing appearance at the entrance of the town.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, situated in Bridge-street, is a curacy, value 4*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus; here is the grave stone of John de Helysingham, mayor of Cambridge, ob. 1329, with an inscription in Lombardic capitals. This church was anciently appropriated to the nuns of St. Radegund.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, to the west of Trumpington-street, is a rectory, value 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity Hall. At the east end of the south aisle, which belongs to Clare Hall, is

the monument of Dr. Samuel Blyth, master of that College, ob. 1713; on the floor are the tombs of Dr. Morgan, master, 1736; Dr. Wilcox, master, 1762; and several fellows of that society. This Parish is united to that of St. John Zachary.

In the Parish of St. Edward, in or near the Pease Market, was a convent of Austin friars, founded about 1290, by Sir Geoffrey Pitchford, and granted on the dissolution to William Keynsham. In 1790, the refectory was standing, being then used as a lecture room by the professor of botany; it has since been pulled down, and there is now scarcely a vestige of the conventual buildings remaining, excepting a small arch, with tracery, forming part of a cold bath in the gardens of John Mortlock, Esq.

In 1615, Stephen Perse, M. D., senior fellow of Caius College, founded an Alms-house at the corner of Free School-lane, in the parish of St. Edward.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH, at the north end of the town, on the supposed site of the Monastery, afterwards removed to Barnwell, is a vicarage in the patronage of the bishop of Ely, it contains the monument of Nicholas Carre, Greck professor, ob. 1569. Part of Magdalen College is in this parish. St. Giles's Church and that of St. Peter, by the Castle, have been consolidated, but the parishes remain distinct. In St. Giles's is an Alms-house, founded in 1692, by Captain Edward Story.

GREAT ST. MARY'S CHURCH, or *St. Mary Magna*, situated near the centre of the town, is a curacy in the presentation of Trinity College. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII., and towards its completion, that monarch was a great benefactor; it was commenced in 1478, under the auspices of Alcock, bishop of Ely, to whom the merit of the design is usually attributed. The Church was so far completed in 1488, that the bishop is then stated to have preached a sermon in it, which lasted from one o'clock in the afternoon till past three. He was not only a prelate of singular learning and piety, but, possessing great skill in architecture, he was made comptroller of the royal buildings. This Church, but more particularly his very curious sepulchral Chapel in the Cathedral at Ely, proves his ability and judgment. The body of the Church, which alone bears the mark of his hand, was completed in 1519, but the tower is more modern, not having been erected till 1608. John Warren was the architect, who died the same year it was finished, as appears by a tablet to his memory, against the eastern wall of the chancel. The Tower is lofty and well proportioned; the embattled parapet has octangular turrets, surmounted by balls. It contains a musical peal of ten bells, and a clock; the entrance porch is enriched with the royal arms, boldly sculptured, and some remains of painting nearly defaced. The west end of this Church forms the eastern side of a noble square; King's College Chapel, the University Library, and the Senate House on the other sides, without the intervention of private edifices, give an air of peculiar grandeur to its site. The interior of the Church is both light and beautiful, of elegant proportion and admirable uniformity of design; the groining of the roof is at once a specimen of the architect's taste and skill; ten clerestory windows on each side, above the arches of the nave, give ample light to every part of this noble building.

Academical exercises were formerly performed and public orations were made in this Church; Queen Elizabeth, while at Cambridge in 1564, attended the disputations here. The University sermons are still preached in this Church, excepting on a few particular occasions. The vice-chancellor, heads of colleges, noblemen and doctors, sit in a gallery which occupies the place of the ancient rood loft. The masters of arts and under graduates, have galleries in the aisles, which were built pursuant to directions in the will of William Worts, Esq., who died in 1709, and left a sum of money for that purpose. In various parts of the Church are memorials for aldermen of the Corporation. On the southern wall of the chancel is a mural monument to William Butler, D.D., ob. Jan. 29, 1617; he is represented by a half length figure, under an arch, executed with much spirit; one hand rests upon a skull, the other holds a book; on the sides of the monument are statues of labour and rest. There is also a memorial of John Crane, ob. 1652, and a slab in the northern aisle to Russel Plumtree, M. D., ob. 1793. On the south side of the Church is a vestry and a chapel, adjoining the chancel. The corresponding chapel on the northern side is dedicated to St.

Andrew; in it is a monument to the memory of Thomas Lorkin, Esq., born at Frindsbury in Kent, ob. May 1, 1591.

Martin Bucer, the celebrated reformer, was invited to England by Archbishop Cranmer, and was received at Cambridge, as a teacher of Theology, in 1549; he died here in 1551, and was buried in this Church with great funeral pomp. In the time of Queen Mary, his body was dug up and publicly burnt, and his tomb demolished, but it was afterwards set up again by order of Queen Elizabeth; several manuscripts respecting him, are preserved in the library of Caius College. In St. Mary's parish are the Market Place, Town Hall, and Shire Hall.

The Church of ST. MARY THE LESS, *St. Mary of Grace*, or *St. Mary*, without *Trumpington-gate*, was built in 1327, on the site of an old Church, dedicated to St. Peter, which gave name to the adjoining College of Peter House in this parish. It is a curacy in the patronage of Peter House. This church is the burial place of Dr. Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely, ob. 1667; a sermon in commemoration of Dr. Andrew Perne, dean of Ely, a great benefactor to the University, and particularly to Peter House, is preached here annually, by a fellow of that college, before the University, on the Sunday before May-day.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, on the eastern side of Trumpington street, opposite to Caius College, is a curacy in the patronage of Trinity College. The ancient carved stalls on each side of the chancel, supposed to have been taken from Trinity College, have been recently restored; and the venerable screen under the sanction of *Rickman*, has been placed on a basement behind the communion table, and forms seven niches. The modern altar panelling has been removed, and has thus laid open on the southern side, three stone seats and a cinque foiled piscina. It would be very desirable to restore the pinnacles, finials, and crockets of the niches, and the beautiful ogee doorway that appears to have suffered considerably from the ravages of time and injury. Westward of the pulpit is a painting of the Royal Martyr, King Charles I., at his feet lies his crown overturned, and the following inscription:—*MVNDI CALCO*~~~~~
~~~~~  
*SPLENDIDAM AT GRAVEM.*

In the east window are the royal arms in modern painted glass; in a window of the north aisle are some fragments of painted glass, and in the west window of the nave are the arms of Earl Warren. The south aisle was anciently a chapel for Michael House, founded by Harvey de Stanton, ob. 1327, and who is supposed to have been interred under an ancient stone arch in the south wall; the north aisle was the chapel of Gonville Hall, and after the foundation of Trinity College, that society attended divine service in the chancel for many years, until their chapel was completed. In the south aisle is the grave stone of Dr. Conyers Middleton, principal librarian to the University, who died in 1750.

In the year 1556, this church was interdicted as having been the burial place of Paul Fagius or Phagius, then considered an arch heretic; his body and that of Martin Bucer, who was buried at St. Mary's, were taken out of their graves, and publicly burnt, together with their writings, at the Market Cross: the church was then reconsecrated by Cuthbert Scott, bishop of Chester, acting as deputy to Cardinal Pole.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH stands near the Castle at the northern end of the town; it is a curacy united to the vicarage of St. Giles, which church is nearly opposite, the parishes remain distinct. In St. Peter's is a free school, founded in 1808, upon the plan of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster. In Cambridge is a free grammar school, founded in 1615 by Stephen Perse, M.D., senior fellow of Caius College.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH, situated on the eastern side of Bridge-street, opposite St. John's Lane, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the inhabitants. This church, which was erected in the reign of Henry I., is one of those round edifices built in imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and is supposed to be the oldest of this form in England. It exhibits a very curious specimen of ancient architecture; is forty-one feet in diameter, and has a peristyle of eight very massive pillars, supporting circular arches with chevron mouldings. The upper story of the tower, and the square part at the east end, are in the pointed style. It contains a tablet in memory of Dr. Ogden, an eminent divine, who died in 1778.

The Church of the HOLY TRINITY, at the southern end of Bridge-street, is a curacy, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the bishop of Ely. It is built in the form of a cross, with the principal entrance at the north; the chancel and body of the church are of small extent, when compared with the noble transepts or chapels which rise considerably above the roof of the chancel, and admit of a series of clerestory windows. The architecture of this part of the church is of a more florid character, having been erected at a later period. The east window is divided by its mullions into four bays. The tower, which has been re-erected in modern times, is at the west end; each angle of the parapet by which it is surrounded, is ornamented with a small turret, terminating in a pinnacle, and above the whole rises a small but well proportioned spire.

The Church was wholly destroyed by fire in the year 1174, and was afterwards rebuilt; but no part of the architecture of this present building, can be referred to within a century of that early period. The interior is very noble, the transepts are built in the richest style of ecclesiastical architecture, and may be attributed to the time of Henry VI. In each the florid character of the enrichments, as well as the disposition of the windows, is somewhat varied, but both the cross aisles may still be assigned to the same architectural era, and are equally admirable for the purity of taste displayed in the sculptural decorations; the groining of the ceilings is particularly elegant. In the south transept, beneath the clerestory windows, is a very richly carved moulding or string course, composed of mulberry leaves, in the manner of a ducal coronet; this aisle contains a marble slab to the memory of William Spikes, who died in 1666, and to Elizabeth Spikes, his wife, who died in 1693. In the north aisle is an altar tomb to Sir Robert Tabor, Knt., physician in the reign of Charles II., who first administered bark with success in intermittent fevers, he died in 1681. The chancel, which is the most ancient part of the present edifice, is comparatively low; over the communion table and under the east window, is a scriptural painting within a frame, of Jesus Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen, as an altar piece. Against the north wall of the chancel, is a monument to the memory of Elizabeth Peyton, the eldest daughter of Richard Anderson, Esq., of Hertfordshire, and widow of Robert Peyton, Esq., she died in 1659. Another monument records the death of Susan, the daughter of Samuel Gattward, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, in 1707, and of Samuel their son, who died in 1712. There is also a memorial of Edward Lawe, Gent., who died in 1675.

The tower is raised on lofty pointed arches; those opening upon the transepts are curiously ornamented in their mouldings, with a trefoil headed panelling of a bold character. Against the east wall of the nave, on the north side of the arch opening upon the chancel, is a large sepulchral memorial to Francis Percy, Esq., alderman of Cambridge, and also a captain in the militia, who died in May, 1711; and to Margaret his wife, who died in September the same year. Two of his sons, Algernon and Henry, are also buried here. It is recorded upon the monument, that this family was a branch of the ancient and noble house of Percy, whose chief seat is at Alnwick Castle, in Northumberland.

On the south wall is a mural monument to the memory of the Rev. H. Martyn, fellow of St. John's College, who died at Tokal in 1812, in his way from Shiraz to Constantinople; the memoir of his life, in a single volume, is inferior in interest to no book in the English language. Against a pillar near the end of the nave, is a memorial of Samuel Conant, A.M., of Magdalen College, Oxford. There is also a marble slab in the nave, commemorating Dorothy Folkes, who died in 1710: she was the posthumous daughter of Martin Folkes, Esq., of Hillington in Norfolk, and of Dorothy his wife. The font at the west end of the church is of an octagonal form, of stone, with a wooden cover; the organ is also at the west end. Henry Wray, of this parish, stationer, in 1628, gave an alms house for eight widows to receive a weekly allowance.

In Wall's-lane, in this parish, is an alms-house, founded in 1585 by Matthew Stokys, Esq., beadle of the University, commonly called the vice-chancellor's alms-house, from his having the appointment of the pensioners.

THE CASTLE, built by William the Conqueror on the site of a Roman station, afterwards occupied by a Danish fortress, was at an early period the occasional residence of our monarchs. Upon the agreement made in the year 1101, between Earl John and the chancellor, William Longchamp, bishop of Ely, King Richard



being then in Palestine, Cambridge Castle was amongst those which the chancellor was allowed to retain in his own hands. King John was at Cambridge 16th September, 1216, about a month before his death; on his departure he entrusted the defence of the Castle to Faleasius de Brent, but it was soon after taken by the barons. The buildings of the castle, which seem to have been extensive, were at length suffered to go to decay. King Henry IV. granted the stately hall for the purpose of building their chapel. Queen Mary is said to have given some of the stones of Cambridge Castle to Sir John Huddleston, for rebuilding his house at Sawston. In the year 1632, the site of the castle was granted in fee farm to Henry Browne and John Cliffe, in trust, as is supposed, for the county. The quarter sessions were afterwards held in the castle, previously to the building of the shire hall. During the civil war, the castle was made a garrison for the parliament, and some works were thrown up adjoining the castle ditch. All that remains of the ancient castle is a gate-house, which has been long used as a prison.

The County Goal, built in the form of a cross, with an octagonal building in the centre, is erected within the site of the castle, at the northern end of the town. Near this spot is an artificial hill, which affords a commanding prospect of the town and of the surrounding country to a very great extent, whence Ely Cathedral can be easily discerned with the naked eye.

The River Cam flows near the base of the Castle Hill, and it runs meandering for some distance through the fertile valleys towards Ely. It is chiefly formed by several streams, which unite about four miles above the town, and is navigable for lighters as far as Cambridge, from all the lower country, through the City of Ely, near which it joins the Ouse.

The bridge over the Cam, which had been repaired by Robert de Lestre, sheriff of the county, about the year 1307, was rebuilt in 1482, when the proprietors of the principal estates in twenty neighbouring parishes, were taxed to defray the expence. The present bridge was erected by subscription in the year 1754.

The only house of Bethlehemite Friars in England, was in Trumpington-street, where they settled themselves in the year 1256, having procured a grant of the house. The Friars de Sacco, or De Penitentia Jesu Christi, settled in the same street in the year 1258, opposite St. Edmund's Chapel; the order was suppressed in 1307, and the site was afterwards annexed to Peter House.

Hobson's Conduit, in the Market-place opposite the Town Hall, was erected in 1614; the water is conveyed to this conduit about half a mile, in leaden pipes. Few need be told that Thomas Hobson, the founder, who left lands for the repair of this conduit, was a livery stable keeper to the gowmsmen of Cambridge, equally famous for entertainment to man and horse. He was hospitable to a proverb, and such an even-handed man in his dealings and doings, that even his poor beasts reaped the benefit: the horse which had longest kept holy day, was installed invariably nearest to the exit of the stable, and the first equestrian must either have him or none, whence the proverb—"Hobson's choice."

The Shire Hall, in which the Assizes and Quarter Sessions for the County are held, was built in the year 1747. It contains two courts.

## Fairs

A Fair was held at Cambridge in Rogation week, from very early times. It is recognized and confirmed by King John's charter in the year 1200. Another at the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, was granted by King Henry VI., to the Nuns of St. Radegund in 1438. This is still held in Jesus College-lane, by the name of Garlick Fair.

Midsummer, or Pot Fair, is held for a fortnight on Midsummer Green; it acquired the name of Pot Fair from the quantity of earthenware exposed to sale, and is said to have originated from the resorts of people for certain sports and ceremonies, annually performed on St. John's Eve by children, at the Barn Well. King Henry III. is also said to have granted this fair to the Prior and Convent of Barnwell. King Henry III. in 1228, certainly granted

to the Monks of Barnwell a fair, on the festival of St. Etheldreda, to continue for four days, the duration of which was prolonged by Richard II. to fourteen days. There is now no trace of this fair of St. Etheldreda, and it seems most probable that the time of keeping the fair was merely changed from October to Midsummer, as being more distant from Bartholomew tide, when the great mart of Stere-bridge or Sturbridge commenced.

Sturbridge Fair is supposed to be of great antiquity, from a passage in the ancient history of Ely, it is inferred that it was to this Mart at Cambridge, that the Irish merchants brought cloth and other goods in the reign of Athelstan. The profits of the fair were granted by King John to the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen at Sturbridge, the chapel of which has been long used as a victualling house during the fair. King Henry VIII. in 1539, granted the rights and profits of this fair to the corporation of Cambridge, and the charter was confirmed by 11th Elizabeth, about 1588. The field on which this fair is held, is about half a mile square, having the river Cam for its boundary on the northern side, and the Sture on the eastern. The ground is marked out by the mayor and aldermen in procession on the 4th of September, by which day it must be cleared of corn, to give time for the erection of booths and other preparations for the fair. On the 18th of September, the principal officers of the University, attended by the corporation, repair to the spot and proclaim the fair, which then commences and continues three weeks; the ground must be cleared of the booths by Michaelmas Day (old style,) at noon. The booths are built in rows, distinguished by the names of the various descriptions of tradesmen by which they are occupied. A spacious square, formed by some of the largest booths, was originally occupied by woollen drapers, &c. It still retains the name of the duddery, but the cloth trade is much diminished. The principal commodities are wool, hops, leather, cheese and iron, and one day (25th September,) is appropriated to the sale of horses.

Sturbridge Fair was formerly one of those great marts, at which the chief business between the wholesale dealers and country shopkeepers was transacted, and from its central situation, it was well adapted to this mode of intercourse; the trade carried on here, is said to have equalled, if not exceeded, that of any other fair in the kingdom. The trade of this fair, as well as that of others of the same nature, has been for many years gradually declining, and is now of little importance, the business between wholesale dealers and shopkeepers being now transacted through the medium of travellers.

Cambridge was honoured by a royal visit from Henry VII., in the year 1505. After the death of King Edward VI., the Duke of Northumberland, then chancellor of the University, came to Cambridge, with intent to seize the Lady Mary, who being at Sir John Huddleston's house at Sawston, escaped into Suffolk. The duke was arrested for high treason the same night, in King's College, and Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, succeeded him as Chancellor of the University.

Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Cambridge in the year 1564, lodging the night before at Haslingfield; the Queen made her public entry on the 5th of August. The Provost's lodge at King's College was appointed for her reception, on which occasion the hall was her guard room, the dining room over it her presence chamber, and the gallery with the adjoining rooms, were her private apartments. The great officers of state and the royal household, were lodged in other colleges. On the 7th of March, 1615, King James and Henry, Prince of Wales, visited the University, when the King and Prince were lodged at Trinity College, which has ever since, on occasion of royal visits, been the residence of the monarch. The Earl of Suffolk, who was then Chancellor of the University, kept open table at St. John's College. King James paid another visit to Cambridge in 1625, a short time before his death.

King Charles II. honoured Cambridge with a visit on the 14th October, 1671, and again on 27th September, 1681. King William III. on 4th October, 1689. Queen Anne and George, Prince of Denmark, visited Cambridge, 16th April, 1705. King George I. on 6th October, 1717; and King George II. in April, 1728: on all these occasions the royal guests were entertained by the University in the hall of Trinity College, and it was customary for the Corporation to present them with fifty broad pieces of gold.



## THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE is presumed to have been a seat of learning in the seventh century. Bede, in his ecclesiastical history, states that Sigebert, King of the East Angles, with the advice of Felix, the Bishop, instituted within his kingdom a school, in imitation of what he had seen in France; this school is supposed to have been fixed at Cambridge. It is certain that from a very early period, this town was the abode of numerous students, who afterwards resided in inns or hotels, where they lived in community under a principal, at their own charge.\*

The first Charter known to have been granted to the University of Cambridge, is that of 1230, the 15th of Henry III., which confers the privilege of appointing taxors to regulate the rent of lodgings for the students; about fifty years before the foundation of Peter House, the first endowed college belonging to this University. In the year 1333, King Edward III. granted some important privileges to the University, ordaining that the mayor, bailiffs, and aldermen, should swear to maintain the rights and privileges of the University, which caused the townsmen to be jealous of its authority; their discontent broke forth into open violence in the reign of Richard II., when they seized and destroyed the University charters, plundered Benet College, and threatened the whole with fire and sword, if they did not subject themselves for the future to the government of the townsmen. In consequence of this rash proceeding, it was the King's decision that all privileges hitherto enjoyed by the town should be forfeited, and granted to the University, particularly the inspection of weights and measures, the licensing of victualling houses, the jurisdiction of Sturbridge Fair, the regulating the price of candles and fuel, and the punishment of forestallers and regraters. At the same time the University obtained a grant, that no action should be brought against any scholar, or scholar's servant by a townsman, in any other than the Chancellor's Court.† Queen Elizabeth granted an extensive charter to the University, and by an act of Parliament in 1570, all preceding grants were confirmed, and the University of Cambridge is declared to be a society of students, in all and every of the liberal arts and sciences, incorporated by the name of the chancellor, masters, and scholars. These statutes are the foundation upon which all new laws are framed. All the colleges or halls in the University, have been founded since the beginning of the reign of Edward I., and are maintained by the endowments of their several founders and benefactors. Each college is a body corporate, and bound by its own statutes, but is likewise controlled by the paramount laws of the University; each college also furnishes members both for the executive and legislative branch of its government. The place of assembly is the Senate House. The arms of the University of Cambridge, allowed and confirmed in 1575, are: *Gules on a cross ermine between four lions passant guardant or, a bible lying fessways, of the field clasped and garnished of the third.*

The Senate is divided into two houses, denominated Regent's, or upper house, and Non-Regent's, or lower house, with a view to particular offices allotted to the junior division by the statutes of the University. Besides the two houses there is a Council, called The Caput, annually chosen upon the 12th of October, before whom every University grace must pass before it can be introduced into the Senate. Upon all emergencies the vice-chancellor calls a meeting of the Senate, for the dispatch of extraordinary affairs; any number of members of the Senate, being not less than twenty-six, including the proper officers, who, by virtue of their oaths, are obliged to be present, constitute a congregation. There are also statutable congregations, or days of assembly enjoined by the statutes, for the ordinary routine of University affairs.

Every member has a right to present any proposition or grace to the consideration of the Senate. After it has passed the Caput, it is read in the Non-Regent's house by one of the two scrutators, and in the Regent's house by the senior proctor; and the congregation is dissolved by the vice-chancellor. No degree is conferred without a grace for that purpose, which undergoes the same scrutiny and process as above related. After it has passed, the vice chancellor is at liberty to confer the degree. A grace in this instance is termed a supplicat, and is signed by the prelector of the respective college to which the person belongs, who is made responsible for the assertions it contains.

The executive branch of the University, is committed to magistrates and officers chosen by the senate. The chancellor, who is generally one of the first nobility, presides over all cases relative to the University. His seal is affixed to diplomas, and letters of degrees, provisions, &c., given by the University. He is to preserve and defend its rights and privileges, to convoke assemblies, and to do justice amongst the members under his jurisdiction.

The high steward has a special power to take the trial of scholars impeached of felony, within the limits of the University, which extends a mile every way round, reckoning from any part of the suburbs. He also holds a court leet, according to the established charter and custom.

The vice-chancellor acts in the absence of the chancellor, and must, by an act passed in the year 1587, be head of some college. During his continuance in office, he acts as a magistrate for the University and county.

The Caput consists of the vice-chancellor, a doctor in each faculty, and two masters of arts, representative of the Regent and Non-Regent houses.

A commissary, under the chancellor, holds a court of record for all privileged persons and scholars under the degree of A. M., in which all causes are tried and determined by the civil and statute law, and by the custom of the University.

The assessor is an officer specially appointed by grace, to assist the vice-chancellor in his court.

Two proctors are elected by the Regents, to attend to the discipline and behaviour of the students, &c., they must be masters of arts of two years standing at least, and are Regents, in virtue of their office. They determine the seniority of all masters of arts, at the time of taking their degree.

Two moderators, masters of arts, usually senior or second wranglers, nominated by the proctors, and appointed by a grace of the senate, act as the proctor's substitutes in the philosophical schools, and conduct the general examinations for bachelors of arts in the senate house.

\* Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge, annexed to his Church History

† Lyson's History of Cambridgeshire.



Two taxors, masters of arts, and Regents by virtue of their office, are appointed to regulate the markets, examine the assize of bread, weights and measures, and to bring all abuses into the commissaries court.

Two scrutators, who are Non-Regents, attend at all congregations, read the graces in the lower house, and gather the votes; they also publicly pronounce the assent or dissent of that house.

The public orator is the voice of the senate upon all public occasions, and presents all honorary degrees with an appropriate speech: it is considered one of the most honourable offices in the gift of the University.

The registrar, either by himself or deputy properly authorized, attends all congregations, and registers the seniority of such as proceed yearly in any of the arts or faculties, according to the schedule delivered to him by the proctors.

Three esquire bedels attend the vice-chancellor on all public occasions, bearing silver maces. They collect the fines from all members of the University, and summon to the chancellor's court all members of the senate.

The yeoman bedel is appointed by letters patent under the chancellor's seal.

The professors of the different sciences have stipends allowed from various sources, some from the University chest, others from government or from estates left for that purpose. The whole is managed by the vice-chancellor, and the accounts are examined by three auditors, appointed annually by the senate.

The statutes of the University, printed in 1785, are to be found in the public library, in the library of every college, and in the senate house. The statutes of the 12th Elizabeth and the senatus consulta are chiefly respected; many of the old statutes, decrees, interpretations, &c., are looked upon as obsolete or unnecessary in the present state of the University.

The Terms of the University are three, and are fixed by invariable rules: October, or Michaelmas Term, begins on the 10th of October, and ends on the 16th of December; Lent, or January Term, begins on the 13th of January, and ends on Friday before Palm Sunday; Easter, or Midsummer Term, begins on the Wednesday se'nuight after Easter day, and ends on the Friday after Commencement day, which is always the first Tuesday in July.

The commencement would seem in ordinary language, to mean the beginning of things each year at the University, but in reality then commences the studies, as conducted by private tutors, for the next year's subject.

The several orders in the different colleges, consist of a *Master*, who is generally a doctor of divinity; the head of King's College is styled *Provost*, and of Queen's, *President*. *Fellows* are generally bachelors of divinity, masters or bachelors of arts. *Noblemen graduates*, *Graduates*, denominated four-and-twenty men, or ten-year men, persons who are admitted at any college when twenty-four years of age and upwards, and are allowed, ten years after their admission, to become bachelors of divinity, without taking any prior degree. *Fellow Commoners* have the privilege of dining at the fellows' table, whence the appellation possibly originated. *Pensioners* and *Scholars*, who pay for their respective commons, rooms, &c., and *Sizars* who usually have their commons free, and receive various emoluments.

The University of Cambridge, by charter of King James I., sends two members to Parliament, the right of election being in the doctors and masters of arts; the present members for the University, are the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn and the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton. The representatives in Parliament give four annual prizes of fifteen guineas each, which are adjudged by the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges, to two senior and two middle bachelors of arts, who shall compose the best dissertations in Latin prose, which are read publicly by them on a day appointed near to the commencement, and afterwards sent by them to the members.

#### ST. PETER'S COLLEGE. Founded in 1257.

The first endowed college at Cambridge, generally reputed the most ancient of both Universities, is Peter House, founded by Hugh de Balsham, afterwards Bishop of Ely, who having purchased two houses belonging to the Jesuits, and the Friars of Penance united them and appropriated the whole building to the residence of students. After his promotion to the See of Ely, he endowed the college with revenues for its support, and by his will gave money for rebuilding the college, he also gave it St. Peter's Church, now called St. Mary the Less, whence the college takes its name.

Amongst the principal benefactors in subsequent times, were Simon Langham, Bishop of Ely, Bishop Montacute, Margaret Lady Ramsay, and Doctor Hale, one of the masters. St. Peter's College is now endowed with fourteen foundation fellowships, and eight bye fellowships. The former are restricted to two fellows of a county, excepting Cambridgeshire and Middlesex, seven of which are disposed of to men from the counties of Westmorland, Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, York, Lancaster, Chester, Derby, Stafford, Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln, Shropshire, Worcester, Rutland, Norfolk, Bedford, Huntingdon, Anglesey, Caernarvon, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery and Denbigh. Cambridgeshire and Middlesex may have each four fellows at the same time. The scholarships in number are forty-eight, of different value, according to residence, with a preference to men from Hertford School. Only two sizars are admitted here; new fellowships and scholarships are founded by the donation of the Reverend F. Gisborne, M. A. Annual prizes are given with scholarships to the best proficient amongst the sophs and freshmen. This college has the appointment of master to the school at Drighlington, Yorkshire, and its number of livings is eleven. Arms: *or, three pallets, gules*

*within a border of the last, charged with eight ducal coronets, cr.* The building stands on the western side of Trumpington-street, and consists of two courts, the largest of which is 144 feet by 84 feet in dimension. The chapel was erected in 1632, chiefly at the expence of Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely. The eastern window of painted glass, represents the Crucifixion; it is composed of two different designs, one by *Rubens*, which was painted for the high altar of the Recollets Church at Antwerp, the other by *Lambert Lombard*, from which the groupes on the sides of the window are taken.

An additional court was erected in 1825, from designs by *Brookes*. It is constructed in the ancient style, of white brick with stone dressings, and contains fifteen sets of chambers, named after the Rev. Francis Gisborne, one of the fellows, and by whose donation it was built. The library contains a copy of Archbishop Parker's curious work on the Antiquities of the English Church; the catalogue of the books is in manuscript. The master's lodge is on the opposite side of Trumpington-street.

#### CLARE HALL. Founded in 1326.

This College was originally founded by the name of University Hall, by Dr. Richard Badew, afterwards chancellor of the University, but being destroyed by an accidental fire about the year 1342, it was rebuilt and endowed by Elizabeth De Burgh, sister and co-heiress of Gilbert De Clare, and, in honor of her, named Clare Hall. This college has in its gift nineteen foundation fellowships and three bye fellowships. The ten senior fellowships are restricted to two of a county, but the nine junior fellowships are open to all the counties of England. Two of the bye fellowships are appropriated to Kent, with a preference to Blackheath, and the third is for a Norfolk man. The scholarships here are four, of 50*l.* each per annum, and four of 20*l.* each per annum, so held that two become



vacant every year: one of 20*l.* per annum, tenable till M.A. Two of a guinea and a half a week each during residence for men from Wakefield School. One of twelve shillings a week, during residence, for Hull School. Thirty or more from two shillings to six shillings a week each, during residence. Four exhibitions of 13*l.* per annum, with preference to men from Oakham and Uppingham Schools. The annual prizes at this college, consist of one of ten guineas for the best dissertation on the character of King William III., which is recited on the 4th of November, in the hall. Two silver cups of 6*l.* value each, one for good conduct, the other as a reward for superior learning. Prize books are also given to the first class men at the annual examinations. Not more than three sizars are here admitted. This college has sixteen benefices. Arms of Clare Hall: *or, three chevrons gules for Clare, impaling or, a cross gules for Burgh, both within a border sable, guttée d'or.*

The exterior of Clare Hall, from its situation on the margin of the river Cam, produces a striking effect. It was rebuilt in 1638, of Ketton stone, and consists of one large court, about 150 feet by 111 feet in dimension; on the northern side are, the hall, combination room, and library. On the western are the master's lodge and apartments of the fellows and students; the rest of the students chambers being on the southern and eastern sides of this quadrangle. The Hall is 69 feet by 21 feet in dimension; the combination room, about 33 feet square, is panelled with oak, and is considered one of the handsomest rooms in the University. It contains portraits of Lady Elizabeth Clare, the foundress; Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, by *Mirevelt*; Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, chancellor, by *Shackleton*; John Moore, Bishop of Ely; Richard Terrick, Bishop of London; Humphrey Hinchman, Bishop of London; and of John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury. The library is nearly of the same dimensions with the combination room, which it adjoins. It also opens upon the master's lodge, in which is a portrait of William Butler, physician to James I.

The chapel was rebuilt in 1763, by *Essex*, from designs by *Sir James Borrough*. Over the altar is a picture of the Salutation, by *Cipriani*, presented by Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle.

On the western side of this college, a bridge over the Cam leads to a shaded walk and lawn, commanding a prospect towards Coton and Maddingley.

#### PEMBROKE HALL. Founded in 1343.

This college was founded in the reign of Edward III., by Mary de St. Paul, wife of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who procured a charter for its establishment. In 1347, she endowed it with estates, and King Henry VI. is said to have trebled the revenue of the college, by the grant of the Priory of Linton and its appurtenances, and the rectory and manor of Soham. In his charter it is termed "The most noble, renowned, and precious college, which among all others in the University, was ever wonderfully resplendent." At present here are fourteen foundations and two bye fellowships, open to all counties, with this restriction, that not more than three men of the same county be fellows at the same time.

The scholarships here, which are rather numerous for the size of the college, are worth 10*l.* a year, with three of 12*l.* a year, always given to sizars; also six of 40*l.* each per annum, for superannuated scholars from Merchant Taylors' School, and for one man from Bowes' School in Yorkshire; one of 50*l.* per annum for a superannuated scholar from Merchant Taylor's School; some others of 40*l.* each per annum, to men from Christ's Hospital. An undergraduate is allowed 6*l.* per annum, as keeper of Dr. Long's Orrery. Prize books are given twice a year to the first men at the college examinations. The patronage of this college consists of ten livings. Pembroke holds a high rank amongst the mathematical colleges. Visitor, the Lord Chancellor. Arms: *Barry of ten argent and azure, over all an orle of martlets gules*, being the arms of Valence, dimidiated with the arms of Chastillon, *vaire, three pallets gules, on a chief or, a fable of three points azure.*

Pembroke Hall displays an extensive front in Trumpington-street, and consists of two courts, one leading into the other through the screens of the hall. The first court is about 96 feet by 54 feet in dimension; the hall, 42 feet by 27 feet, contains portraits of Mary De Valence, Countess of Pembroke, the foundress; King Henry VI.; Sir Robert Hitcham, serjeant-at-law; Sir Benjamin Keene; Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, &c. &c. Here is also preserved an ancient cup of silver gilt, a present from the

Countess of Pembroke, foundress of the college in the reign of Edward III. The following are the inscriptions round it:

**Seyn Denis is mi dere, for his lol drink and  
mak gud cher. M. U. God help at ned.**

At the end of the hall is the combination room, in which is a portrait of the Right Hon. William Pitt, formerly a member of this college.

The library occupies almost all the northern side of the first court; the catalogue is in manuscript and without dates.

On the eastern side of the inner court is a detached building, erected for the purpose of containing a curious astronomical machine, or large sphere, 18 feet in diameter. The entrance is by steps over the south pole, and the floor is surrounded by seats for the spectators. This immense globe was invented by Dr. Roger Long, professor of Astronomy, and master of Pembroke Hall, who died in 1770, and was constructed by Jonathan Munns of Cambridge. The frame of the sphere consists of a number of iron meridians, not complete semicircles, the northern ends of which are screwed to a large plate of brass, with a hole in the centre of it; through this hole, from a beam in the ceiling, comes the north pole, a round iron rod about three inches long, and supports the upper parts of the sphere to its proper elevation for the latitude of Cambridge. The lower part of the sphere, so much of it as is invisible in England is cut off, and the lower, or southern ends of the meridians, or truncated semicircles, terminate on and are screwed down to a strong circle of oak, of about 13 feet in diameter, which, when the sphere is put in motion, runs upon large rollers of lignum vitæ, in the manner that the tops of some windmills are made to turn round. Upon the iron meridians is fixed a zodiac of tin, painted blue, whereon the ecliptic and helio-centric orbits of the planets are drawn, and the constellations and stars traced; the great and little bear and draco are painted in their places round the north pole, and the rest of the constellations of the northern hemisphere visible at Cambridge, follow in their proper places, forming one concave surface.

The whole is turned with a small winch and little labour, though the weight of the iron, tin, and wooden circles, is about 1000 lbs. The whole, with the floor, is well supported with a frame of large timber. Dr. Long, the projector, is well known as the author of a Treatise on Astronomy, in two volumes, quarto, the first of which was published in 1742, and the second in 1764.

The chapel of Pembroke Hall was built by Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely in 1665, from a design by his nephew, *Sir Christopher Wren*. It is about 54 feet by 24 feet in dimension, and is considered one of the best proportioned chapels in the University. Over the altar is a picture of the Entombment of Christ, by *Baroccio*. In the college lodge is a small portrait of Gray, and The Feast of the Gods, a large picture of the school of Rubens. The garden of Pembroke Hall is large and well laid out, with a walk under the northern wall is considered one of the best in Europe.

#### CAIUS COLLEGE. Founded in 1348.

This college was originally founded by the name of Gonville Hall, near Benet College, which is now the fellows garden belonging to that society. The founder, Edmund Gonville, rector of Terlington and Rushworth, in Norfolk, obtained through the interest of Walter de Manny, a charter of incorporation from King Edward III., in 1348. At his death he left the accomplishment of his intention to Dr. Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, and the endowments was afterwards increased by different benefactors. In the year 1557, Dr. John Caius, at that time physician to Queen Mary, and afterwards master of the society, procured a charter for enlarging and newly modelling the foundation, by his interest at court. He is deemed co-founder of the College, and built the southern square at his own expence, now called Caius Court.

Caius College, pronounced Keys, is endowed with twenty-nine fellowships, of which twenty-one are open to all counties. Five for Norfolk men, two for the diocese of Norwich, and one for Devon. The number of scholarships is seventy-seven: ten for Norwich men, twenty-six for Norwich diocese, three for London men, two for Cambridge men, two for Hertfordshire, one for Bedfordshire, one for Canterbury, one for a man educated in London and Westminster, and thirty-one open to all counties. Also fourteen exhibitions. The annual prizes are a piece of plate of 10*l.* value, for the



bachelor of arts highest on the tripos. Two sets of prize books of five and three guineas value, for the best classical scholars of the first and second years. Two mathematical prizes of books of like value, for the second year, and the same to fresh-men. A prize of 18*l.* value, for a speech in praise of the founder, Dr. Caius, at his commemoration, and on the improvements in physic since his time: this is not a prize for which candidates contend, but is an appointment by the master and fellows without any previous competition, and is generally given in rotation to medical graduates or students, according to seniority. The livings belonging to this college are twenty-four in number, and are so well endowed as amply to compensate the junior fellowships. This college has long been famous for its encouragement in the mathematical sciences, and has been a celebrated nursery for the professors of medicine and anatomy, ever since the time of its second founder, Dr. Caius. The master of Benet College, the master of Trinity Hall, and the senior doctor of physic, are visitors of this college. The arms of Gonville and Caius College, confirmed in 1571, are: *Argent on a chevron between two couple closes indented sable, three escallops or, for Gonville, impaling or semée of flowers gentle, in the middle of the chief, a sengreen resting upon the heads of two serpents in pale, their tails knit together all proper, resting upon a slab vert, for Caius, the whole within a border gobony argent and sable. Crest: A dove argent membered and beaked gules, holding in its beak a flower proper.*

Caius College is situated on the western side of Trumpington-street, having Trinity College on the north, Trinity Hall on the west, and the Senate House on the south. It consists of three courts: Caius court, built by Dr. Caius, is said to have been designed by John of Padua; the gate leading into the first court is inscribed *HVMILITATIS*; and called the gate of humility. That which forms the communication between the first and second court, is called the gate of virtue; it bears on one side the word *VIRTUTIS*, and on the other *JO. CAIVS. POSVIT. SAPIENTIAE*. The third gate, leading to the public schools, is erected in a more ornamental style of architecture, and is inscribed *HONORIS*; it appearing to be the opinion of the founder, that all who pass this gate to take their degrees should attain honor. The plan of the three gates was evidently made to inculcate a moral lesson, that humility is the forerunner of virtue, virtue and wisdom adjoin each other, and ultimately lead to the portal of honor.

The principal court of this college has been partly rebuilt, and the rest cased with stone. The hall, 29 feet by 31 feet in dimension, contains portraits of William Harvey, M.D., famous for discovering the circulation of the blood; of Christopher Green, M.D., professor of physic; of John Cosin, Bishop of Durham; John Gostlin, M.D., fellow; Benjamin Wortley, M.A., fellow; Joyce Franklin, daughter of Alderman Trapps; Peter Parham, M.D.; and of Nicholas Saunderson, LL.D., an illustrious blind professor of mathematics, ob. 1739. The library is small, but contains several valuable heraldic works and some manuscripts: the catalogue of books is in manuscript and without dates. Here is preserved a portrait of Theodore Clevensis, an architect in the time of Dr. Caius. In the master's lodge is an original portrait of Dr. Caius, on board, with his arms, and inscribed:

Qui studio excoluit .....

..... Picta tabella Refert.

on the frame, ætatis suæ 53, Ano Dni. 1563. John Kaye, Key, or Caius, a learned physician and co-founder of this college, was the son of Robert Kaye of Norwich, and was born 6th October, 1510; after having received his school education at Norwich, he was admitted to Gonville Hall, of which he became fellow. He went, according to the custom of the age, to Italy, where he studied physic under Montanus, and soon became himself so eminent in that faculty, as to read lectures in the University of Padua for some years. On his return to England he commenced M.D. at Cambridge, and practised both at Shrewsbury and Norwich with such success, as to be considered one of the ablest physicians in England, and had the honor to be successively physician to King Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. His learning was various and extensive, and his knowledge of the Greek language gave him a superiority over most of his contemporaries; the study of that language in this country being then in its infancy. The first statutes of this new foundation as Caius College were drawn up by him, and that he might have the better opportunity of consulting its interest, he accepted and retained the mastership almost as long

as he lived. Here he died on the 29th July, 1573, and was buried in the college chapel, with the short epitaph of Fui Caius, vivit post Funera virtus. In the master's lodge is a picture of Robert Trapps, Alderman of London, and Joanna his wife, 1554, said to be by *Holbein*. There are also portraits of all the masters from the re-founding the college, excepting that of William Dell, who was chaplain in the parliamentary army in the civil war.

The chapel is panelled with Norway oak and carved; over the altar is a picture of the Annunciation, a copy by *Ritz*, supposed from Carlo Maratte. When this chapel was rebuilt at the beginning of the last century, the monument of Dr. Caius was removed from the east end to the situation it now occupies on the northern wall; on the same wall is the monument of Stephen Perse, M.D., ob. 1615. On the southern wall are the monuments of Dr. Thomas Legge, a dramatic writer and master of the college, 1607; Dr. Gostlin, resident, 1704; and Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart., Bishop of Ely and master of the college, 1754. In the ante chapel are memorials of Sir James Burrough, master, who made the architectural designs of the Senate House, and other public buildings at this University, 1774; and of Dr. Smith, master of this college, 1795.

#### TRINITY HALL. Founded in 1350.

This Hall was a hostel, or lodging-house, for students, before any colleges were erected in the University. Richard Crawden, Prior of Ely, in the latter end of the reign of Edward III., obtained it of that King for his monks to study in, and afterwards sold it to William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, who obtained the King's licence or charter to erect it into a college in 1350. The founder of this institution originally intended to have augmented the number of fellowships to twenty, but dying before the designed foundation was completed, his legacy was not deemed sufficient for the purpose. There are now twelve fellowships, unrestricted as to county, also fourteen scholarships of ten shillings and six-pence per week, during residence; two of 12*l.* each per annum, and a sizarship of about 60*l.* per annum. This college is almost entirely devoted to the study of civil law. It has the presentage however of nine ecclesiastical benefices. Annual prizes are given in books to the best proficient at a general examination, and prizes are also given for the best English and Latin declamations. The Lord Chancellor is the visitor. Arms: *Sable, a crescent ermine, within a border engrailed of the last.*

Trinity Hall is situated near the river Cam, between Clare Hall and Gerrard Hostel-lane, behind the principal public buildings, and consists of a small neat court faced with stone. The dining hall is 36 feet by 24 feet in dimension, in it is a marble bust of the Earl of Mansfield, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, by *Nollekens*; from this bust the portrait of the figure on his lordship's monument in Westminster Abbey was taken. There is also in the hall a whole length portrait of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, sitting; one of the benefactors of the college. The combination room contains portraits of Dr. Samuel Johnson and Dr. John Andrew, 1746. A small statue of the founder, Bishop Bateman, carved in wood, is in the kitchen.

The library consists of a fine collection of books, chiefly on the civil law; the catalogue is in manuscript.

The chapel contains a fine altar piece, representing the Presentation in the Temple.

In the dining room of the master's lodge are several curious portraits, amongst which are the following: William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury; Clement Corbet, D.D., master; Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury; Nathaniel Crewe, Bishop of Durham; John Williams, D.D., with the purse as lord keeper; Robert Horne, Bishop of Winchester, George Abbott, Archbishop of Canterbury; Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, æt 84; Sir Henry Martin; and a small portrait, on board, of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, with a book in his hand, he was chancellor of this University in 1510: behind this picture is written, "Bishop Burnet has, by mistake, given a portrait of Bishop Horne for him;" this portrait is full faced and without a beard.

The garden belonging to Trinity Hall is not large, but the terrace affords one of the many pleasant prospects about Cambridge.

#### BENET, or CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE. Founded in 1351.

The founders of this College were the brethren of the two guilds of Corpus Christi and the Virgin Mary, by which joint name the



college was originally ; but soon after its foundation it acquired the name of Benet College, from the adjoining church, by which it has ever since been usually distinguished. The advowson of St. Benet's Church was purchased for the college of Sir John Argentine and Sir John Maltravers. Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who was alderman of the above mentioned guilds, procured from the King a charter for ratifying the endowment of the college. The number of fellowships varied originally according to the revenues of the college. Archbishop Parker, when master, by improving the estates, enabled them to add to the number then existing, and was also a great benefactor to the college, by donations of money, plate, books, and a valuable collection of manuscripts.

At this college there are now twelve fellowships, two of which are appropriated to Norwich, and of the remainder, four must be given to Norfolk men in preference to others. The scholarships and exhibitions are nine, open to all counties ; three by Archbishop Parker for Norwich men ; two by the same for native scholars from Norwich, Windham, or Aylsham schools ; three of 20*l.* each per annum. Nomination vested with dean and chapter of Canterbury, who must appoint such men from the school of that city, as are sons of their Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincolnshire tenants ; or with the dean and chapter of Westminster, for Westminster scholars ; or with the master and fellows for any men from the province of Canterbury. Two for natives of Kent, from Canterbury school, in the patronage of the dean of Canterbury, and master of Eastbridge Hospital ; one for Norwich ; one for Cambridgeshire ; six in the patronage of the heirs male of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the founder, with the advice of a fellow of the college and the master of Redgrave school, also in the patronage of the master and fellows, in which case the scholarships are restricted to men from Redgrave school, if any. Three, one of which is presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to a native and scholar of that place ; the other two must be given to men from the schools of Aylsham and Windham, who must also be natives of those places. Seven unappropriated, three of them being with preference to the names of Caston, Clench, Brownrig, or Amfield. One by John Borage of 5*l.* per annum for his name and kin, or a native of Norfolk. One of 20*l.* per annum for the founder's name of Colman, or in default to four men from Norwich and Windham schools. Two of 10*l.* per annum each, for natives of York or Mansfield, or for natives of the York diocese. One of 20*l.* per annum, unrestricted. Three of 1*s.* a week each. Four of 10*l.* each per annum, for men from St. Paul's school. One of 30*l.* per annum, for a man from St. Paul's school, in the patronage of the governors of that school. Eight of 30*l.* per annum and four of 40*l.* per annum, given to such students as excel in the annual examinations.

The annual prizes at this college, are two silver cups of five guineas value each, to the two first freshmen and second year men, at the yearly examination ; one silver cup of five guineas value, for the best Latin declamation ; one silver cup to the bachelor of arts, who is the highest wrangler. Here are also eleven livings to present. The vice-chancellor and two senior doctors of divinity are visitors of this college, but in extraordinary cases the King. *Arms : quarterly, first and fourth gules, a pelican in her piety argent, second and third azure, three lilies argent.*

Corpus Christi College is situated in Trumpington-street, and has been rebuilt from designs by *Wilkins*, who has studied the best examples of Collegiate architecture with success, and has here embodied his knowledge in a manner that commands admiration. The front extends 222 feet parallel with the street, presenting an elevation of three stories, said to resemble that of Oriel College in Oxford. The extremities of each end of the front are differently arranged, being enriched with large oriel windows, on each side of which are ornamented niches, the whole being enclosed by two lofty towers. The gateway, in the centre of the front, is highly ornamented, and opens upon a court 158 feet by 129 feet in dimension, in which the chapel occupies a central situation, presenting its porch and western window to the view, the body of the chapel receding inwards towards the east. On the southern side of the court is the library, beneath which are apartments for students. The library is of noble proportions, being 87 feet in length, 22 feet in width, and 25 feet in height, and is lighted on each side by seven large windows. In this room is deposited the valuable collection of manuscripts, left to the society by Archbishop Parker, who previously to his being advanced to the See of Canterbury, had been master of this college. The original letter of Henry VIII.,

recommending him to this office is now in the college library ; a copy of his will is also preserved here, as well as two pictures of the archbishop, in oil, and a beautiful one in water colors, at 70, at the end of the college statutes. The collection of MSS. comprehends numerous writings of the ancient fathers, legends of the saints, papers relating to the disputes between catholics and protestants, together with expositions and commentaries on the scriptures. It likewise contains some mass books and ancient liturgies, with a few psalters, gospels and vulgate bibles. The most splendid manuscript in the library, on account of the illuminations, is a book of the Revelations, written in the 14th century, a Latin version with a French translation on the side, in verse. It is accompanied by an account of the Coronation of the Kings of England, in French, and a fine illumination. The grandest manuscript is a Latin vulgate bible in two large folio volumes ; and the oldest is the gospels in Latin. Here are a few old English and Saxon poems and French romances in verse, and these not a little curious. Some of them have never been printed. There are scarcely any classics, and the few that are here found, are neither very ancient nor of any great account. The two or three Greek MSS. are modern, but there is a fair manuscript of Terence's plays, as old as the 12th century. Here are many curious papers relative to the ancient customs, laws, and privileges of the University of Cambridge, and a curious book, containing an account of the rentals, &c. of this college, as old as 1376. Various letters to Archbishop Parker from distinguished persons. The most interesting part of the collection, embraces the history and antiquities of this country, and includes Histories of England, Annals, Chronicles, Polychronicons, Saxon Laws, Constitutions, &c. It is scrupulously guarded. The Archbishop appointed the masters of Trinity Hall and Caius College visitors, to inspect the library annually on the 6th of August, and ordained that if at any time twenty-five books should be missing, and not recovered within six months, the whole collection should devolve to Trinity Hall, in which case the master of Benet College should become a visitor, and if the like neglect should again happen, the collection should go to Caius College, and if it should occur whilst in possession of that society, it should revert to Benet College. The archbishop's regulations have proved so effectual, that the collection has never yet been forfeited.

On the northern side of the court is the Hall, where amongst the college plate is preserved an ancient drinking horn, which belonged to the guild of Corpus Christi.

The Chapel is ornamented by two octagonal turrets, 55 feet in height to the summit, and the interior is neat and well proportioned, being 66 feet in length, 26 feet in width, and 35 feet high. On the northern side of the chapel is the master's lodge, a spacious and commodious residence. This side of the court is supported by buttresses, crowned with pinnacles, the summits of which are 44 feet from the ground. Although the buildings at this college are not upon so large a scale as others in Cambridge, yet they present architectural beauties inferior to none at present in the University.

#### KING'S COLLEGE. Founded in 1441.

This royal foundation was originally established by King Henry VI. in 1441, on the site of Augustine's Hostel, &c., and in the following year, William Bingham founded a hostel contiguous to the King's, which he surrendered to the King in 1443, when the pious monarch founded his college upon a more ample scale, including within its site the Church of St. John Zachary, on which the hall now stands. The Church of St. John belonged to Trinity Hall, and the Church of St. Edward was given in exchange to that society.

King's College consists of a provost and seventy fellows and scholars, the latter to be supplied by regular succession from Eton College, which was founded and endowed about the same time with this, by King Henry VI.

The College of Eton consists of a provost, seven fellows, and seventy scholars, and the average of vacancies at King's College to be supplied from Eton, from the first foundation of the college in the year 1441, is nine in the course of two years. The time of election of scholars into the royal foundation of Eton, is about the end of July or the beginning of August, at which time a general examination as to their proficiency in classics takes place before the provosts of each college, the vice-provost of Eton, the master and two posers or examiners nominated by King's College. After such examination, the scholars are placed in the order of their future



succession to King's College, and on a vacancy in the latter, they are admitted upon that foundation, and after the expiration of three years from the day of their admission, they are chosen fellows.

The college possesses some remarkable privileges and exemptions. The power of the provost is almost absolute within the precincts of his own college, the proctor having no authority within its walls, nor are the undergraduates subject to any examination but by their own provost and the fellows. There are twenty-eight livings in the gift of this college. The Bishop of Lincoln is visitor. Arms, granted by patent under the great seal in 1441, *Sable, three roses argent barbed vert, seeded or, on a chief per pale azure and gules, a fleur de lis on the dexter or, and a lion passant guardant on the sinister, of the last.*

The new front of King's College, designed by *Wilkins*, exhibits a line of building running parallel with the magnificent chapel, at right angles to Trumpington-street, and reaching nearly to the river Cam. These buildings consist of the lodge of the provost, the library, the hall, and chambers for the residence of the fellows and scholars; the whole presenting a front of 509 feet in extent. The provost's lodge occupies the end nearest the river, and is 97 feet in front. The entrance, which is in the centre, is flanked by turrets and enriched with the royal badges of the house of Lancaster. At the corners are turrets, larger than those of the entrance but not so lofty, and are terminated by an obtuse cone. Adjoining the lodge of the provost is the library. This is a handsome room, lighted by large mullioned windows, between which it is supported by buttresses, terminating in pinnacles somewhat peculiar to those of the chapel. The collection of books is in very good order, with a manuscript catalogue. That part of the building between the library and the hall, is appropriated to the residence of fellows and scholars of the society. The interior of the hall, of singular elegance and richness, fine in dimension and just in proportion, is 102 feet in length, 36 feet wide, and 40 feet high, and has two lantern lights in the ceiling. In the centre of the northern side, (instead of the upper end, as in ancient examples it is always found,) is a large oriel window filled with stained glass, the gift of Francis Basset, Lord De Dunstanville and Basset, D.C.L., who was educated here. The exterior of the hall is enriched with badges, corresponding with those sculptured on the walls of the chapel. Adjoining the hall, and terminating at right angles with Trumpington-street, is the remainder of the building.

The new building, as it is usually called, on the western side of the court, containing rooms for the fellows, extends from the chapel southward 236 feet in front. It was built in the year 1274, from designs by *Gibbs*, in the Doric style of architecture, but it has been proposed to *gothicize* it, for the purpose of making it correspond with the more modern parts of the building erected by *Wilkins*. On the northern side of the court stands King's College Chapel, deservedly esteemed the chief ornament of Cambridge, and one of the most beautiful specimens of the enriched style of pointed architecture in the kingdom; it was begun by King Henry VI. in the year 1441, carried on by King Henry VII., and completed by King Henry VIII. It is not certain to whom the design of this magnificent structure is to be attributed, but it is generally given to Nicholas Cloos, one of the first fellows of the college, and afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. He was appointed overseer of the works at the commencement of the building by King Henry VI., and the succeeding overseers, whose names have been collected from records, are Dr. Field, warden of Winchester, appointed by King Edward IV., Thomas Cliffe appointed by King Richard III., and Thomas Larke, who was overseer in the reign of King Henry VIII. The beautiful painted glass in the windows, which represents various subjects from scripture history, was put up in the early part of Henry the VIIIth's reign, part of his predecessor's bountiful legacy having been expended, as is supposed, on this distinguished ornament of the chapel. Some have doubted whether the western window was ever filled with stained glass, but it is certain that, by an agreement still existing amongst the college archives, it was to have been so filled.

A more commanding elevation than that of this chapel, will not be found in any other part of the English dominions. Being a mass of architecture, the height of which is sufficient to relieve its great length, it instantly communicates an idea of grandeur, almost without a parallel.

The chief cause of admiration upon the first entrance into this chapel, is the unity of design, from which it appears to be smaller

than in reality, or that upon frequent examination, it would do; the grand whole instantly fills the eye, without any abatement or interruption. When the spectator finds leisure for the detail, he may admire the infinite parts which compose the roof, and the exquisitely finished arms and cognizances of the house of Lancaster, and regret that being so large, they should be stuck against the finely wrought pilasters, like monumental tablets in a parish church. The stained glass heightens the effect of the stonework, and gives it a tint which can never be produced by any wash of lime, with whatever substance it may be compounded, when the light passes through diminutive squares of raw white glass.\*

The roof of King's College chapel, is generally considered as the utmost effort of constructive skill, and the paragon of architectural beauty, but the admiration which the inspection of the vault universally excites, is directed to an inadequate object, if it be other than of the complex beauty and the labour which the formation of such a roof must have required and exhausted.

The screen which divides the choir from the ante chapel, is of rich sculpture in wood, and was probably the work of some of those foreign artists who received so much encouragement from King Henry VIII. Over the altar is a picture of the Descent from the Cross, said to have been painted by *Daniel de Volterra*; the altar screen, designed by *Esser*, was constructed in 1770. On each side of the chapel, between the buttresses, are nine small chapels, or, as they are called in the founder's will, closets. The extreme length of this chapel is 316 feet, the breadth 84 feet, the height from the ground to the summit of the battlements, 90 feet, to the top of the pinnacles more than 101 feet, and to the summit of the corner towers, 146 feet 6 inches.

#### QUEEN'S COLLEGE. Founded in 1448.

The foundation of this College was begun by Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., in the year 1448, and was completed by Elizabeth Widville, consort of his rival, King Edward IV., in 1465. King Richard III. intended a great benefaction to this royal foundation, by conferring on it all the forfeited estates of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, but it was rendered null and void on the accession of King Henry VII., who restored the whole to the Earl.

This college consists of a president and nineteen foundation fellowships, under certain restrictions. Besides these there is one bye fellowship perfectly open.

There are also twenty-six scholarships, payable weekly, according to residence, consisting of eight foundation scholarships of 25*l.* each per annum, restricted like the fellowships and tenable till M.A. One of 20*l.* per annum by Mr. Smith, for his kin and name from Saffron Walden school, then to the name of Alston, or Suffolk men. Three Smither's scholarships of 16*l.* each per annum. Three Stokes's of 15*l.* per annum each, restricted to two of a county. Two Sedgwick's of 15*l.* each per annum, one to Bucks the other to Northamptonshire, sons of clergymen preferred, tenable with other scholarships or even fellowships. One Mountaigne's of 13*l.* per annum. Two James's of 13*l.* each per annum. Three Clark's of 10*l.* each per annum; and two Davenant's 9*l.* The annual prizes at this college, are one of ten guineas for the best composition in divinity by a bachelor of arts; two of five guineas each, for the best proficients in mathematics of two and three years standing; and two of five guineas for the best Latin declamations. The number of livings in the gift of the college is ten, which, as is the case with all other colleges, are bestowed upon the fellows to make vacancies. The King is visitor. The arms of Queen's College appear to have been originally *Sable, a pastoral staff and crosier argent headed or, in sa'tier, over all a boar's head coup'd of the last*; but the arms assumed by the society in the year 1676, and now used, are those of Margaret of Anjou, the foundress, in honor of whom it is called Queen's College: within the shield are quartered the arms of Hungary, Naples, Jerusalem, Anjou, Barr, and Lorraine, the whole surrounded by a border vert.

Queen's College, situated westward of Katherine Hall, on the banks of the river Cam, consists of two courts. The entrance to the first, or principal court, is formed by an ancient gatehouse; the court is 96 feet by 84 feet in dimension. The hall contains portraits of Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV.; Erasmus; Sir Thomas Smith; and of Isaac Milner, D. D., president, by *Harlow*. The

\* Dallaway's Discourses upon Architecture in England.



library consists of a large and useful collection of books, of which a classed catalogue by the Rev. T. H. Horne, has been printed in two volumes 8vo. The president's lodge, towards the water, contains several pictures, one of the most remarkable curiosities here, is an ancient altar piece, in three panels, representing Judas betraying Christ; the Resurrection; and Christ appearing to the Apostles after the Resurrection, in the style of *Martin Schoen*, in high preservation. The fellows' gardens on the opposite side of the river Cam, are connected with the college by a wooden bridge of one arch called the Mathematical Bridge, erected in 1746.

#### KATHERINE HALL. Founded in 1475.

This College, or Hall, was founded by Robert Woodlark, D.D., Chancellor of the University and Provost of King's College, for a master and three or more fellows. The visitors who were set down to the University by King Edward VI., ordained that there should then be six fellows, and that for the future there should be a greater or less number, in proportion to the revenues of the college, which were greatly increased by the donation of Mrs. Mary Ramsden, of Norton, in Yorkshire.

The six foundation fellowships are restricted to there being no more than two of the same county at the same time; there are also one, for men from Coventry school, one called the conduct fellowship; and six with preference to Yorkshire and then to Lincolnshire men. The scholarships are ten, of 35*l.* each per annum and rooms rent free, with preference to Yorkshire and then to Lincolnshire men; one of 10*l.* per annum for a man from Tamworth school; two of 6*l.* each per annum for men from Eton College or Merchant Tailors' school; three of 20*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum; eight of 20*l.* each per annum; one of 12*l.* per annum; five of 5*l.* each per annum; seven of 4*l.* each per annum; two of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each per annum; two of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each per annum, and two of 2*l.* each per annum, all perfectly open. There are only four livings in the gift of this society. The visitor is the Lord Chancellor. Arms: *Gules, a Katherine wheel or.*

The buildings of this college occupy three sides of a court, 180 feet by 120 feet in dimension, the eastern side being open to Trumpington-street. The hall, about 42 feet long and 24 feet wide, contains a good portrait of the founder, Dr. Robert Woodlark. Over this and the combination room, is the library, a very handsome room, fitted up at the expence of Dr. Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London and master of Katherine Hall, who bequeathed his valuable library to the college. The catalogue of books is printed, and is the only one in the University excepting that of Queen's College. In the library is a half length portrait of the Bishop in his robes, by *Vanloo*, and his arms are added to those of the college in the book plates. The master's lodge contains a portrait of Mrs. Mary Ramsden, of Norton in Yorkshire, co-foundress of the college. It is a spacious edifice, and with the additional building set apart for the residence of Yorkshire fellows, extends eastward to the chapel, forming the northern side of the court. The chapel is built of brick, and was consecrated in 1704. In the ante chapel is a monument for the lady of Sir William Dawes, Bart., master of the Hall, and afterwards Archbishop of York, and the tomb of Dr. John Addenbroke, fellow of the college, and founder of the hospital which now bears his name, who died in 1719.

#### JESUS COLLEGE. Founded in 1496.

This College was founded by John Alcock, Chancellor of England and Bishop of Ely, who had obtained from King Henry VII., a grant of the Nunnery of St. Radegund, then lately suppressed. All the lands which had been granted to that monastery, were given as an endowment, and the buildings were converted into a college. The Benedictine Nunnery of St. Radegund, at the extremity of the town, is said to have existed soon after the Norman Conquest, but it seems more probable that it was not established till the year 1130. The convent was originally dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and it was not until the time of Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, that it acquired the name of St. Radegund, to which saint that monarch dedicated the monastery, when he endowed it with ample revenues, and built the conventual church about the year 1160. Part of this building forms the present chapel of Jesus College.

This college has sixteen foundation fellowships, eight of which go to men from the northern counties of Leicester, Worcester, Wales, Nottingham, Warwick, Derby, Lancaster, Chester, Stafford, York, Cumberland, Westmorland, Northumberland and Durham.

and the other eight to the other counties; one to which the Bishop of Ely has the appointment. The scholarships are four of 10*l.* per annum each, for Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire; eleven of 45*l.* per annum, for clergymen's orphans of England and Wales, founded by Tobias Rustal, yeoman of the robes to King Charles II.; one of 40*l.* per annum to a living clergyman's son, with a preference to a native of Nottinghamshire or Lancashire; one of 15*l.* per annum to the son of a clergyman, with the preference to an orphan; three of 8*l.* each per annum, and one of 2*l.* per annum, open to all counties; one of 10*l.* per annum for Doncaster or Acksay Free Schools; two of 70*l.* each per annum, for Seven Oaks and Tunbridge Schools; two of 16*l.* each per annum, tenable from the degree of Bachelor of Arts to that of Master of Arts, for orphans of the clergy; one of 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per annum, for Caister, Louth, or Alford schools; one of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, for Lancashire, Herefordshire, Cumberland, or Essex; two of 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum each, one to the county of Anglesey or Merioneth, the other to St. Peter the Poor or St. Foster in London; one of 60*l.* per annum for Loughborough school; fifteen of 3*l.* each, open to all counties. The annual prizes are, two prize books of 6*l.* value each, for the best Latin and English declamation; one of 20*l.*, part in plate, to one or more Bachelors of Arts, who stand first on the tripos amongst the Jesus men. Here the under graduates are examined twice during each of the two first years, and the first class men have prize books. Sixteen livings are in the gift of the college. The visitor is the Bishop of Ely. Arms: *argent, on a fess between three cocks' heads erased sable crested and jelloped gules, a mitre or, all within a border of the third, charged with eight ducal coronets of the fourth.* Crest on a ducal coronet or, a cock sable crested and jelloped gules.

Jesus College is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the town, towards the Newmarket-road, with a southern front about 180 feet in extent, and a gatehouse at the entrance. The principal court, built only on three sides, is 141 feet by 120 feet in dimension; there is also a smaller court surrounded by a cloister, which leads to the hall, master's lodge, and chapel. The hall, 54 feet by 27 feet, contains portraits of Tobias Rustal, by *Sir Peter Lely*; and of Richard Sterne, Archbishop of York. In the combination room is a curious whole length portrait of the founder.

The master's lodge, one of the most pleasantly situated in the University, contains portraits of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, on board, by *Mytens*, copied from Holbein; Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, on board.

The library contains many valuable editions of the classics and manuscripts, not very carefully preserved; the catalogue is in manuscript. In the library window is the arms of the founder.

The chapel of Jesus College, which was the conventual church of St. Radegund, exhibits, particularly in the chancel and tower, considerable remains of the original structure. The east window, by *Willemet*, is one of the best specimens of that eminent painter's taste in stained glass, it contains several arms and portraits of the founders, and was presented to the college by the late Rev. William Hustler, registrar of the University. In the south transept of what is now the ante chapel, are the tombs of Berta Rosata, one of the nuns, and of Prior John de Pykenham; the latter is supposed to have been removed from the neighbouring convent of Franciscans. In the north transept is a monument with a medallion of Tobias Rustal, a benefactor to this college, who died in 1693. Dr. Clarke, the celebrated traveller, is also buried in the chapel; his monument, with a bust by *Chantrey*, was raised by his fellow collegians. Northward of the college is the grove, of considerable extent.

#### CHRIST'S COLLEGE. Founded in 1505.

This college was originally founded by King Henry VI., in the year 1456, under the name of God's House, and the building occupied the present site of King's College Chapel, whence it was removed to make room for that noble structure, to its present situation in St. Andrew's-street.

In 1505, Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry VII., changed the name, incorporated the former society and its revenues with the present college, and endowed it to maintain a master and twelve fellows, in reference to Christ and his Apostles, which also was the legitimate number of an early Benedictine monastery. This foundation is for divinity, and the fellows are required to take priests orders within twelve months after they have attained the proper age. Some objections having



been made to the number, King Edward VI. added another fellow, who shares in emolument with those on the original foundation. He may be of any county, and is not obliged to take holy orders. Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines founded two more fellowships, unappropriated as to county, but with preference to the kindred of the founders. These may be held by laymen, and the revenues are independent of the college.

The scholarships are forty-seven, of twelve shillings a week during residence, not more than three of the same county being eligible; also six to students from Giggleswick School, Yorkshire; one to Upton School, Hants; one to Brentwood, Maldon, or Chelmsford School, Essex; one each to natives of Newmarket and Huntingdon; one each to Durham, Suffolk, and Bedford men; three to Norfolk men; four of 12*l.* each per annum, to Buntingford Grammar School, and six open to all schools and all counties.

The prizes are three gold medals by Dr. Porteus, one of fifteen guineas for the best Latin dissertation on some evidence of christianity, another of fifteen guineas for the English composition on some moral precept of the gospel, and one of ten guineas to the best reader in chapel; also prize books for the first classes of the first and second years. Two lots of prize books of 3*l.* each, given every term for best compositions in Latin, verse and prose. The number of livings in the gift of Christ's College is eighteen. The vice-chancellor and two senior doctors are visitors of the college, but if the vice-chancellor should happen to be a member of this college, the provost of King's College supplies his place. Arms: *Quarterly France and England, within a border gobony.*

Christ's College is situated northward of Emmanuel College, opposite to St. Andrew's Church. Its ancient buildings form a court, about 138 feet by 120 feet in dimension, and a more modern building fronting the garden and fields, extending about 150 feet in front, commanding a view of the adjacent country. The hall is 45 feet by 27 feet, and contains a good portrait of the foundress. In the combination room is another portrait of the foundress, and portraits of Dr. William Perkins, and of William Paley, D. D., whole length.

The chapel, including the ante chapel, is about 84 feet by 27 feet in dimension. In the east window are whole length portraits of King Henry VII., and others of the family of the foundress. On the northern side near the altar, is a monument by *Catterns*, in memory of Sir John Finch, who died at Constantinople, where he was resident as ambassador, in 1680; and his friend and companion in his travels, Sir Thomas Baines, who died in 1682.

The gardens of this college are the most extensive and beautiful in the University; here is shown a mulberry tree, which Milton engrafted with his own hands, when a student in the college.

#### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. Founded in 1509.

This college, one of the largest in the University, was founded by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, a short time before her death, and received its name from the dissolved Hospital of St. John, on the site of which it was built. It was at the instigation of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, her confessor, a man of great reputation for learning and piety, that the Countess undertook this foundation, for which the King's licence was necessarily obtained, but the Countess dying before it had passed in due form, the care of the structure devolved upon her executors, Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Bishop Fisher, the principal agent in its completion, who opened the college in 1516, with due solemnity. There are here fifty-three fellowships, thirty-two of which, on the old foundation, were thrown perfectly open to all natives of England and Wales, by letters patent from King George IV. Twenty-one fellowships have been founded by several benefactors, which are all appropriated to particular schools, districts, counties, families, or choirs. At this college there are also a hundred and fourteen scholarships, all of which are unappropriated, excepting sixteen, founded partly by the Duchess of Somerset and partly by the college, which are given to students from the schools of Manchester, Hereford, and Marlborough. There are also here a great number of exhibitions of different value. To excite emulation in the students at the yearly examinations, about a hundred pounds is spent annually in this college as at Trinity, (of which it is, with some little truth, considered a rival,) in the purchase of prize books for the first class men. For themes and declamations there are also prizes; and for the best readers of the lessons in chapel. Moreover, 5*l.* is given to the best proficient in moral philosophy, who shall also have appeared

in the list of honors, at the Senate House examination. This college has the appointment of masters to the several schools of Pocklington and Sedbergh, in Yorkshire, Shrewsbury, Rivington in Lancashire, and Stamford in Lincolnshire, and gives to the fellows of the society as they quit college life, such one of the thirty-six livings as may then become vacant. This college, from the large sums it has to aid sizars with, is considered an excellent college for students of small fortunes, and for every rank of gownsmen, the lectures being very instructive, and the encouragement given to the assiduous as earnest and unremitting as can be desired.

The edifice, situated northward of Trinity College, occupies three courts, between Trumpington-street and the river Cam, which is crossed by a handsome bridge, leading to a new court on the opposite side of the river, built from designs by *Rickman*, in a tasteful style of architecture, perfectly characteristic of the uses for which it is intended; the old English style being generally admitted to be peculiarly adapted to inspire that solemnity which is indispensable to every structure connected with ecclesiastical or collegiate institutions. The first court of St. John's College, 228 feet by 216 feet in dimension, is entered from the High-street by a noble tower gatehouse; on the northern side of this court is the college chapel, and opposite the entrance on the western side is the hall, much admired for its beautiful proportions, it is about 60 feet in length by about 30 feet in breadth, and contains portraits of Margaret, Countess of Richmond; Archbishop Morton; Lord Burghley; Archbishop Williams; Sir Ralph Hare, by *Garrard*; Thomas Baker, a learned antiquary and fellow of this college, by *Bridges*, &c. In the master's lodge, there are also many portraits of distinguished members of this college; a portrait of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, æt. 74, by *Hans Holbein*; and of the Countess of Shrewsbury, builder of the second court, where her statue is placed. The middle or second court, chiefly occupied by chambers of the fellows is the largest, being 270 feet long by 240 feet wide; it presents a very grand appearance, having a gate house on two opposite sides, and four staircase towers in the angles. The court towards the river Cam is the smallest of the three; here is the college library, founded by Archbishop Williams, who was a great benefactor to the literary establishments of his day, extending the whole length of the court from east to west. In it is a valuable selection of books from the library of Prior, the poet, consisting chiefly of the French Historians, and his picture, painted by order of Louis XIV., by *La Belle*. Over the altar in the chapel of this college, is a picture of St. John in the Wilderness, by *Kerr Porter*.

#### MAGDALENE COLLEGE. Founded in 1619.

This College was originally built by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, on the site of an ancient hostel, at Castle End, belonging to the Abbeys of Ely, Ramsey and Walden, in which some of the monks of those monasteries resided from time to time. The Duke not having completed the building, which he named Buckingham House, at the time of his attainder, it reverted to the crown, and was granted to Thomas Lord Audley, of Walden, Chancellor of England, who, in 1542, endowed the college, and obtained a charter of incorporation, under the name of the master and fellows of Magdalene College. The foundation estate of Lord Audley, consists of the impropriate patronage of St. Katharine Cree Church, London, and also a considerable part of the city, anciently called Covent Garden Christ Church. The mastership is still in the patronage of the possessor of the estate at Audley End, in Essex, formerly the seat of the founder. Lord Braybrooke is also visitor of the college.

In this college there are four foundation fellowships and eleven bye fellowships, open to all counties; also one appropriated to Shrewsbury School, and one travelling fellowship for Norfolk men. There are thirty-eight scholarships belonging to this college, of different value, founded by several benefactors: four of these of 20*l.* per annum each, to men from Shrewsbury School; two of 20*l.* each per annum, to men from Shropshire; two of 40*l.* each, to scholars from Wisbech School; three of 20*l.* each, to Leeds, Halifax, and Heversham Schools; and one of 5*l.* is in the gift of the Haberdashers' Company.

Books to the amount of five or six guineas, are given as prizes to the best proficient at the annual examination, in classics and mathematics, and a declamation prize, value five guineas, is given by Lord Braybrooke.

Magdalene College stands on the northern side of the river Cam,



and consists of two courts, the largest of which is 110 feet by 78 feet in dimension. The chapel and master's lodge are situated on the northern side of this court, and the hall on the eastern. The hall, 45 feet by 18 feet, contains the following portraits: Thomas Lord Audley, the founder, by *Freeman*, copied from an original picture by Holbein, at Audley End, in Essex; Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, also by *Freeman*, copied from the original in the master's lodge; Sir Christopher Wray, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, by *Freeman*, copied from an original belonging to Sir Cecil Wray; Edward Rainbow, Bishop of Carlisle; Bishop of Cumberland; Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk, by *Gibson*; John Lord Howard and Braybrooke. At the southern end of the hall is the combination room, in which is a view of Audley End, in Essex. The master's lodge contains the following portraits: Edward, Duke of Buckingham, æt. 42, the first founder of the college, an original given by Dr. B. Willis; Richard Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, 1691; Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Lord Treasurer; Nicholas Ferrar, by *C. Jansen*; Dr. Peckard, master; and Mrs. Peckard, both by *Ralph*.

On the northern side of the second court is the Pepysian library, containing a valuable collection of manuscripts, naval memoirs, prints, and old English poetry, given to the college by Samuel Pepys, Esq., F.R.S., Secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., whose memoirs were published in 1825, by Richard Lord Braybrooke, from an original short-hand manuscript in this collection. This library has often been consulted by poetical critics and commentators, and is considered unrivalled in its kind. One of its most singular curiosities, is a collection of English ballads in five large folio volumes, begun by Selden and continued till the year 1700. The "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," published by Dr. Percy, were for the most part taken from this collection. A very valuable part of the library, is a collection of papers relative to the maritime history of the kingdom. There is also an original narrative of the escape of King Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester, communicated by the King to Mr. Pepys, and taken in short-hand from his own mouth. In the library are three different portraits of Mr. Pepys, one of which is by *Sir Peter Lely*.

#### TRINITY COLLEGE. Founded in 1546.

This noble and magnificent College was originally endowed by King Henry VIII., and afterwards augmented by his daughter, Queen Mary. It was founded on the site of three considerable societies, St. Michael's Hall, King's Hall, and Physicks Hostel, the revenues of which the King united, and dedicated the whole foundation to the Holy Trinity.

The mastership of this college is in the absolute appointment of the crown, and its government is vested in the master and the eight senior fellows; the resident fellows next in seniority, being considered as deputies to such as are absent without express appointment.

The fellows of this society are chosen from the scholars, who become superannuated, when of sufficient standing, to take the degree of master of arts. The fellowships are open to all counties, and all are required to go into priests orders within seven years after they commence master of arts, excepting two, who are appointed by the master, and are permitted to remain laymen; the one is supposed to study law and the other physic. The scholarships are open to men of any country, excepting three or four, which are appropriated to scholars chosen annually from Westminster School; and one of 37*l.* per annum for a native of Kent and Cambridgeshire, alternately. There are fourteen exhibitions, most of which are under 10*l.* per annum, given by several benefactors. Various donations to the amount of 163*l.* are consolidated and divided amongst the resident sizars, to whom also all noblemen pay two guineas and fellow commoners one guinea each per quarter. The mastership of Stevenage School in Hertfordshire, and of Uttoxeter and Stone Schools in Staffordshire, are in the presentation of the college. The annual prizes at Trinity College are, a prize of 4*l.* for the best Latin declamation; the successful student delivers on the 6th of December, the day after the audit, a panegyric upon some illustrious character; three silver goblets, one of 10*l.* and two of 5*l.* each, for the three best English declamations upon subjects relating to the History of England: the person who gains the first prize, delivers on the commemoration day another declamation on a general subject. Any junior bachelor of arts who writes the best essay on the conduct and character of King William III., is entitled to a prize of 10*l.*, left by Mr. Greaves, of Fulbourn, Cambridge-

shire. Dr. Walker gave 10*l.* to be bestowed on one or more scholars, who shall appear to the master, vice-master and senior dean, the most deserving, when he applies for his bachelors degree; and the sum of 3*l.* is given annually for a speech on Trinity Sunday. The best reader in chapel also receives 4*l.* and the second 2*l.*, at the discretion of the senior dean. Immediately after the division of the Easter Term, the junior sophs and freshmen are publicly examined in the hall, and divided into classes, according to their respective merits, when those who are in the first class of each year, are entitled to a prize of books to the amount of 10*l.* for each class, which are distributed on the commemoration day. The examiners are the head lecturer and four sub-lecturers. There are fifty-nine livings in the gift of the college. The King is visitor to the fellows of the college, and the Bishop of Ely to the master. The arms of Trinity College are: *Argent, a chevron between three roses gules, barbed vert, seeded or; on a chief of the second, a lion passant guardant between two bibles paleways, clasped and garnished or.*

Trinity College is situated between St. John's College on the north, and Caius College on the south, occupying the whole space between Trumpington-street and the river Cam. It consists of three courts of unequal dimension, the largest being about 506 feet by 429 feet in extent. This court is entered from Trumpington-street by a turretted gatehouse, said to have been formerly the entrance to King's Hall; on the northern side of this court is the chapel, on the western side the hall and master's lodge. The second court, 225 feet by 140 feet in dimension, is called Neville's, from Thomas Neville, master of the college and dean of Canterbury, by whose benefaction the principal part of it was built. The library, which forms the western side, is of later date, and was erected from designs by *Sir Christopher Wren*.

The new Court of Trinity College, built from designs by *Wilkins*, has been named King's Court. This building, in the old English style of architecture, is situated upon the southern side of Neville's Court; the front, which is 160 feet in extent, looks towards the river and pleasure grounds of the college, and is nearly in a line with the noble library. The gatehouses are properly enriched with the arms of the college in shields, corresponding with the taste displayed in the building.

The interior of the court forms a square of 150 feet in dimension, and contains accommodation for a hundred and twenty students. The architectural design of the court does honor to the judgment and taste of Mr. Wilkins. The communication with Neville's Court is ingeniously contrived, to unite convenience and variety with beauty, while the whole building exhibits a chaste specimen of collegiate architecture. The entrance from the walks is very grand; nor let it be objected that the two gates within are not in the same line, this freedom being so consistent with the ancient collegiate style, as rather to conceal than betray the newness of the structure. The merit of this consistency will be felt the more forcibly, by a mere peep into Neville's Court, adjoining the whole of which is a Roman building, united with one side in the collegiate style, and to increase the absurdity, that side is less than half covered by a most unmeaning screen of modern work. The contempt of a species of architecture, for some purposes preferable to every other, is no where more unfortunately displayed, than in the magnificent entrance court of Trinity College. If the architect, or his employer, who rebuilt the master's lodge and the whole of that side, desired a Grecian court, he should have pulled down the ancient part, and rebuilt the whole; that might have produced a fine effect, but the injudicious mixture of the two styles, as here exhibited, must always be offensive to the eye, so entirely different are they in architectural character. Several excellent observations on the Improvements at Cambridge University, will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1827.

The bishop's hostel, a small court consisting of about a dozen sets of chambers and two lecture rooms, is the most ancient part of Trinity College.

Over the river Cam is a bridge of three arches, built from designs by *Essex*, leading to the walks, which are about one third of a mile in circumference, and are beautifully skirted with lime and elm trees; their walks, together with those of St. John's College, Clare Hall, and King's College, bound the whole western side of the town of Cambridge, and present the most advantageous view of the principal buildings; on each margin of the river rise the most stately avenues, amidst lawns tastefully variegated by gravel walks or promenades, winding their way in every direction, the communication



between the whole being over a number of light and elegant bridges, all in a coup d'œil, belonging to the several colleges.

The hall of Trinity College is a most noble building, its extreme length is upwards of 100 feet, its breadth 40 feet, and its height about 50 feet, having a large oriel window on each side, and being every way conveniently adapted for its intended purpose. In full term 4 or 500 persons dine here every day. At the upper end are full length portraits of Newton, Bacon, and Barrow. Here is placed the vice-master's table for noblemen, fellows, and fellow commoners, with such strangers as they are privileged to invite. Another table at the upper end of the room, is headed by the dean; two tables on the opposite side are appropriated to bachelors of arts, gentlemen, and scholars upon the foundation. In the centre of the hall are tables for the pensioners. The panelling of the room is almost covered with portraits of illustrious men, who have formerly been students in the college, the number of its learned members surpassing that of any other in the University. The combination room contains the portraits of Charles, Duke of Somerset, K.G., a copy by *Dance*; Zach Pearce, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, by *Penny*; John, Marquess of Granby, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; and William Frederic, Duke of Gloucester, by *Romney*. He was student of the college in 1787, and chancellor of the University in 1811. There is also a bust of Dr. Richard Hooper, the builder of the room, over the door. It may also be mentioned, that Trinity audit ale is the very best, and is liberally distributed on audit or feast days, its fame is as far extended as that of Cottenham cheese.

The Library, a magnificent room 200 feet in length, was built with the amount of a subscription, procured chiefly by the executors of Dr. Isaac Barrow, master of the college, an eminent mathematician and Greek professor, who was chancellor of the University in 1675. The collection of books is large and valuable. The entrance to this splendid repository of literature and science, is through a spacious vestibule adorned with busts and ancient inscriptions, and a flight of stairs composed of black marble. The floor of the library is of black and white marble, tastefully laid out in small squares. At the farther extremity of the room, is a large window of stained glass, of modern execution, unworthy of a detailed description. In better taste are the busts of Newton, Bacon, Ray and Willoughby, two at either end of the room, sculptured by *Roubilliac*. Projecting from either wall throughout the extent of the building, are compartments of three sides, about half as high as the ceiling, thirty in number, called classes; in these are ranged about 30,000 volumes, in all sorts of learning, one class containing divinity, another classics, another mathematics, another medicine, &c., one of them called a lock-up class, holds many highly curious and valuable manuscripts, such as Newton's, Milton's, &c. Amongst the portraits in the library, are whole lengths of Dr. Isaac Barrow, Dr. Neville, and Sir Henry Puckering, by *Ritts*; Monk, Duke of Albemarle, K.G.; Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, and Shakspeare, by *Garrard*; besides which are portraits of John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, by *Ritts*; Abraham Cowley; Dr. John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Roger Gale, and of Dr. Thomas Gale, Dean of York, who presented the college with several valuable manuscripts. In a niche is a statue of Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of this University for six years, by *Rysbrack*, in 1754.

The Chapel of Trinity College, which was begun by Queen Mary, and completed by Queen Elizabeth, is above 200 feet in length. Over the altar is a picture of St. Michael, by *West*. In the ante chapel is a white marble statue of Sir Isaac Newton, by *Roubilliac*, with an inscription on the pedestal: "Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit." Porson, the celebrated critic, lies buried by the side of Newton. There is also a marble tablet, by *Flaxman*, in memory of Isaac Hawkins Browne, formerly of this college.

#### EMMANUEL COLLEGE. Founded in 1584.

This College was founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, of Chelmsford in Essex, Chancellor of the Exchequer and of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, upon the site of the Dominican Convent of Black Friars. He endowed it for the maintenance of a master, three fellows, and four scholars, but since that period the revenues have been enlarged by various donations. There are twelve foundation fellowships and one bye fellowship, open to Englishmen of all counties, with the restriction that not more than one of a county be fellow at the same period. Sir

Wolstan Dixie, Lord Mayor of London, a contemporary of the founder, gave lands for the support of two fellows and two scholars, distinct from those of the foundation; these have no vote in the society, nor have they any claim to college livings; the fellowships are in the gift of Sir Wolstan Dixie's heirs, and the candidates must be the founder's kin, or have received their education at Market Bosworth School. The scholarships at this college are, the foundation ones of 11s. 4d. each per annum and 7s. 6d. a week during residence, they are unrestricted, excepting that not more than three be of the same county at the same time; also five of 25l. each per annum, with a preference, *cæteris paribus*, to the sons of orthodox clergymen; one of 12l. per annum, to the best of the former five; ten of 10l. each per annum, with preference to men from Oakham and Uppingham Schools; one of 16l. per annum, with preference to men from Durham and Newcastle Schools; two of 12l. each per annum, with preference to men from Christ's Hospital; four of 4s. a week, during residence; one of 10l., with a preference to a medical student, and many smaller ones too numerous to mention. The annual prizes are, books to the first classmen of the two first years; a five guinea book for the best declamation, a three guinea book for the second best; one of plate, to the amount of 12l. or 6l., for the highest man on the tripos of each year, according as he is or is not a wrangler. The number of livings, some of which are very rich, is sixteen. The visitors of this college are in some cases, the vice-chancellor and two senior doctors of divinity, in others, the master of Christ's and the two senior doctors. Arms: *argent a lion rampant azure, holding in the dexter paw a chaplet of laurel vert.*

The situation of Emmanuel College is very pleasant, being at the south-east end of the town, in St. Andrew's-street, towards which it presents a handsome front of the Ionic order, and commands an extensive prospect of the adjacent country.

The building consists chiefly of one court, having on the east a fine cloister with thirteen arches, and a picture gallery over it, containing, amongst numerous portraits, the following:—Sir Walter Mildmay, founder; Sir Anthony Mildmay; John Bretton, D.D., with the front of the chapel and gallery; Archbishop Sancroft; Charles Fane, Earl of Westmorland in the time of Charles II., with a dog; Queen Elizabeth; Sir Francis Pemberton, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1681; Francis Ash, citizen of London; Mrs. Joyce Frankland; Rodolph Symonds, architect of the college; Sir John Finch, Lord Keeper to Charles I., copied from a picture at Fulbourne, 1632, &c. &c. On the northern side of the court, are the hall, combination room, and master's lodge; the hall is one of the most elegant in the University, the carving, wainscoting and fret work of the ceiling, are highly finished; two spacious bow windows are opposite to each other, and at the upper end of the room, is a fine portrait of Sir Wolstan Dixie.

The old chapel has been fitted up as a library, to which Archbishop Sancroft gave his own collection: the books are well chosen, and many are both scarce and valuable. There are several rare editions of the Holy Scriptures; a beautiful copy of Cicero's Offices, by Faust at Mentz, 1465, being the second book which was printed after the discovery of printing in Europe, with an illumination of Henry VIII when a boy; fine sets of the works of Montaigne and Muratori, have been recently presented by Lord Farnborough. Amongst the MSS. is a copy of Wickliffe's New Testament. The library catalogue is that of the Bodleian interleaved, but the references are incorrect. In this room are portraits of Sir Bury Cust, 1670; Dr. Balderston, master, 1580; Burch Hother-sall, Esq. 1681; Edward Potter, M.A.; King Edward III. and the Black Prince, copied for Joshua Barnes, the Greek professor and historian, from pictures at Windsor.

In the gardens, which are pleasant and spacious, is a bowling green, fish pond, and cold bath, over the bath is a dressing room. A small quadrangle has been lately erected, affording accommodation for about twenty students.

The chapel was designed by Archbishop Sancroft, and completed in 1677; the principal benefactor to the building was Sir Robert Gayer, K.B. Over the altar is a painting of the Return of the Prodigal Son, by *Amiconi*. At the entrance of the chapel, which is in the centre of the cloister, is a memorial for Lawrence Chader-ton, the first master of the college, and one of the translators of the bible, who died in 1640, aged 103. In the cloister near the chapel door, is a tablet with a Latin inscription, in memory of Dr. Farmer, master, one of the commentators on Shakspeare.



## SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE. Founded in 1598.

This College was founded on the site of the Monastery of Grey Friars, originally established in the town about the reign of Henry III., but removed to this spot by Edward I. Here the public exercises were kept, previous to the erection of the schools. At the reformation it was granted by Henry VIII. to the master and fellows of Trinity College, of whom it was purchased by the executors of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex, and widow of Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Essex. This lady by will, dated 6th December, 1588, left 5,000*l.* and other property to found this college, for a master, ten fellows, and twenty scholars; but the estates being found insufficient for the purpose, after defraying the expences of the building; the number of fellows was reduced by her executors to seven, two others were added by Sir John Hart, citizen of London. Besides the nine foundation fellowships, there are two by Mr. Peter Blundell, appropriated to his scholars of this college, one to be nominated by the Company of Fishmongers. There is a mathematical lectureship of about 140*l.* per annum. Its scholarships are twenty of 7*s.* each a week, during residence; two by Mr. Blundell, to men from Tiverton School. The exhibitions are four of 13*l.* each per annum, with preference to men from Oakham and Uppingham Schools; two of 40*l.* each per annum, for sons of the clergy, with preference to men from Grantham or Oakham Schools; two of 12*l.* each for clergymen's sons. At the annual examinations are given two prize books of 9*l.* each, to the best proficient in the mathematics; two prize books of 6*l.* each to the best classical scholars. Prizes are also given for themes and declamations, and there is one of 10*l.* to the bachelor of arts highest on the tripos of each year. The number of livings is six. Arms: *Argent, a bend engrailed sable, impaling or, a pheon azure.*

This college stands on the east side of Budge-street, near the end of Jesus College Lane, and consists of two courts, built of brick, which were completed in 1598. The walls extend a considerable distance, enclosing the gardens and pleasure grounds. The hall is about 60 feet long by 27 feet broad; at the upper end is an oriel window. In the master's lodge are several paintings, amongst which are portraits of the Countess of Sussex, foundress; William Wollaston, M.A., author of "*The Religion of Nature Delineated*;" Dr. Hey Norrisian, professor of divinity; Oliver Cromwell, student of the college, an original portrait in crayons, by *Cooper*; also six views of Venice, by *Gwedyr*, a pupil of *Caneletti*; and a view of the College as it was originally built.

In the library, which was rebuilt about 1780, is a bust of Cromwell, by *Bernini*, from a plaster impression taken after death, and sent to Italy. This bust was presented by the Rev. Thomas Martyn, professor of botany.

The chapel was also rebuilt about 1780, under the direction of Dr. Elliston, master; over the altar is a picture of the Repose after the flight into Egypt, by *Francesco Pittoni*. In the ante chapel is the tomb of Dr. Paris, master, who died in 1760.

## DOWNING COLLEGE. Founded in 1807.

Sir George Downing, Bart., of Gamlingay Park, Cambridgeshire, in the year 1717, devised all his valuable estates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford and Suffolk, to his nearest relations, being first cousins, to each for life, with remainder to their issue in succession, and in case they all died without issue, he devised these estates to trustees, who, with the consent and approbation of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Masters of St. John's College and Clare Hall, should found a college within the University of Cambridge, which should be called Downing College. Sir George Downing died in 1749, and upon the death of Sir Jacob Downing, Bart., in 1764, without issue, the rest of Sir George Downing's relations named in his will, being also then dead without issue; the estates devised were claimed by the University of Cambridge, for the use of the intended college.

The validity of Sir George Downing's will, after many years litigation, was at length established. The charter for the incorporation of Downing College having been fully examined and considered by the Lords of the Privy Council, and their recommendation of it being confirmed by his Majesty's express approbation, the great seal was affixed to it on the 22nd of September, 1800, and on the 18th of May, 1807, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone took place. Nearly thirty acres of ground, part of Pembroke Leys, had been purchased for the site of the college, and appropriated to that

purpose by act of Parliament. This land was also, by an enclosure act, discharged from all rights of common and rights of way, to which it had been previously subject, and which had preserved it from being built upon. The college will consist of a master, a professor of the laws of England, a professor of medicine, sixteen fellows, and six scholars at 50*l.* per annum, for four years. Two of the fellows are to be in orders, but the rest at a certain standing are to become barrister's at law, or doctors of physic. The masters are henceforth to be elected by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the masters of St. John's College and Clare Hall, out of those who are, or have been, professors or fellows of the college. The election of fellows is to be on the 21st of February every year.

There are to be two chaplains for the performance of divine service at 50*l.* per annum each, the preference to be given to members of the college. A librarian of 100*l.* per annum, half of which he is to expend in books for the library and other offices, with adequate salaries.

The professors are to be elected by the same persons, together with the master of Downing College, from persons as described in the charter, in any college in Cambridge or Oxford. A member of a Scottish University, with certain qualifications, is also eligible to be a professor of medicine.

The fellows and scholars are to be elected by the master, professors, and fellows. Pupils are to be admitted and educated as in other colleges. The masters and professors hold their offices for life, and they have the same rights and privileges as other masters and professors in the University. The fellows vacate their fellowships by marriage, or at the end of twelve years; unless under certain circumstances they obtain a licence to retain them longer. The master, two professors and three fellows only, are named in the charter; thirteen other fellows are to be appointed under the King's sign manual.

## THE SENATE HOUSE.

This building forms the northern side of a square, of which the schools and public library form the western, and St. Mary's Church the eastern side. It was erected in 1722, by *Gibbs*, and is of the Corinthian order. The interior is an elegant room, 101 feet long, 42 broad, and 82 feet high, with galleries. The vice-chancellor's chair is at the upper end, with semicircular seats on each side, for the heads of colleges, noblemen, and doctors; below them sit the regents and non-regents. Near the middle of the room, on opposite sides, are statues of King George I. by *Rysbrack*, and King George II. by *Wilton*; at the eastern end are two other statues, Charles, Duke of Somerset, by *Rysbrack*, and the Right Hon. William Pitt, by *Nollekens*.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The public schools surround a small court, and were commenced in the year 1443, on or near the spot where they now stand. On the western side of the court is the philosophy school, where disputations are held in Term time, by the sophis. On the northern side is the divinity school, founded by Sir William Thorpe, of Lincolnshire. On the southern is the school for law and physic, where candidates for degrees perform their exercises in the several faculties, as required by the statutes. In this school is a large picture, representing two processions of the University, one for the degree of doctor of divinity, and the other for a doctor of laws; also a representation of the form of transacting various kinds of business in the Senate House. There is also a plan of the City of Jerusalem in 1764, and a plan by the celebrated Lancelot Brown, for improving the ground to the west of the University of Cambridge. On the eastern side of the court is a lecture room, for the Norrisian and other professors; connected with the northern end of the philosophy schools, is an apartment containing a collection of minerals, &c., given to the University in 1727, by John Woodward, M.D., an eminent natural philosopher, who founded a professorship of geology; the collection is well preserved and in good condition, and still remains in the same order nearly as originally disposed, in five cabinets. Another distinct collection has been since founded, by the munificence of various friends of the University; this collection is divided into two parts, corresponding to the two principal branches of mineralogy, and is receiving constant acquisitions, for which the funds of the institution are fully competent.

The whole of the upper story of the schools is now occupied by



the University Library, founded by Archbishop Scott or Rotheram, and by Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham; but few of the original books are now to be found. The principal acquisition to this library was in the early part of last century, when King George I. having purchased a very large collection of books of the executors of Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely, gave them to the University, and contributed the sum of 2,000*l.* towards fitting up rooms for their reception.

The place of principal librarian, then newly created, was given to the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, on account, as it is said, of his having, when at Rome, successfully maintained the honor and dignity of the University of Cambridge. The Rev. John Lodge, M.A., is the present librarian. The library is supposed to contain about 70,000 volumes; amongst the books most rare and worthy of notice in this extensive collection, are a manuscript copy of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, and several of the earliest printed books, by Caxton, and from foreign presses: one of the most curious books in the public library, is a copy of the Latin edition of King James's works, bound in velvet and gold, and presented by the Monarch himself to the University; on the book the King has written *Jacobus R., D.D.*; this Latin edition, in 1619, is a translation of the English edition, first published in 1616, by Henry Montacute, Bishop of Winchester and Dean of the King's Chapel, both editions have engraved portraits of the Monarch by Simon Pass, from the same painting, but the inscriptions are different. There are also in this library, two volumes of Lord Bacon's works, bound in velvet and silver, presented by himself to the University. The valuable Oriental manuscripts bequeathed to the University by the celebrated African traveller Burckhardt, consisting of upwards of 300 volumes, are now deposited in the public library.

From the library all members of the University senate, and bachelors of law and physic, are entitled to have books at any time, not exceeding ten volumes; and under-graduates may be accommodated by obtaining a note from a privileged person. There is, however, no printed catalogue of the library, but the librarian, a most intelligent gentleman, is always ready to assist in literary researches for express purposes. A celebrated bust of Ceres, brought from the Temple at Eleusis, by Dr. Clarke, is placed in the vestibule of the library, on a pedestal designed by *Flaxman*.

Amongst the portraits in the several rooms, are those of Roger Gale, the antiquary, by *Sir Peter Lely*; John Moore, Bishop of Ely; Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, with his arms; Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury; King James I., whole length; Prince Charles, by *Meytens*; John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, with his arms and motto—*vincit qui patitur*; John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's; Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury; King Charles I., by *Vandyck*; Lord Burghley; Conyers Middleton, D.D., and Anthony Shepherd, D.D., by *Vanderpuyt*.

Two thermometers, exhibiting at one view the scales of Celsius, Fahrenheit, and Reaumur, presented by Dr. Clarke, are suspended in the northern window of the old library.

#### THE BOTANICAL GARDEN.

This Garden was founded by Dr. Richard Walker, vice-master of Trinity College, who purchased the site of the Augustine Friars for that purpose; a large green-house was soon afterwards built by subscription, and a building has been erected as a lecture room for the professor of botany and the reader in chemistry. The lectures on botany are read during the first half of Midsummer Term, the principal intention of which is to explain the elements of botany, and to elucidate the system of Linnæus. The doctrine of the sexes in plants, being the foundation of the Linnæan system, is proved. The theory of vegetation and other matters, relative to the physiology of plants, are detailed, and the more curious and useful species are selected and exhibited.

A catalogue of the plants has been published, of which a new edition was printed by Mr. Donn, formerly curator of the Botanical Garden.

#### THE FITZ-WILLIAM MUSEUM.

Richard Lord Viscount Fitz-William, of Mount Meryon, in the

County of Dublin, who died 4th February, 1816, æt. 70, was a noble benefactor to the University, where he completed his education, and where he obtained the degree of M.A. in 1764. He gave by his will to the chancellor, masters and scholars of the University of Cambridge, all his New South Sea Annuities, with the proceeds of which they were enjoined to build a Museum, a repository to contain all his pictures, portraits, framed or unframed, prints, books, bound or unbound, busts, statues, gems, precious stones, bronzes, &c., and until such Museum is built, to hire a house to place them in. There is also a salary for officers appointed by the University to take care of the collection. All the regulations, &c. are appointed to be conformable to the statutes. The books only are valued at 24,000*l.* and the pictures, prints, &c. at a larger sum. Many of the most valuable pictures came into the possession of the noble lord in right of his mother, Katherine, daughter of Sir Matthew Decker, of Richmond in Surrey, who was created a Baronet in 1716, and who collected the pictures.

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Davy, Dr. Thackeray, Sir Isaac Pennington, Dr. Clarke, Professor Hailstone, Professor Jackson, Adam Sedgwick, M.A. of Trinity, and Mr. French of Pembroke Hall were appointed syndics, to provide a place for the temporary reception of the pictures and books, and to consult and report to the senate upon a plan for carrying into effect that part of the will which relates to the erection of a Museum. The Fitz-William Museum was opened on the 18th of April, 1817. No strangers are admitted unless attended by a master of arts, who is not allowed to take in more than four at a time; no fees are to be given, and the hours and days of attendance, are the same as at the University Library.

In 1817, the Fitz-William Museum received an augmentation of Grecian and Egyptian antiquities, from Dr. Fiott Lee, of St. John's College, amongst which are a large torso of Isis in green basalt, and small figures of Osiris bearing the plough, in glazed terra cotta, being the Penates of Egypt.

#### THE OBSERVATORY.

This building, the want of which had long been felt by the mathematical students, is situated about three quarters of a mile from the town, upon the road to St. Neots; and was completed in 1832, it stands upon a rising ground, and commands a very extensive horizon, particularly to the south. The front extends 120 feet from east to west; in the centre of the southern side is the principal entrance, under a portico supported by fluted Doric columns. Upon entering the building, immediately above the portico, is a large moveable cupola, for the purposes of observation, and under which the principal instruments are fixed. Daily observations are made when the weather permits, and registered, as at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich; students are furnished with instruments, and lectures are delivered by the professor. The eastern end of the building contains the residence of the professor, the western end that of the assistant observer.

#### THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Cambridge Philosophical Society embraces the various departments of chemistry, mineralogy, geology, botany and zoology: it was originally established in the year 1819, and was instituted for the purpose of promoting scientific enquiries, and of facilitating the communication of facts connected with the advancement of philosophy and natural history. The society consists of fellows and honorary members. The vice-chancellor and high steward of the University, if fellows, being considered as vice-patrons of the society. The fellows are elected from such persons only as are graduates of the University; they have an extensive museum, in which specimens of the different branches of natural history are preserved, a library, reading room, and meeting room. The first volume of their transactions was published in 1822.

The Members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, met at Cambridge in June, 1833.

THE PITT PRESS, in Trumpington-street, designed by *Blore*, the architect of Lambeth Palace, is just completed, and is every way worthy of the fame he had previously acquired.









# HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

- REFERENCE to the HUNDREDS
1. Huntingdonshire
  2. Leightonstone
  3. Norman Cross
  4. Toseland





## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—*Norfolk Circuit.*

THIS county, one of the smallest in the kingdom, is bounded on the north by Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire; on the east by Cambridgeshire; on the south by Bedfordshire; and on the west by Northamptonshire: its greatest length is about thirty miles, its breadth about twenty-three miles, and in circumference it is about one hundred miles. The British inhabitants of this tract were the Iceni, and under the Romans this part of Britain was included in the province denominated Flavia Cæsariensis. The principal Roman roads were the Ermine Street, which enters Huntingdonshire near Papworth Everard in Cambridgeshire, passes through Godmanchester, Huntingdon, and Stilton, and crosses the Nen at Durobrivæ, or Castor, in Northamptonshire, which was a considerable Roman station. A road called the Via Devana ran from Penny Stanton to Godmanchester, and left this county for Clapton in Northamptonshire. A third road entered Huntingdonshire southward of St. Neots, and passing Paxton and the Offords, proceeded to Godmanchester, the Durolipons of Antoninus's Itinerary. Another Roman station of importance was at Chesterton, near Water Newton, on the banks of the Nen. There are ancient encampments at Dornford, Stanground, St. Neots, and at Knutyff's Dyke at Bushmead. Roman coins have been found at Godmanchester and at St. Neots, and Roman urns at Sawtry. During the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy this county originally formed part of East-Anglia, and afterwards part of the kingdom of Mercia: in the survey made upon the Norman Conquest it is called Huntedunschire. The castles of its early lords were at Connington, Kimbolton, Buckden, Somersham, Earith and Bruck. There were formerly abbeys at Ramsey and Sawtry; and priories at Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neots, Stonely, and Hinchbrook. Above a fourth part of the county is said to have been in the possession of the monks, who proverbially chose the richest land to fix their abode upon; and on the dissolution of monasteries a great many new families were established in Huntingdonshire. This county is in the diocese of Lincoln, and province of Canterbury. Besides the county town, Huntingdon, there are six market-towns, 107 parishes, 8879 houses, and 48,771 inhabitants. Huntingdonshire sends four members to Parliament, two for Huntingdon, and two for the county, who at present are Viscount Mandeville, son of the Duke of Manchester, and John Bonfoy Rooper, Esq. of Abbots Ripton.

The whole upland part of this county is said to have been anciently a forest, the haunt of deer and other animals of the chase, whence the original name Hunter's Down, and was not disafforested till the reign of Edward I.: the face of the county now presents much variety. The borders of the Ouse consist of a tract of fertile and beautiful meadows, of which Portholm, near Huntingdon, is the most celebrated. The middle and western parts of the county are finely diversified in their surface, fruitful in corn, and sprinkled with woods; the north-eastern part consists of fens, joining those of the Isle of Ely: the fens were in early times not only richly cultivated, but produced all the necessaries of life, and grapes, of which excellent wine was made. The historians Bede and William of Malmesbury, in particular, describe their verdure and fertility, the rich pastures and wholesome air: the sea breaking in upon the land destroyed this fruitful valley; trunks of trees, hard, black, and close-grained, are now frequently found when digging in the fens. The fens of Huntingdonshire constitute nearly a seventh part of the Great Bedford Level, and consist of about forty-four thousand acres, exclusive of nearly five thousand acres of skirted lands which border on the fens, and partake of the properties of moor, combined with the soil prevalent in the adjacent uplands, and generally afford luxuriant grazing. The woodland of the county is but of inconsiderable extent, and timber is scarce, owing to the very great demand for it in the fens. The principal rivers of Huntingdonshire are the Ouse and the Nen, or *Nene*. The Ouse has its source at Ousewell in Northamptonshire, and enters this county from Bedfordshire, between St. Neots and Little Paxton; after passing Huntingdon it takes an easterly direction, and flowing by St. Ives, becomes, near Holywell, the boundary between this county and Cambridgeshire, till it enters the Great Level of the fens near Earith. The Ouse is navigable along its whole line across this county. The Nen also rises in Northamptonshire near Catesby, and after flowing through a beautiful and fertile valley, enters Huntingdonshire near Elton, where it forms the division of the counties; and meandering northward, passes Yarwell and Wansford; and winding towards the east, through a more level country, pursues a devious course to Peterborough, below which city it traverses the fens to its outfall at the sea. The greatest part of the county is well watered by springs and rivulets, and it also contains several meres or lakes, the principal of which are Whittlesey Mere, Ramsey Mere, Ugg Mere, &c. The markets and fairs for live cattle in this county are some of the greatest in England. The breed of sheep upon the enclosed pastures is of a mixed description, partaking of the Leicestershire and Lincolnshire kinds; but those bred in the open and common lands are much inferior. The neat cattle are of the Lancashire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire breeds, being usually purchased for grazing, without any particular choice, and are never used in husbandry. No manufactures are carried on in this county, unless wool stapling and spinning yarn may be so considered, in which women and children are employed in the winter season. Kimbolton Castle, where Katherine of Arragon, the divorced wife of Henry VIII., ended her days, is the seat of the Duke of Manchester, Lord Lieutenant of the county.



## 1. Hurstingstone Hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by Cambridgeshire; on the south by Toseland hundred; and on the west by Norman Cross and Leightonstone hundreds.

**BLUNTISHAM**, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 4 miles N.E. from St. Ives, contains 135 houses, and 635 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: in the chancel is a neat monument, of white marble, to the memory of Samuel Knight, D.D., the biographer of Erasmus and Dean Colet, and rector of this parish, who died 10th Dec. 1746. Here is a well endowed free-school. A hurricane, which happened in September 1741, almost desolated the village, destroying a number of houses, barns, mills, and stacks of hay and corn; the storm took its course hence to Downham and Lynn, where it greatly damaged St. Margaret's church.

**BROUGHTON**, 5 miles N.E. from Huntingdon, contains 50 houses, and 351 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of James Pointer, Esq. The manor was the head of the barony of the Abbots of Ramsey, called Ramsey the Rich.

**BURY**, one mile S. from Ramsey, and 10 miles N. from Huntingdon, contains 51 houses, and 337 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a curacy, annexed to Heathmangrove, in the presentation of George Maule, Esq. The church, which stands on a hill above the village, is a fine example of ecclesiastical architecture.

**COLNE**, 6 miles N.E. from St. Ives, contains 97 houses, and 480 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a curacy. The manor was anciently in the possession of Lady Blanch Wake, between whom and the Bishop of Ely were frequent disputes as to the boundaries of their lands. The interest of Lady Wake was enforced by her kinsman King Edward III., when the abbot was obliged to sell his property. For this exertion of power the adherents of Lady Wake were excommunicated by the Pope.

**EARITH**, or *Erith*, on the Ouse or Hundred Foot river, which here borders Cambridgeshire, 5½ miles N.E. from St. Ives, contains 93 houses, and 674 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is in ruins: it was formerly a chapelry to Bluntisham. Here are annual fairs on 4th May, 25th July, and 1st November, for all sorts of cattle. About two miles from the village is the site of an encampment, called The Bulwarks, comprehending about four acres of ground in extent.

**HARTFORD**, on the banks of the Ouse, one mile N.E. from Huntingdon, contains 68 houses, and 371 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**HINCHINGBROOK**, now the seat of the Earl of Sandwich, is extra-parochial, and was originally a Benedictine priory, dedicated to St. James, said to have been founded and endowed by King William the Conqueror; which priory, at the Dissolution in 1538, was granted to Sir Richard Williams, Knt., who had assumed the name of Cromwell, in honour of his relation the Earl of Essex, at the recommendation of the King, who at the incorporation of the Welsh with the English, was anxious they should adopt the mode of the latter nation in taking family names.

The family of Williams derive their origin from Wales, and their pedigree may be deduced from the ancient lords of Powis and Cardigan. The zeal of Sir Richard in the cause of both the sovereign and the minister met with an ample reward; and he must have left an immense fortune to his family, judging by what he is known to have possessed by descents, grants, and purchases of church lands. It has been presumed that Sir Richard Cromwell's estates, if entire, would now produce as large a revenue as any peer of England at this time enjoys. His eldest son, Sir Henry Cromwell, from his liberal

disposition, was called The Golden Knight. He erected the principal part of the mansion at Hinchbrook, and is reported to have used for that purpose the materials of the priory of Barnwell; it was built for his winter residence: in the summer he lived at Ramsey, an abbey also converted by him to a dwelling-house. In his journeys from Hinchbrook to Ramsey, he is reported to have thrown money to the poor of each place. Sir Henry was highly esteemed by Queen Elizabeth; he was knighted by Her Majesty in 1563, and had the honour of entertaining that sovereign at Hinchbrook, upon her return from visiting the University of Cambridge, August 10, 1564. At his death, in 1603, he was buried with very great funeral pomp in All Saints church, Huntingdon, but there is no memorial now remaining of any of the family in the churches of that town.

Sir Oliver Cromwell, the eldest son and successor of Sir Henry, was uncle and godfather to the Protector. He received a memorable visit from King James I. at Hinchbrook, when the latter was upon his progress to take possession of the throne of England; an account of which, in the original words, is here extracted from "Stow's Annales, Reg. i. 1603."

"The 27 of Aprill, the King remooved from Burleigh towards Hichingbrooke to Sir Oliver Cromwels"....."and about some halfe mile ere hee came there, his Majestie was met by the Bayliffe of Huntington, who made to him a long oration, and there delivered him the sword, which his highnesse gave to the Earle of Southampton to beare before him to Master Oliver Cromwels House, where his highnesse and his followers, with all comers, had such entertainment, as not the like in any place before, there was such plentie and varietis of meates and diversitie of wines, and the sellars open at any mans pleasure. There attended also at Master Oliver Cromwels, the Heads of the Universitie of Cambridge, all clad in scarlet gownes and corner capps, who having presence of his Majestie: there was made a learned and eloquent oration in Latine (by Mr. Naunton, afterwards Sir Robert) welcoming his Majestie, as also intreating the confirmation of their Priviledges, which his highnesse most willingly graunted, Master Cromwel presented his Majestie with many rich and acceptable gifts, as a very great, and fayre wrought, standing cuppe of gold, goodly horses, deepe mouthed liounds, divers hawkes of excellent wing, and at the remove gave fifty pounds amongst his Majesties officers.—The 29 of Aprill after breakfast his Majestie tooke leave of Master Oliver Cromwel and of his Lady, late widow to Signiour Horatio Paulo Vicino. From hence he departed to Royston, &c."

The King took an early opportunity of expressing his regard and satisfaction of his entertainment, by creating the owner a Knight of the Bath, at St. James's Palace, upon Sunday, July 24, 1603, the day of his coronation.

Sir Oliver Cromwell continued to live in the same hospitable and splendid style as his father had done, which so much impaired his fortune, that he was reduced to the necessity of alienating some of his paternal estates; and on June 20th, 1627, sold Hinchbrook, with all the lands near it, that had been granted by King Henry VIII. to his family, to Sir Sidney Montagu, of Barnwell, Knt., one of the Masters of Requests, and retired to his estate at Ramsey. After the death of James I. Sir Oliver Cromwell possessed in an equal degree the favour of the new Sovereign, whose cause he maintained in opposition to the Parliament: that body at length decreed that his remaining estates should be sequestered; a measure which was prevented by the interposition of his nephew, the future Protector, for whose sake the sequestration was taken off. He died at Ramsey, Aug. 28, 1655, at the advanced age of ninety-two.

Hinchbrook House has continued in the possession of the noble family of Montagu from the time of the purchase by Sir Sidney. King Charles I. slept here in his way from Holdenby to Newmarket, a prisoner in the hands of Joyce. In 1647 Sir Sidney Montagu's eldest surviving son Edward served in the Parliamentary army, but at the Restoration joined the King, and being admiral of the fleet was created a knight of the garter, May 28, 1661, and on July 12th following, Lord Montagu of St. Neot's, Viscount Hinchbrook, and Earl of Sandwich. He distinguished himself greatly in several actions against the Dutch, and was at last blown up with his ship off Southwold, May 19, 1672. He was a person of extraordinary abilities, courage, fidelity, and affability, and justly merited all the honours conferred upon him. The Earl was succeeded in his titles and estate by his eldest son Edward, who dying in 1689, was also succeeded by his eldest son Edward; and he in 1729 by his grandson



John, who dying in 1792 was succeeded by his son John, the fifth Earl of Sandwich, at whose death, in 1814, George, sixth Earl of Sandwich, succeeded; he died at Albano, near Rome, in 1818.

The mansion displays in its parts the architectural taste of the earliest, as well as of the latest period of Queen Elizabeth's reign, possessing all that irregularity of design peculiar to the era; the buildings surround an open court, and the two principal fronts are to the north and to the east. The great court leading to the entrance on the north front is crossed diagonally by a walk, ornamented with elipt yew-trees; at the gate-house are four savages, with elubs, carved as large as life. On this front are two bay windows, of large dimensions, profusely embellished with arms of the family of Cromwell, the arms of the Queen, and a variety of heraldic cognizances denoting the honours of the Tudor line, viz. the falcon, the portcullis, a tun with a branch, and roses of different forms, which are upon the upper cornice of each window; the angles are formed by demi-angels. The window of the hall has the lower division more lofty than the other; and upon the panelled space, in the centre, is a large rose within several smaller ones, between a shield of arms of our Norman Kings, and another, now defaced; upon one side of the window are the arms of Cromwell impaling Warren; the other shield is mutilated; and upon the opposite side two shields, Cromwell impaling Ynyr, King of Gwentland, and Cromwell impaling Gwaith voed Vaur. The bay window of the dining-room is constructed upon the same ornamental scale, and displays upon a panel, two feet nine inches in width, the arms of Queen Elizabeth, upheld by angels, with the royal badges of the portcullis, and the harp crowned; the latter placed between the initials E.R. On the side panels are the arms of Cromwell impaling Cromwell of Okeham, and Cromwell impaling Mirfyne. Over this window, in an ornamented compartment, is a large radiated rose. Upon the west side of the entrance court is remaining a portion of the priory entire, now the scullery, dairy, &c.: the ancient kitchen is still in use. The east front towards the pleasure-ground has also two bay windows of a very different character; one, the most ancient, gives light to the drawing-room; it contains some painted glass, viz. the arms, quarterings, and supporters of the Montagu family, with the motto, *POST TOT NAUFRAGIA PORTUM*, the landing of King Charles II., and the death of the first Earl of Sandwich. Upon the cornice of the building adjoining this window is the date 1431, part of the old priory. The most curious part of the mansion is the very large circular bowed window, built in 1602, remarkable for its richness of adornment; it gave light to the great dining-room in which King James I. was entertained by Sir Oliver Cromwell; the gilded roof is said to have been part of the chapel at Barnwell. The basement of the window forms a porch; seven arches spring from columns at the piers, the spandrels and key-stones of which are enriched with sculptured shields, and crests of the Cromwell family's alliances. Over the first arch, Cynric Sais, Warren, and Cromwell; second arch, Collwyn, crest of Bromley, and an unknown shield; third arch, Cromwell, crest of Warren, Jestyn ap Gurgant; fourth arch, Doms, crest of Cromwell, and an unknown bearing; fifth arch, Hooftman in each spandril, crest of ditto on the keystone; sixth arch, Lake, crest of Bromley, Murfyne; seventh arch, Clifton, Cynric Sais, and Bromley. In a compartment over the porch is the full quartered shield of Sir Oliver Cromwell, viz. 1. Cromwell; 2. Gwaith voed Vaur; 3. Ynyr, King of Gwentland; 4. Cynric Sais; 5. Collwyn ap Tangno; 6. Jestyn ap Gurgant; 7. Murfyne; 8. Warren; 9. Lake; 10 and 11 unknown; motto *SUDORE NON SOPORE*. Single shields of Cromwell are also upon the space immediately under the mullioned compartments of the window, which is rich with painted glass, exhibiting the coat of Sir Oliver, containing the eleven quarterings as above, impaling four quarters,—1 and 4, Bromley, 2 Chettleton, 3 Clifton, for his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancery; and also four quarters, 1 and 4, Hooftman, 2 and 3, unknown, surmounted by an escutcheon of pretence; the arms of his second wife Anne, daughter of Giles Hooftman, with the crest of each lady, which is improper in good marshalling, and also his own. Above the window on the exterior is the date *ANNO DOMINI 1602*, between the united initials O. C. on one side and E. C. A. on the other; the whole surmounted by balustrades, with the royal arms of Elizabeth in the centre, supported by the lion and dragon between obelisks and other ornaments both numerous and minute. The whole of these two fronts are of stone; other parts

of the house are of brick, with stone dressings, built by the first Earl of Sandwich. The house, situated on the north-west side of a gentle slope, commands a pleasing view, including the very fine tower of St. Neots church, about nine miles distant; and on the south of the pleasure-ground is a high terrace, overlooking the road from Brampton to Huntingdon. On two sides of the park are large ponds, of oblong form, formerly used for breeding and preserving fish,—an essential article in the domestic economy of a convent. Nuns' bridge and Nuns' meadows, on the west side of the park, mark also the original destination of Hinchbrook, as a priory, which derived its name from a brook rising at Thurning, in Northamptonshire.

In the hall, the refectory of the priory, the old framed timber roof is concealed by a modern floor, but is still to be seen in the chambers above: the great stair-case is carved with the arms of Montagu, in panels; the principal rooms on the ground floor are, the dining and drawing-rooms, the ship-room, the billiard-room, and the library, together with all the offices: the windows of the drawing-room are of painted glass, containing the marriages and issue from Edward the first Earl of Sandwich, to John the fourth Earl, by *Peckit* of York, 1758. On the first floor the great dining-room is now divided into five chambers; also the green-room, the velvet-room, where stood the state bed of King James I., and Lady Sandwich's rooms. The house contains a fine collection of paintings and family portraits. Much serious damage was occasioned at Hinchbrook by a fire on the 22nd January, 1830. The Views, near Hinchbrook, is the seat of J. Sweeting, Esq.

**HOLYWELL**, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 2 miles E. from St. Ives, contains 176 houses, and 782 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Needingworth. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 30*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Manchester. In the churchyard is a well, which is supposed to have given name to the village. Various Roman vessels, pottery, &c. have been found within the parish. Needingworth is about a mile northward from the village in the road from St. Ives to Earith.

**HOUGHTON**, on the banks of the Ouse, 2½ miles W. from St. Ives, contains 60 houses, and 427 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 34*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Mrs. Peck.

**HUNTINGDON**, on the river Ouse, 59 miles from London, containing 528 houses, and 2806 inhabitants, is one of the neatest towns in England: the country is fine for several miles round, and the roads are perfectly good the whole year. It is chiefly comprised in the High Street, spacious, well paved, and always remarkably clean, and extending in a north-westerly direction from the river Ouse. The ancient bridge, which connects Huntingdon with Godmanchester in Toseland hundred, is built of stone, and consists of six arches. The market is held every Saturday, by charter of Charles I. The corporation of the town is composed of a mayor, recorder, chamberlain, high steward, coroner, town-clerk, twelve aldermen, and burgesses. The town-hall was rebuilt in 1745 on the ancient site; the assizes are always held here, and a meeting of the justices is held at the court-hall every Saturday. The arms of the town, which are emblematical of Robin Hood, the outlawed Earl of Huntingdon, are a landscape; in the centre a tree, on the branches of which is a bird perched; on one side of the tree a huntsman blowing a horn, having in his left hand a bow and arrow; on the right side is a stag current, pursued by two dogs, all in their proper colours. Huntingdon returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred in the 23rd of Edward I.; the right of election is vested in the freemen and inhabitants paying scot and lot, who amount to upwards of two hundred; the mayor is the returning officer. The present members are Jonathan Peel, Esq., and Frederick Pollock, Esq. In the town are the following parishes: All Saints, St. Benedict, St. John, and St. Mary; All Saints, united to St. John the Baptist in 1688, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; St. Mary's, united to St. Benedict's, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; it was begun in 1608, and finished in 1620. In 1618, Thomas Hodson, by his will, in the following words, was a benefactor to the church: "Also my mind and will is, that if so be it shall please God that the Rouse of the church of St. Marie's shall be once sett up, then I doe give to—



wards the coveringe of the sayde rooffe the some of three pounds six shillings and eight pence." On the north door is sculptured

PERFECIT 1620. NOVÆ STRVCTVRÆ ROBERTVS LAW VICARIVS NONO DIE MARTII FVNDAMENTA LOCAVIT ANNO 1608.

On the tower is inscribed, marking the time of its erection, R H 1613. On the south side of the chancel is a tablet to the memory of Mary Elizabeth wife of Rear-Admiral Montagu, who died in 1805. In the churchyard was buried the Rev. Mr. Unwin, the friend of Cowper, who died July 2, 1767; he held the situation of lecturer here in 1734, to which he was appointed by the Mercers' Company, as trustees of Fishbourn's charity; he was also for some time master of the grammar-school. Mr. Unwin's house, in which Cowper once resided, is near Hartford Lane; the garden communicates with "Cowper's Walk," shaded from the common by a row of lime trees. Hinchbrook is partly in this parish. On or near the site of St. Mary's church was a priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded about the year 973, and of the annual value of 232*l.* 7*s.* The surrender of the priory bears date July 11, 1538, and is signed by Hugh Oliver, the prior and eight canons. In 1542 the site was granted to Sir Richard Cromwell. David Earl of Huntingdon is said to have been buried in this priory, but other authorities state the place of his interment to be Sawtry Abbey. None of the conventual buildings are now left; but Priory Lane and Priory Close mark the situation of the convent. There was also a house of Austin friars in the parish of St. John, founded about the year 1285, when John Romane Archbishop of York granted an indulgence to such as should contribute towards the fabric. The friary was suppressed in 1540, and granted to Thomas Arden; it afterwards came into the possession of the Cromwell family, and was part of the paternal inheritance of Robert Cromwell, father of the Protector. On the site and out of the ruins of the friary a dwelling-house was built, in which Oliver Cromwell the Protector was born April 25, 1599. In 1631, previously to his removal to St. Ives, Cromwell disposed of all his property in Huntingdon: the house was entirely demolished about 1810 by James Rust, now resident on the site: the national school is built on part of the estate. The hospital of St. John the Baptist, the origin of which is not very distinctly known, is said to have been founded by David Earl of Huntingdon in the reign of King Henry II.; St. Margaret's Hospital was founded about the same time. The castle of Huntingdon, built in the year 917 by King Edward the Elder, was afterwards enlarged by David Earl of Huntingdon: some of the remains were standing in the time of Speed the historian in the reign of James I., but no vestiges of the building now exist. The view from the Castle Hills is one of the finest in this county, and may be said to form a perfect specimen of the beauty and fertility of the inland scenery of England. At the base of the hills flows the Ouse, encompassing the celebrated meadow of Portholm, on which annual races are held.

Sir Robert Bernard of Huntingdon was created a baronet July 1, 1662, and his son and successor resided at Brampton Park.

OLD HURST, 5 miles N.E. from Huntingdon, and 4 miles N. from St. Ives, contains 33 houses, and 156 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy.

ST. IVES, anciently *Slepe*, situated on the river Ouse, 6½ miles E. from Huntingdon, and 59 miles from London, contains 544 houses, and 2777 inhabitants. The houses in this town are of modern erection, it having been nearly destroyed by a fire in 1689. On the bridge over the Ouse, nearly in the centre, is an ancient building, supposed to have been a chapel. Here is a weekly market on Monday, one of the largest in the kingdom, for beasts, sheep, poultry, pigs, &c.: also two annual fairs, which are much frequented, on Whit Monday and 10th October, for cattle of all sorts, and cheese. A meeting of the justices is held every Monday. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of George Brooks, Esq.: the chancel of the church is ancient. A Benedictine priory was founded here in 1001 by Ednoth Abbot of Ramsey, in honour of St. Ivo, a Persian saint, who travelled through England about the year 600, and whose relics were discovered on this spot: it was a cell to the abbey of Ramsey, and after the Dissolution was granted in 1544 to Sir Thomas Audley. The priory barn and dove-house yet remain in the north-eastern part of the town. Slepe Hall, the seat of Colonel White, is generally called Cromwell Place, from the circumstance

of the Protector having some time resided here: in the house is a portrait said to be of Oliver Cromwell, but its connection with the Protector or any of his family is very doubtful. The Wood Farm was rented by Cromwell, of an ancestor of Colonel White, the present proprietor of the estate.

PIDLEY, 7 miles N.E. from Huntingdon, and 6 miles N. from St. Ives, contains 75 houses, and 374 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. Fenton is a hamlet of this parish, on the borders of the fens.

RAMSEY, 10 miles N. from Huntingdon, and the same distance S.E. from Peterborough in Northamptonshire, contains 557 houses, and 2814 inhabitants. The town is situated on Bury brook at the foot of a hill, and consists of one long street, with a second branching northwards along the banks of the stream. Here are a weekly market on Wednesday, and an annual fair on the 22nd of July. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a curacy; near it was formerly a free-school. The abbey of Ramsey was founded in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Benedict, by Ailwin, Alderman of all England, chiefly at the intercession of St. Oswald Bishop of Worcester: its yearly income about the time of the Dissolution was estimated at 1,983*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* The site of the abbey, with several of the manors, was granted in 1539 to Sir Richard Cromwell. To him succeeded Sir Henry Cromwell, the Golden Knight, who rebuilt the abbot's house, and whose son Sir Oliver Cromwell made it his principal residence. It was purchased of the Cromwell family by Colonel Silas Titus, whose representatives sold it to Coulson Fellowes, Esq., about 1736, in whose family it has remained till the present time. In the Tower of London is a charter of Inspeximus, 8 Edw. III., reciting a charter of King Edgar, respecting the foundation and property of Ramsey Abbey, which states that Ailwin, Ealderman by name, favourite and kinsman of Edgar, being long tormented with the gout, founded in Ramsey an *Arcisterium* at the suggestion of his fisherman Vulsgat, who after unsuccessful toiling in Rames Mere, was warned by a heavenly vision to catch a quantity of fish, called by the inhabitants *Hacaed*; and then to found a religious house, where his bull had torn up the ground, in token of which commission the fisherman's finger was bent. Ailwin was relieved from his gout, and the church was finished in five years, and consecrated A.D. 974. In this charter the endowments of the abbey are also enumerated, (vide *Archæologia*, vol. xiv.) In the church of this abbey were buried the founder, and its sainted abbess Elfreda; its most valuable relics were the cheek-bone of St. Egwin, and the cowl of St. Alphage. The remains of the gate-house still exist at the upper part of the town, towards the south, at a little distance from the church. The arms of the abbey were, *Or, on a bend azure, three rams' heads attired and coupéd argent*. Ramsey Abbey is the seat of W. H. Fellowes, Esq. The vicinity of Ramsey is a rich arable soil, abounding with fruit and corn, planted with gardens and fertile in pastures; there are also several lakes and meres, producing a variety of fish and water-fowl: of these, Rames Mere, more than two miles northward from the town, is the principal, excelling all the others in beauty, and is said to afford a most delightful prospect from that part where it flows gently along its sandy shore, and where the largest wood is most abundant.

GREAT RAVELEY, 7 miles N. from Huntingdon, and 3½ miles S.W. from Ramsey, contains 45 houses, and 222 inhabitants. The church is in ruins.

LITTLE RAVELEY, a mile and a half southward from the above, contains 8 houses, and 68 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Sandwich.

ABBOTS RIPTON, 4 miles N. from Huntingdon, contains 57 houses, and 379 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; in the patronage of John Bonfoy Rooper, Esq. Abbots Ripton Hall is the seat of John Bonfoy Rooper, Esq., one of the present members of Parliament for the county. Wennington is a hamlet of this parish.

KING'S RIPTON, 4 miles N.E. from Huntingdon, contains 27 houses, and 260 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Sapley is a hamlet of this parish.



**SOMERSHAM**, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 5 miles S. from Chatteris Ferry, and 6 miles N.E. from St. Ives, contains 166 houses, and 1166 inhabitants. The town consists chiefly of one principal street nearly a mile long, crossed at right angles by a shorter one. The market is on Friday; and there are annual fairs on the 22nd of June, and on Friday before the 12th of November for cattle and pedlary. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 40*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, annexed to the regius professorship of divinity in the University of Cambridge. It is a spacious and noble edifice, standing on an eminence; at the west end is an embattled tower. The chancel appears from its architectural character to have been erected in the reign of Henry III.; the windows are of the lancet form, and that at the east end is in three large divisions. Near the altar is a triple graduated stone seat, separated by light shafts under high pointed arched canopies. The manor of Somersham was anciently held by the priory of Ely, and here afterwards was a seat of the Bishops of that see. The palace was situated westward of the church, and the adjacent grounds retain vestiges of their former appropriation. A mineral spring was discovered at Somersham about the middle of the last century; and in the year 1731 two urns, containing several Roman coins, were found in a piece of fen land, belonging to William Thompson, Esq., near the road leading hence to Chatteris Ferry, on the river Nen, which here forms the boundary of the county.

**GREAT STUKELEY**, 2 miles N.W. from Huntingdon, contains 57 houses, and 341 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. Near the village are several barrows.

**LITTLE STUKELEY**, one mile N.W. from the above, contains 52 houses, and 385 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

**UPWOOD**, 7 miles N. from Huntingdon, and 2 miles S.W. from Ramsey, contains 56 houses, and 388 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. Upwood House is between this village and Bury on the road to Ramsey.

**WARBOYS**, 7 miles N.E. from Huntingdon, and 4 miles S.W. from Ramsey, contains 171 houses, and 1353 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 10*s.* "The most strange and admirable Discoverie of the three Witches of Warboys, arraigned, convicted, and executed at the last assizes at Huntingdon, for the bewitching of the five daughters of Robert Throckmorton, Esq. and divers other persons with sundry divellish and grievous torments, and also for bewitching to death of the Lady Crumwell, the like hath not been heard of in this age," is the title of a quarto pamphlet, printed at London in the year 1693. Sir Henry Cromwell, lord of the manor, after the conviction of the witches of Warboys, left their property (which was forfeited to him,) to the corporation of Huntingdon, on condition that they should give forty shillings every year to a Doctor or Bachelor of Divinity of Queen's College Cambridge, to preach a sermon at All Saints church in Huntingdon, on the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, against the sin of witchcraft, and to teach the people how they should discover and frustrate the machinations of witches and dealers with evil spirits. This sermon, against a previously exploded opinion, continued to be preached until the year 1828.

**WISTOW**, 6½ miles N. from Huntingdon, and 3 miles S. from Ramsey, contains 50 houses, and 352 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

**WITTON**, or *Wyton*, on the banks of the Ouse, 2½ miles E. from Huntingdon, and the same distance from St. Ives, contains 33 houses, and 261 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy.

**WOODHURST**, 3 miles N. from St. Ives, contains 76 houses, and 335 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy.

## 2. Leightonstone Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Northamptonshire and Norman Cross hundred; on the east by Hurstingstone hundred; on the south by Toseland hundred; and on the west by Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire.

**ALCONBURY**, or *Alkmundbury*, 4 miles N.W. from Huntingdon; contains 39 houses, and 783 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The Wheat-sheaf, on Alconbury Hill, is an inn on the great north road, a mile and a half northward from the village.

**ALCONBURY WESTON**, or *Weston near Alconbury*, one mile northward from the above, contains 49 houses, and 382 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The Ermine-street is supposed to have traversed the high grounds near Stukeley, at which place many barrows seem to point out its course as far as Alconbury Hill, where it left the turnpike-road and diverged more towards the west, on what is now called the Drove or Bullock-road, which it pursued for nearly fifteen miles without passing through a single village, and crossed the Nen at Wansford into Northamptonshire.

**BARHAM**, 7 miles N.W. from Huntingdon, and 6 miles N. from Kimbolton, contains 16 houses, and 104 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

**BRAMPTON**, 1½ mile S.W. from Huntingdon, contains 220 houses, and 1064 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Brampton in the cathedral of Lincoln: in the chancel is a monument of Sir John Bernard, Bart., who died in 1679. Brampton Park is the seat of Lady Olivia Sparrow; the mansion was nearly rebuilt in 1820. Amongst the portraits preserved here is a fine one of Oliver St. John, first Earl of Bolingbroke, and several others of the St. John family. Sir John Bernard, Bart., of Brampton Park, M.P. for Huntingdon in that Parliament which restored King Charles II., married Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

**BRINGTON**, 6 miles N. from Kimbolton, contains 20 houses, and 164 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 34*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Clare Hall Cambridge.

**BUCKWORTH**, 7 miles N.W. from Huntingdon, contains 30 houses, and 151 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of R. E. Duncombe, Esq.

**BYTHORN**, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 7 miles N.W. from Kimbolton, contains 60 houses, and 293 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy.

**GREAT CATWORTH**, 4 miles N. from Kimbolton, contains 69 houses, and 529 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Brazenose College Oxford. Little Catworth is a hamlet of Stow parish.

**COPPINGFORD**, or *Copmanford*, 5 miles S. from Stilton, contains 10 houses, and 70 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 18*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Montagu, of Boughton. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is now a ruin.

**COVINGTON**, on the borders of Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire, 3½ miles N.W. from Kimbolton, contains 22 houses, and 139 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Fitz William. The Three County Stone stands about half a mile southward from the village.

**EASTON**, 4 miles N.E. from Kimbolton, contains 26 houses, and 172 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Long Stow in the cathedral of Lincoln.

**ELLINGTON**, 5 miles W. from Huntingdon, in the road to



Thrapston, contains 64 houses, and 344 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of Peter House Cambridge.

GREAT GIDDING, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 5 miles S.W. from Stilton, contains 71 houses, and 496 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Sondes.

LITTLE GIDDING, one mile S.E. from the above, contains 6 houses, and 64 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Nicholas Ferrar, a gentleman of considerable learning and ingenuity, and at the same time an enthusiast of a singular description, purchased the manor of Little Gidding in 1624, for the purpose of retiring from the world and leading a monastic life, in the heart of a Protestant country, together with his mother, his sister Mrs. Collet, with all her family, and other relations to the amount of forty persons, who came to reside here. Mr. Ferrar was ordained deacon by Dr. Laud, Bishop of St. David's, and from this time led the life of a devout ascetic. The extraordinary course pursued by this society, in which a constant performance of psalmody was kept up, the strictness of their rules, their prayers, literally without ceasing, their abstinence, mortifications, nightly watchings, and various other peculiarities, excited the wonder and curiosity of all; so that they were frequently visited, with different views, by persons of all denominations and of opposite opinions; but they received all who came, with courteous civility. A treatise on the subject was addressed to Parliament, entitled "The Arminian Nunnery, or a brief description and relation of the late erected monastical place at Little Gidding, humbly addressed to the wise consideration of the present Parliament." The foundation is by a company of Ferrars at Gidding," printed in 1641. In 1635 Mrs. Ferrar, a sort of lady abbess of the establishment, died, and her son, the founder, on 2nd Dec. 1637. Soon after his death some soldiers of the Parliament plundered the house at Gidding, and burnt the organ of the church, by the fire of which they roasted the sheep killed in the grounds. In the general devastation the works which Mr. Ferrar had compiled for the use of his household, consisting chiefly of harmonies of the Old and New Testament, all perished. King Charles I. is said to have visited Gidding and the adjoining village of Coppingford, May 1st and 2nd, 1646.

GRAFFHAM, 5½ miles S.W. from Huntingdon, and 4 miles E. from Kimbolton, contains 51 houses, and 267 inhabitants, including the hamlet of East Perry. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

IAMERTON, 9 miles N.W. from Huntingdon, and 7 miles S.W. from Stilton, contains 27 houses, and 141 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

KEYSTON, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 7 miles N.W. from Kimbolton, contains 42 houses, and 196 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of Earl Fitz William.

KIMBOLTON, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 10 miles W. from Huntingdon, and 63 from London, contains 295 houses, and 1562 inhabitants. The weekly market is held here on Friday; and there are annual fairs on Friday in Easter week for sheep, and 11th Dec. for cattle and hogs. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Manchester: in the chancel are several monuments for the Montagu family. The castle and lordship of Kimbolton belonged anciently to the families of Mandeville, Bohun, and Stafford in succession. The Wingfield family afterwards had possession of the castle; and it was the residence of Queen Katherine of Arragon after her divorce. The Queen died here in 1536. Sir Edward Wingfield sold the estate to Sir Henry Montagu, second son of Sir Edward Montagu, of Boughton, who was created Lord Montagu of Kimbolton and Viscount Mandeville 19th Dec. 1620, and Earl of Manchester 5th Feb. 1625. He nearly rebuilt the castle; and died here 7th Nov. 1642. Robert, the third Earl of Manchester, greatly embellished this seat; the staircase is painted by *Ant. Pellegrini*, an Italian, who had obtained a high reputation at Venice: the Earl of Manchester brought him to England, where he painted this staircase at Kimbolton Castle, and was afterwards em-

ployed by the Earl of Burlington. The park, which is extensive, is pleasingly undulated and well wooded, and the grounds are very beautifully laid out; plantations have been made with great taste, chiefly under the superintendence of the Dowager Duchess of Manchester. Kimbolton Castle is the principal seat of the Duke of Manchester, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Huntingdonshire.

At Stonely, about a mile south-eastward from the town, William Mandeville Earl of Essex, in the reign of Henry II., founded a priory of canons of the order of St. Austin, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The annual revenue, in the time of King Henry VIII., was 46*l.* 5*s.*; and it was granted in the year 1544 to Oliver Leder. The rectory of Kimbolton was appropriated to this priory, and the Bigrames and Conyers family were benefactors. Several of them were buried here. Some remains of the conventual buildings still exist, part of which is now a keeper's lodge, belonging to the Duke of Manchester.

LEIGHTON, or *Leighton Bromswold*, 5 miles N. from Kimbolton, and 9 miles W. from Huntingdon, contains 81 houses, and 446 inhabitants. Here are two annual fairs, on 12th May and 5th Oct., for cattle of all kinds. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of John Keysall, Esq. The edifice is cruciform in its plan. Leighton Bromswold was formerly a seat of the Darcy family. Katherine daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Darcy married Sir Gervase Clifton, who was summoned to Parliament by King James I., 9th July 1608, by the title of Lord Clifton of Leighton Bromswold: he died in 1618, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Katherine wife of Esme Stuart Duke of Richmond, and mother of George Lord Daubigny, slain at the battle of Keinton in 1642, and whose daughter Katherine married Henry O'Brien Lord Ibrachan, and had issue, Katherine, an only daughter and heiress, wife of Edward Hyde Earl of Clarendon, by whom she was mother of Theodosia, at length sole heiress of the barony of Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, who married John Bligh, created Earl of Darnley by King George I. in 1725; from whom the present Earl of Darnley and Lord Clifton is lineally descended. By this channel the estate and noble mansion at Cobham Hall in Kent came to the present family, having been granted by King James I. to the Duke of Richmond, after the attainder of Henry Lord Cobham, for his concern in what is usually called Raleigh's conspiracy.

MOLESWORTH, 6 miles N.W. from Kimbolton, contains 36 houses, and 191 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York.

SPALDWICK, 7 miles W. from Huntingdon, and 4 miles N. from Kimbolton, contains 40 houses, and 332 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Long Stow, in the cathedral of Lincoln.

STOW, or *Long Stow*, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 2½ miles N. from Kimbolton, contains 41 houses, and 194 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Little Catwick, or *Catworth*. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Long Stow, in Lincoln Cathedral. The Prebendary is in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. Sir Thomas Maples of Stow was created baronet by King Charles I. 30th May, 1626; the title is now extinct.

SWINESHEAD, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 3 miles S.W. from Kimbolton, contains 53 houses, and 245 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Manchester.

THURNING, on the borders of Northamptonshire, in which county it is partly situated, 7 miles S.W. from Stilton, and 6 miles S.E. from Oundle, contains 15 houses, and 156 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Emmanuel College Cambridge. Luddington in the Brook, an adjoining parish on the north, is chiefly in Northamptonshire, and has been already described at p. 230.

UPTON, 6 miles N.W. from Huntingdon, contains 20 houses,



and 151 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, united with Coppingford.

**OLD WESTON**, 6 miles N. from Kimbolton, contains 45 houses, and 379 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a curacy. Richard Earl of Arran, son of James Duke of Ormond, was created a peer of England by King Charles II. in 1673, by the title of Lord Butler of Weston. On his decease in 1685 the title became extinct, but was revived in 1693, when his nephew Charles was created Lord Butler of Weston and Earl of Arran: he married Elizabeth daughter of Lord Crewe, but having no issue, and dying in 1759, his titles became extinct.

**WINWICK**, on the borders of Northamptonshire, in which county it is partly situated, 7 miles S.W. from Stilton, contains 44 houses, and 301 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Montagu.

**WOOLLEY**, 6 miles N.W. from Huntingdon, and about the same distance N. from Kimbolton, contains 11 houses, and 64 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

### 3. Norman Cross Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Northamptonshire; on the east by Cambridgeshire and Hurstingstone hundred; on the south and south-west by Leightonstone hundred; and on the west by Northamptonshire.

**ALWALTON**, on the banks of the Nen, and borders of Northamptonshire, 5 miles N. from Stilton, contains 54 houses, and 257 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough Cathedral.

**CALDICOTE**, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 1½ mile W. from Stilton, contains 12 houses, and 51 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of James Kelwell, Esq.

**CHESTERTON**, 5 miles N. from Stilton, contains 18 houses, and 95 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Aboyne. Chesterton Hall is the seat of Buxton Kenrick, Esq.

**CONINGTON**, 2½ miles S. from Stilton, contains 35 houses, and 215 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The tower is exceedingly fine, and is one of the principal antiquities of the county. In the chancel are two remarkable and ancient monuments, the one inscribed *IMPERATOR REX FRANCIE, ANGLO SAXONUM ANGLIE SCOTIE*; the other *PRINCE HENRY OF SCOTLAND, LORD OF CUNNINGTON*. Here are also many monuments of the Cotton family. Conington Castle, the seat of John Heathcote, Esq., was for some time the principal residence of that distinguished ornament to his country, Sir Robert Cotton, who was created a baronet June 29, 1611. That great man, accompanied by his friend William Camden, explored the whole extent of the Picts' Wall in the year 1599, and brought away several Roman inscribed stones and altars, which were deposited in an octangular summer-house at this seat. These were presented to Trinity College Cambridge by Sir John Cotton, where they are still preserved. The mansion is built entirely of stone; the deep and richly moulded arches upon the north front were brought hither from the castle at Fotheringay: it stands in a fine park, watered by a small stream, which ultimately forms Brick Mere, &c. The grounds are pleasant, and laid out to great advantage. Conington was once the residence of Turchil Earl of the East Angles, who invited Sweyn King of Denmark to invade England; and he with most of his nation being exiled, it was then held of the Honor of Huntingdon, which was granted by King Edward the Confessor to Waltheof Earl of Huntingdon, who married Judith, niece to William the Con-

queror: their daughter Maud conveyed her inheritance first to Simon St. Liz Earl of Huntingdon, and secondly to David, son of Malcolm, King of Scotland. Henry, son of David, on condition of swearing fealty and homage to King Stephen, obtained the Honor of Huntingdon, with other lands. Malcolm King of Scotland, eldest son of Henry Earl of Huntingdon, before mentioned, obtained this estate and Honor in 1154, in lieu of the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland. David, younger brother to William King of Scotland, had the Honor of Huntingdon assigned to him: he attended Richard Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land, and died in 1219; he is said to have been buried in the abbey of Sawtry, near this seat. His daughter Isabel married Robert Bruce, and gave Conington, with other large possessions, to her second son Bernard Bruce. About the time of King Edward III. this estate went in marriage with Anne, the sole heiress of this royal line, to Sir Hugh Wesenham; and from his family, in like manner, by Maria, an heiress, to William Cotton, ancestor of Sir Robert Cotton. On account of his relationship to the Blood Royal, King James usually honoured him with the appellation of cousin; and he ever after subjoined the name of Bruce to that of Cotton, and caused the royal arms of Scotland to be added to those of his own family: he died in 1631, and was buried in the south chancel of Conington church. The manuscripts collected by him are now in the British Museum.

**DENTON**, 2 miles S.W. from Stilton, contains 19 houses, and 90 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, Bart., an eminent antiquary, and whose collection of manuscripts now forms a valuable part of the library in the British Museum, was born at this village, 22nd of January, 1570: he was the son of Thomas Cotton, Esq. of Denton, descended from a very ancient family. Luddington in the Wold, or *Lutton*, is chiefly in Northamptonshire, and is described at p. 234.

**ELTON**, on the banks of the Nen, and borders of Northamptonshire, 5 miles N.W. from Stilton, and 4 miles S. from Wansford, contains 182 houses, and 785 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of University College Oxford. Elton was the seat of the family of Sapcote, of which Sir Richard Sapcote of Elton was sheriff of this county in the reign of Edward IV. Elton Hall is now the seat of the Earl of Carysfort. Sir Thomas Proby of Elton was created baronet 7th March, 1662: he died in 1689, and was ultimately succeeded in the estate at Elton by Charles, third son of Sir Peter Proby, whose descendant was created Lord Carysfort of Ireland. John Joshua, the second Irish peer, was advanced to the earldom of Carysfort in 1789; and 13th of January, 1801, was created a British peer by the title of Lord Carysfort of Norman Cross. This estate is partly in Northamptonshire.

**FLETTON**, one mile S. from Peterborough in Northamptonshire, and 5 miles N. from Stilton, contains 34 houses, and 159 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Carysfort.

**FOLKSWORTH**, 1½ mile W. from Stilton, contains 34 houses, and 203 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

**GLATTON**, 3 miles S. from Stilton, contains 76 houses, and 358 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, united with Holme, value 21*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

**HADDON**, 3 miles N.W. from Stilton, contains 15 houses, and 112 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 5*s.*

**HOLME**, situated on an eminence in Stilton Fens, 2 miles S.E. from Stilton, contains 56 houses, and 311 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy, united to the rectory of Glatton. About one mile and a half north-eastward is Whittlesey Mere, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, (see p. 183,) in which William Wells, Esq. of the Holme Lodge, the lord of this manor, holds the largest right of fishing, with power to summon the fishermen to his courts at Holme, when presentments are made, and the bailiff of the manor proves the nets with a brazen mesh-pin, &c.



MORBORN, 2 miles N.W. from Stilton, contains 19 houses, and 95 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

ORTON LONGVILLE, or *Overton Longueville*, commonly called Long Orton, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 2 miles S.W. from the city of Peterborough, and 5 miles N. from Stilton, contains 51 houses, and 213 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Botolph Bridge. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Aboyne: in the chancel are several monuments of former lords of the manor of Overton, and an ancient altar-tomb, bearing the effigies of one of the Longueville family; of which the earliest recorded is Walterus Lord of Overton, from whom Charles Longueville Lord Grey of Rnthyne, in 1640, derived his descent. From the Longuevilles this manor and estate descended through the several distinguished families of Tocote, Clifton, Reyner, Talbot, Howard, and Clinton, to that of Cope. George Gordon Earl of Aboyne inherited the estate upon his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Cope, Bart., the sister of the late Duchess of Dorset. Orton Hall is the seat of Lord Strathaven. In 1831 his lordship having previously enlarged the estate by purchases at Chesterton and Haddon, almost entirely rebuilt the old mansion of the Copes from a series of designs by the late *T. F. Hunt*, one of the clerks of His Majesty's works, and under the superintendence of *G. H. Smith*, his pupil. The house, which is of ample dimensions, is constructed in the Tudor style of architecture, and may be instanced as a beautiful example of that now much admired manner of building. The stately character of the Tudor period is excellently preserved in the numerous enrichments and details, whence the general effect of the edifice, which is produced by the great variety of outline, is much superior to many attempts hitherto made to restore the interesting domestic architecture of the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., of which Hampton Court Palace, erected for Cardinal Wolsey, is a memorable illustration. The clustered chimney shafts here introduced have an ornamental and picturesque appearance, but the principal external feature of the very tasteful design is an arcade, or cloister, forming a screen on the garden front of the mansion; this is enriched with a profusion of heraldic sculpture, agreeably to the prevalent taste of that magnificent age. The several rooms are of handsome proportion; and in the dining-room is a large bay-window, the mullioned divisions of which are entirely filled with painted glass, chiefly consisting of royal arms, with supporters, badges, quaint devices, &c., designed and executed by *Willement*, who is well known to have surpassed all his contemporaries in heraldical decoration. In the drawing-room is a corresponding bay-window filled by the same artist, the subjects of which are the various arms, quarterings, cognizances, mottos, and initials of the noble families of Gordon and Cunningham, emblazoned in perfect conformity with the architectural character of the mansion. In the windows of other apartments is carefully arranged ancient stained glass of the period of Henry VII., chiefly armorial. The mansion is situated amidst clumps of trees, in a very beautiful park, which rises with a gentle ascent from the fertile meadows on the banks of the river Nen or Avon, which here divides the county from Northamptonshire.

ORTON WATERVILLE, or *Overton Waterville*, one mile S.W. from the above, at the southern extremities of Orton Park, contains 57 houses, and 282 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Pembroke Hall Cambridge.

SAWTRY ALL SAINTS, 3 miles S. from Stilton, contains 100 houses, and 501 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 8*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. Sawtry or *Saltrey* Abbey, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, a monastery of the Cistercian order, was founded in the year 1147 by Simon St. Liz Earl of Northampton, who endowed it with the church of Sawtry, all his lands here, and the fisheries at Whittlesey Mere, which had belonged to him ever since the reign of Canute. Malcolm King of Scotland also confirmed this grant, as Earl of Huntingdon, of the lands of Sawtry, in which charter is recited the particulars of donations made to this monastery, with their limits, &c. A controversy which arose between the abbots of Ramsey and Sawtry about their several rights in Whittlesey Mere, &c., was adjusted at Huntingdon in the year

1191. The annual revenue of the abbey was 199*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; and after the Dissolution the site was granted in 1537 to Sir Richard Cromwell.

SAWTRY ST. ANDREW, half a mile eastward from the above, contains 65 houses, and 319 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 8*l.* 1*s.*

Sawtry St. Judith, about a mile southward from the village, is said to have been formerly a cell to the rich abbey of Ramsey: it is an extra-parochial district, containing 38 houses, and 207 inhabitants.

SIBSON, on the borders of Northamptonshire, the most northern part of the county, one mile and a half S.E. from Wansford, contains 56 houses, and 374 inhabitants, including Stibbington, with which parish it is united. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford.

STANDGROUND, on the borders of Northamptonshire, one mile S.E. from the city of Peterborough, contains 124 houses, and 525 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Emmanuel College Cambridge. Farcett, a mile and a half southward from the village, is a chapelry of this parish. About the year 1480 Morton Bishop of Ely cut a channel from Standground to Guyhirn, a work of singular consequence, not only for the quicker evacuation of the overflowings of the Nen, but for conveniency of carriage from Peterborough to Wisbech.

STILTON, 13 miles N. from Huntingdon, and 75 from London, contains 157 houses, and 710 inhabitants. This town is situated on the North Road, on the sides of which the principal street is disposed. The market on Wednesday is chiefly for corn, and there is an annual fair on 16th February for pedlery. What is generally called Stilton cheese, which is of superior quality and highest price of any in the kingdom, was first produced at Withcote in Leicestershire, thirty miles from Stilton, and is still chiefly made in the villages around Melton Mowbray, and none at Stilton. This celebrated cheese was originally sold about 1730, by Cooper Thornhill, landlord of the Bell Inn, who has been commemorated in a poem by the title of *The Stilton Hero*, published at London in 1745. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. Stilton fens extend eastward of the town towards Whittlesey Mere about three miles distant. The Roman road, which ran in the track of the British Ermine Street, from Godmanchester to Castor in Northamptonshire, on the banks of the Nen, is to be traced in the vicinity of this town.

WASHINGLEY, 2 miles W. from Stilton, contains 19 houses, and 91 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ogerston: it is a rectory, united with Luddington, or *Lutton*. Washingley Hall is the seat of Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, Bart. Thomas Hussey Apreece, Esq. was created baronet 4th June, 1782. During the American war the Huntingdonshire militia, under the command of the Duke of Manchester, was stationed at Alnwick in Northumberland, when Paul Jones the American pirate unexpectedly appeared off Alnmouth with two frigates, whose disembarkation was frustrated by Captain Apreece, then in the militia, who instantly marched his company to the point threatened. Paul Jones, after a severe engagement of two hours with an English frigate, under the command of Captain Charles Lockhart Ross, was compelled to abandon his predatory design and quit the coast. Captain Apreece exerted his influence in tranquillizing the minds of the inhabitants, and raised for that purpose a body of thirty peasants.

WATER NEWTON, on the borders of Northamptonshire, 3 miles S.E. from Wansford, and 6 miles N. from Stilton, contains 24 houses, and 138 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Remegius, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Various Anglo-Roman remains have been discovered at this village, which, in connection with those at Castor on the opposite bank of the Nen, the Durobrivæ of the Romans, have been amply illustrated in a series of engravings, published by E. T. Artis of Milton in 1823.

WOODSTONE, on the borders of Northamptonshire, one mile W. from the city of Peterborough, contains 22 houses, and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*



WOODWALTON, 6 miles S. from Stilton, and 8 miles N. from Huntingdon, contains 43 houses, and 211 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 11*l.* Sawtry fen is northward of the village.

YAXLEY, 2½ miles N.E. from Stilton, contains 202 houses, and 1070 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on Ascension-day for horses and sheep. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. At Norman Cross, in the north-road westward from this village, the hundred formerly mustered, whence its name is derived. During the war here was a celebrated Dépôt for French prisoners.

#### 4. Coseland Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Leightonstone and Hurstingstone hundreds; on the east and south-east by Cambridgeshire; and on the west and south-west by Bedfordshire.

ABBOTSLEY, 4 miles S.E. from St. Neots, contains 68 houses, and 392 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of Baliol College Oxford. A Roman road is said to form the boundary between this parish and Eynesbury on the east.

BUCKDEN, or *Bugden*, 4 miles S.W. from Huntingdon, and 5 miles N. from St. Neots, contains 184 houses, and 973 inhabitants. The manor was granted to the see of Lincoln in the reign of Henry I., by the Abbot of Ely, as a compensation for the privilege of making his abbacy into a bishopric. The palace of the bishops of Lincoln, which stands in the centre of the village, is chiefly constructed of brick, and is partly surrounded by a moat; it contains two quadrangular courts, with a tower and gate-house: great sums of money have been expended on the edifice by different prelates, particularly by Bishops Williams and Saunderson; the last was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, after the restoration of Charles II. When Bishop Williams was removed from the office of lord keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles I., he came to reside at Buckden Palace, when he found it necessary to repair the house and chapel; and he also made improvements in the park and grounds. At the period of his residence at Buckden Palace, the table of the Bishop was generally filled with gentry, who were sure of a hearty welcome, and of the best entertainment; and it was reported, in presence of the King, that the Bishop of Lincoln lived here in as much pomp as any Cardinal in Rome, for diet, music, and attendance. Thomas Barlow, who was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln in 1675, never once visited Lincoln, and was hence usually styled the Bishop of Buckden, from his constant residence here; he died in 1691, and is buried in Buckden church. On January 10th, 1814, the Prince Regent and suite returning from Belvoir Castle, visited Buckden Palace, where His Royal Highness dined and slept that night. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The prebend of Buckden in the cathedral of Lincoln was annexed to the see, by Act of Parliament, in the reign of Queen Anne. In the chancel of the church, which is a very handsome structure, are the monuments of several prelates of the see of Lincoln.

DIDDINGTON, 4 miles N. from St. Neots, contains 32 houses, and 157 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Merton College Oxford. Diddington House is the seat of George Thornhill, Esq.; and Sturtlow House, of John Linton, Esq.

EYNESBURY, situated upon the eastern bank of the Ouse, contiguous to the town of St. Neots, contains 181 houses, and 903 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln: the edifice exhibits traces of Anglo-Norman architecture, particularly the pillars of the north aisle, and the arch between the nave and the chancel, which is enriched with a zigzag moulding: the tower, rebuilt in 1687, stands detached on the south side of the chancel. Weald, Caldecot, Lansbury, or *Laucelynsbury*, and Puttocks Hardwick are hamlets of this parish. That Eynesbury was occupied as

a post of defence, if not inhabited as a town, during the period of Roman sway in Britain, appears highly probable from the existence of a Roman road within the parish; in distinct traces of a summer camp in the vicinity of this road, and the occurrence of decided Roman antiquities. The site of the Roman camp, according to Mr. Gorham, is "Further High Field," the most elevated spot in the neighbourhood, which commands a view of the ford of the Ouse at Eynesbury, at the distance of two miles, and of the vale of that river towards Bedford. The ground declines by a gentle slope to Foxbrook, its southern boundary. Eynesbury Conygeer is also supposed to be the site of a Roman fort, a little south-west of the church, close to the Ouse. Fragments of Roman pottery have been frequently found here.

FEN STANTON, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 2 miles S. from St. Ives, contains 114 houses, and 776 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity Hall Cambridge. The village is situated on a Roman road, known by the name of the Via Devana, now the turnpike-road to Cambridge from Huntingdon.

GODMANCHESTER, anciently *Gumcestre*, only separated from Huntingdon by the river Ouse, contains 430 houses, and 1953 inhabitants. An ancient stone bridge, of six arches, over the river, connects this town with the borough of Huntingdon, and a mark or cross is placed in the centre of it to point out the precise boundary of the two lordships. A free grammar-school was here founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: over the original entrance is this inscription: ELIZ. REG. HUIUS SCHOLÆ FUNDATRIX.

When King James I. made his progress from Edinburgh to London, to take possession of the throne, His Majesty left Hinchbrook 29th April 1603: "Thence hee departed to Royston: and as hee passed through Godmanchester, the bayliffes of the towne with their brethren met him, acknowledging their allegiance; there conveying him through the towne, they presented him with threescore and ten teeme of horse, all traced to faire new ploughs, in show of their husbandry: which while His Majestie being very well delighted with the sight, demanded why they offered him so many horses and ploughes: he was answered, that it was their ancient custome, whensoever any King of England passed through their towne, so to present him. Besides they added, that they held their lands by that tenure, being the King's tenants: His Majesty not only took well in worth their good minds, but bad them use well their ploughes, being glad he was landlord of so many good husbandmen in one towne." By charter of this King, Godmanchester was incorporated by the name of two bailiffs, twelve assistants, and commonalty of the borough. The seal of the corporation is a fleur-de-lis. In 1633 His Majesty King Charles I., on his way to Scotland, passed through this town.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The building is in the architectural style of the reign of Henry VII., and consists of a nave, aisles and chancel: the principal entrance is by the south porch, over which is the record chamber; the tower and steeple were erected in 1623, with stone from Ramsey Abbey; the tower is square, and embattled, surmounted by a spire, one hundred and fifty feet in height, which forms a beautiful feature in the landscape of the surrounding country. The tower is entered by an Anglo-Norman doorway, brought from the monastery of Ramsey, without the addition of any modern work; over it is the badge of the town, the fleur-de-lis, with the words "BURGU GUMCESTRE" surmounted by the date of its erection, 1623. The interior of the church was remodelled in 1827, when the pulpit was removed: the bailiff's pew, together with those of the several officers of the corporation, fill up the eastern termination of the nave: the assistants' seats are ancient and curiously carved, after the manner of cathedral prebendal stalls. At the western extremity of the nave is the font; it is of an hexagonal form, hewn out of a block of limestone, and some sculpture on its front and sides is still visible. Near the altar is a double piscina, consisting of carved pillars and arches. Some of the former vicars of Godmanchester and the immediate ancestors of the Rowley family are here interred. At the entrance of the chancel, in the middle of the nave, is a monumental slab, inlaid with brass; it formerly contained three figures, the centre one only is perfect, but the indentations of those on the right and left of it, as well as those of the inscrip-



tions below, are well defined. The hills, which form the southern boundary of Godmanchester, comprehend within their view the high lands extending into Cambridgeshire; in the south-west the rich valley and river leading to the station Salenæ at Sandy in Bedfordshire, and an extent of country to the west and north. The site of this town was peculiarly fitted for the occupation of the Romans, being so commanding as to prevent the possibility of surprise. Here also occurs the junction of three of their principal roads;—from all of which, in connexion with the innumerable quantity of Roman coins that have been and are still found in Godmanchester, whilst none have been discovered on the opposite bank of the Ouse, it is inferred, according to Mr. Robert Fox in his recent History of the town, that Godmanchester and not Huntingdon was the Duro-lipons of the Romans. Here is the seat of John Pasheller, Esq.

Stephen Marshall, “the bell-wether of that blessed flock the Presbyterians,” was a native of Godmanchester. Two miles from the town is Beggars’ Bush, under which King James I. is once said to have taken a repast; it was formerly known by the name of the King’s Bush.

GREAT GRANSDEN, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 7 miles S.E. from St. Neots, and 3 miles S.W. from Caxton, contains 109 houses, and 545 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Clare Hall Cambridge. Little Gransden, half a mile northward from this village, is in Cambridgeshire.

HAIL WESTON, or *Hale Weston*, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 2 miles N.W. from St. Neots, contains 61 houses, and 297 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy. Here are two springs, formerly celebrated for their medicinal virtues. Gaius Hall is the seat of Sir James Duberley.

HEMINGFORD ABBOTS, on the southern banks of the Ouse, 2 miles W. from St. Ives, and 3 miles E. from Huntingdon, contains 82 houses, and 400 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The church consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower, surmounted by an octangular spire at its western end: in the chancel are monuments of the Dickens’ family, and of John Hildersley, Esq., who died in 1731. The manor was given to the abbots of Ramsey by Bishop Æthelric in the time of King Canute, and it continued in their possession till the Dissolution, whence the addition to the name of the village.

HEMINGFORD GREY, on the Ouse, one mile eastward from the above, and one mile W. from St. Ives, contains 65 houses, and 475 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. Hemingford Grey is the seat of George Thornhill, junior, Esq.

HILTON, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 3½ miles S. from St. Ives, contains 61 houses, and 303 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a curacy.

ST. NEOTS, on the eastern bank of the river Ouse, 10½ miles S. from Huntingdon, and 56½ miles from London, contains 452 houses, and 2272 inhabitants. The present town arose out of the ancient village of Eynesbury, and was called Neotsbury, after the foundation of the priory, about 974, and retained that name till 1079. It has a capacious market-place, with a weekly market on Thursday; and four annual fairs, on Ascension-day, and on that day three weeks, on 31st July, and on 17th December, originally the festival of St. Neot, its eve, and the preceding day, but altered with the style. There are four streets, High-street, Cambridge-street, Huntingdon-street, and St. Mary’s-street, which meet in a common point called the Cross. The river Ouse is navigable from Lynn to this town, and hence to Bedford. A considerable trade is carried on in corn, wine, coal, iron, timber, &c. The fish which ordinarily occur in this river are pike, perch, bream, chub, roach, dace, gudgeon, bleak, eels and cray-fish. The bridge was probably first built by the prior and convent, soon after the endowment of the monastery. In 1388 it was either rebuilt or materially repaired; but the present stone bridge was built in 1589, after the dissolution of the priory; it spans the Ouse by three arches, of which the centre is forty-four feet wide. About the year 974 Earl Alric and his Countess Æthelfleda founded and endowed a priory, subordinate to the monastery at Ely, on the northern side of

the present town, which was dedicated to St. Neot, a Cornish saint, whose body actually appears to have been stolen by the monks, to give popularity to the new foundation. This convent was refounded in 1079, as a cell to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, and afterwards became a Benedictine priory, under the patronage of the family of De Clare: in 1540 the annual income of it was 256*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; the conventual seal represented the Virgin crowned, and seated under a canopy, holding in her arms the infant Jesus, and presenting a prior’s staff to a kneeling figure on her right hand. In 1542 the site of the priory, its demesne, farm, and other lands, were granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Cromwell of Hinchbrook, a great favourite of the King, who reaped a rich harvest from the spoils of abbey lands. The arch of the gate-house, the last vestige of the priory, was taken down in 1814. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: the edifice is said to have been erected in 1507; the character of its architecture marks the period of Henry VII. In the centre of Jesus chapel is a slab inlaid with brass in memory of Sir Robert Payne of Midlow, or *Midloe*, an extra-parochial district near this town, who died in 1631. Monks Hardwick and Wintringham are hamlets of this parish. Priory Hill in Monks Hardwick is the residence of O. Rowley, Esq.; the house was built in 1796, and commands a pleasing view over the whole town, and along the vale of the Ouse. In 1648 St. Neots was the scene of a short but decisive contest between the Royalist and the Parliamentary forces.

OFFORD CLUNEY, on the banks of the Ouse, 4 miles S. from Huntingdon, and 4½ miles N. from St. Neots, contains 51 houses, and 237 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

OFFORD DARCY, on the Ouse, half a mile S. from the above, contains 49 houses, and 214 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

GREAT PAXTON, on the eastern banks of the Ouse, 3 miles N.E. from St. Neots, contains 34 houses, and 250 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

LITTLE PAXTON, on the western bank of the Ouse, 1 mile and a half N. from St. Neots, contains 56 houses, and 301 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy. Paxton Place is the seat of H. P. Stanley, Esq., and here is also the seat of Lawrence Reynolds, Esq.

SOUTHOE, 3 miles N. from St. Neots, contains 54 houses, and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

GREAT STAUGHTON, or *Stoughton*, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 3 miles S.E. from Kimbolton, and 5 miles N.W. from St. Neots, contains 217 houses, and 1173 inhabitants, including the north and south side divisions of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of St. John’s College Oxford. The Place-house, an ancient mansion, with demesne near the church, was the seat of Arthur Walter, Esq., who died in 1821. Little Staughton is in Bedfordshire.

TETWORTH, on the borders of Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire, 6½ miles S. from St. Neots, and about 5 miles N. from Biggleswade, contains 33 houses, and 180 inhabitants. It is a curacy, annexed to the parish of Everton in Bedfordshire.

TOSELAND, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 4½ miles N.E. from St. Neots, contains 18 houses, and 144 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, annexed to Great Paxton.

WARESLEY, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 4 miles N. from Potton, and 6 miles S.E. from St. Neots, contains 41 houses, and 231 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Pembroke Hall Cambridge. Waresley Park is the seat of the Earl of Kilmorey.

YELLING, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 5½ miles E. from St. Neots, contains 60 houses, and 297 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.







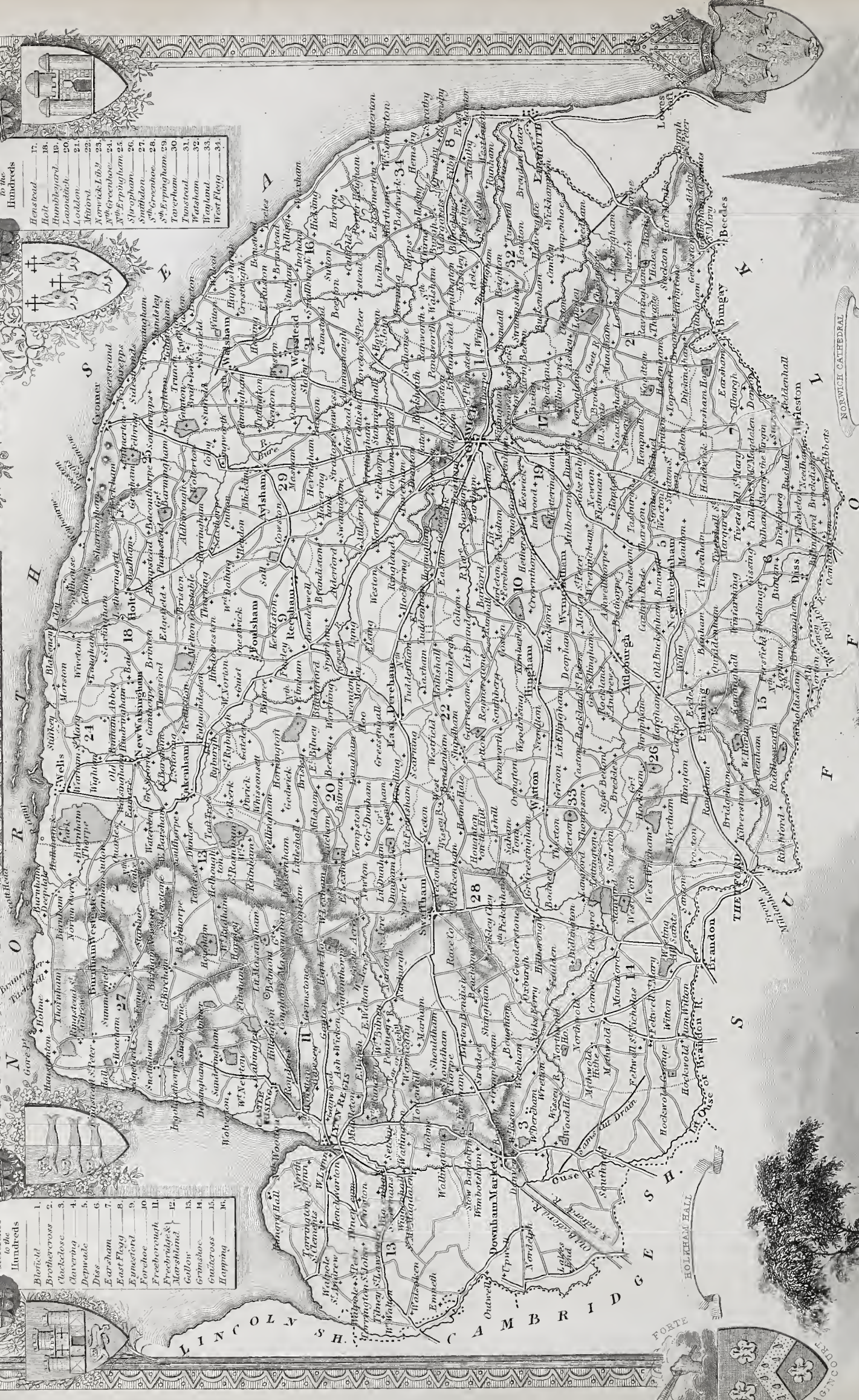
# NORFOLK

Reference to the Hundreds

|               |    |
|---------------|----|
| Blotfield     | 1  |
| Brothercross  | 2  |
| Chickadee     | 3  |
| Clavering     | 4  |
| Depwade       | 5  |
| Dies          | 6  |
| Eastham       | 7  |
| East Flagg    | 8  |
| Funeval       | 9  |
| Forehoe       | 10 |
| Fredericburgh | 11 |
| Fredericsham  | 12 |
| Gallow        | 13 |
| Grimsby       | 14 |
| Grimsby       | 15 |
| Happing       | 16 |

Reference to the Hundreds

|          |    |
|----------|----|
| Henstead | 17 |
| Holt     | 18 |
| Humbleby | 19 |
| Lowditch | 20 |
| Loddon   | 21 |
| Widford  | 22 |
| Xorwick  | 23 |
| Xorwick  | 24 |
| Xorwick  | 25 |
| Xorwick  | 26 |
| Xorwick  | 27 |
| Xorwick  | 28 |
| Xorwick  | 29 |
| Xorwick  | 30 |
| Xorwick  | 31 |
| Xorwick  | 32 |
| Xorwick  | 33 |
| Xorwick  | 34 |



NORWICH CATHEDRAL

THE TOWER

THE TOWER

THE TOWER

THE TOWER

THE TOWER

THE TOWER



## NORFOLK.—*Norfolk Circuit.*

THIS county is bounded on the north and east by the German Ocean; on the south by Suffolk; and on the west by Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire: in length it is about seventy miles, in breadth forty-five miles, and in circumference it is one hundred and forty miles. The British inhabitants were the Iceni, an extensive tribe; and the Romans had several stations of importance within this county, which formed part of the province of Flavia Cæsariensis, as Ad Taum, Tasburgh; Brannodunum, Brancaster; Gariannonum, Burgh; Iciani, Ickburgh or *Oxburgh*; Sitornagus, Thetford; and Venta Icenorum, Caistor near Yarmouth. Buckenham, Castle Acre, and Elmham are also supposed to have been Roman stations. The Ermine-street terminated at Yarmouth. During the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy Norfolk formed part of the kingdom of East Anglia, of which Thetford was the capital, and an episcopal see. There are remains of encampments at South Creak, the Foss near Weeting, Narbury and Wareham. The castles of its ancient lords were at Norwich, Castle Acre, Castle Rising, New Buckenham, Caistor and Weeting. Blickling Hall and Melton Constable are ancient residences. Norfolk is remarkable for having been more abundantly endowed with religious houses, from the earliest introduction of Christianity, than any other county of equal size in the kingdom: so extensive indeed were the temporal possessions of the religious institutions, that there were few, or probably none of the parishes in this county, numerous as they are, which were not in part claimed by the regular orders, or in which the religious had not an interest. There were abbeys at Hulme, West Deerham, Langley, Wendling and Wymondham; priories at Dele, Beeston, Binham, Bromhill, Bromholm, Old Buckenham, Castle Acre, Cokesford, Creak, Flitcham, Hickling, Horsham, Lynn, Molycourt, Mountjoy, Pentney, Shouldham, Thetford, Waburn, Walsingham, Wells, Wereham, West Acre and Yarmouth; and nunneries at Blackborough, Crabhouse and Marham. Norfolk still contains numerous early specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, with which the antiquary will be highly gratified. Stone crosses, indicating the routs of pilgrims, abound in this county; and the sites of more than eighty have been ascertained by Mr. Taylor, author of the *Index Monasticus*. Norfolk contains one city and county town, 32 market towns, 660 parishes, 62,274 houses, and 344,368 inhabitants; and returns twelve members to Parliament, two for Yarmouth, two for Norwich, two for Thetford, two for Lynn, two for Castle Rising, and two for the county, who at present are, Thomas William Coke, Esq. of Holkham Hall, and Sir William John Browne Folkes, Bart. of Hillingdon Hall.

The face of this county varies less than in most tracts of equal extent in the kingdom: not a single hill of more than moderate height is to be seen, but its surface is in many parts broken into gentle undulations; the chief eminences are Athill near Swaffham, Docking near Burnham, Hunstanton Cliffs, and Marum Hills. At the western extremity is a considerable tract of flat fenny land; and on the east near Yarmouth a narrow tract of marshes runs from the sea for some distance up the country; the northern coast near Cley is also marsh land: in these parts great quantities of butter are made, which is sent to London under the name of Cambridge butter. King Charles II. is reported to have said of this county, that "it was only fit to be cut into roads for the rest of the kingdom," considering it to be flat, stony and infertile; but by the patriotic exertions and laudable example of Mr. Coke, of Holkham, the desert has been converted to a granary. In the northern parts of the county, where wheat was almost unknown, the most abundant crops wave over the district between Holkham and Lynn; but the basis of Norfolk farming is the turnip, and it is mainly to its extensive culture that the naturally barren soil has been fertilized. Poultry, of all kinds, is very plentiful; the Norfolk turkey is in especial estimation, for the whiteness of its flesh, the delicacy of its flavour, and the largeness of its size: immense quantities are annually sent to very distant parts of the kingdom. The principal lakes are Braydon, Hickling and Rockland broads, Diss, Hingham, North Walsham and Quiddenham lakes; others abound in the southern parts of the county, and are nurseries of innumerable wild fowl of various species, but principally ducks; they are taken in great numbers on the margin of these waters. The rabbit is also an object of trade to a considerable extent: Moushold Heath was formerly a celebrated spot for the finest and best flavoured. Mackerel and herrings are taken in abundance on the coast,—the first in spring, and the last in autumn. Yarmouth is famed for curing its herrings, which are exported to the southern parts of the Continent, particularly Italy. This county is geologically situated within the London Chalk Basin, which terminates towards the north at Flamborough Head; its strata consist of the chalk series, with a superposition of diluvial debris, having the plane of their inclination nearly east. The rivers of Norfolk are the Great Ouse, the Nene, the Little Ouse, the Wensum, the Waveney, the Yare, the Bure, and the Ant: these rivers in general rise in marshy lands, and running through a level country, diffuse themselves over the lower tracts, in their course forming shallow pools, which are plentifully stocked with fish and water-fowl; and on some of them are decoys for wild ducks. The Great Ouse crosses the western side of the county, and falls into the Wash below Lynn. The Nene forms the western boundary from Lincolnshire, and empties itself into the sea at Cross Keys Wash. The Little Ouse rises near Lopham, in the southern part of the county, and separating Norfolk and Suffolk, falls into the Great Ouse. The Wensum joins at West Rudham, thirty miles from the city, and being augmented by several rivulets, passes through Norwich, and joins the Yare below Trowse, not far from the city. The source of the Waveney is separated from that of the Little Ouse



by a causeway only, and running in a contrary direction, forms the rest of the Suffolk boundary, and joins the Yare a little above Braydon. The Yare, rising near Shipdam, is augmented by another stream at Marlingford, which has its source near Hingham; the river joins the Wensum at Trowse Eye near the city of Norwich, and flows to Yarmouth, where having also received the waters of the Waveney and the Bure, it falls into the German Ocean below that port. The Bure, rising beyond Blickling, becomes navigable at Aylsham; after passing Wroxham-bridge, and being joined by the Ant and Thirne, it passes Acle bridge, and joins the Yare at Yarmouth. The Ant rises at Antingham, and flowing on the east of North Walsham, is made navigable near Stalham, whence it passes to Ludham, and below that village falls into the Bure. The inland navigation is by the Thirne, Bure, and Wisbech canals. The staple articles of manufacture in this county are worsted, an appellation derived from a village of that name; Norwich stuffs, which were introduced here by Flemings who settled in the city in the year 1336; bombazeens, introduced by Dutch and Walloons who fled to Norwich for refuge from the Duke of Alva, the Spanish Governor of the Netherlands, in 1566; damask, shawls, crapes, and fine camlets,—the last in great request for the East India trade: to these articles have been added cotton shawls and fancy goods; and Canada is one of the principal markets for Norwich goods. The Honourable John Wodehouse is Lord Lieutenant of the county.

## 1. Blofield Hundred

Is bounded on the north-east by Walsham hundred; on the north-west by Taverham hundred; and on the south by the river Yare, which separates it from the hundreds of Henstead and Loddon: this hundred and that of Flegg are amongst the richest districts of the county.

BLOFIELD, 7 miles E. from Norwich, contains 201 houses, and 979 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the presentation of Gonvil and Caius College Cambridge. Blofield Hall is the seat of Sir William Keith Ball, Bart.

BRADESTON, 6 miles E. from Norwich, contains 28 houses, and 142 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

BRUNDALL, on the banks of the Yare, 5 miles E. from Norwich, contains 10 houses, and 54 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 10*s.*

BUCKENHAM, or *Bokenham*, 9 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 9 houses, and 31 inhabitants. Here is a ferry over the river Yare. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 6*l.* Buckenham House is the seat of the Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart.

BURLINGHAM ST. ANDREW, 9 miles E. from Norwich, contains 33 houses, and 178 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 12*l.* Burlingham St. Edmund contains 10 houses, and 75 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 12*l.* Burlingham Hall is the seat of H. N. Burroughes, Esq. Burlingham St. Peter contains 17 houses, and 97 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the University of Cambridge. Robert Talbot, a celebrated antiquary in the reign of Elizabeth, and the earliest illustrator of Antoninus's Itinerary, was rector here. These three parishes have been consolidated.

CANTLEY, 10 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 37 houses, and 251 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 14*l.*

FREETHORP, 11 miles E. from Norwich, contains 36 houses, and 304 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*

HASINGHAM, 9 miles E. from Norwich, contains 21 houses, and 103 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.*

LIMPENHOE, 11 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 21 houses, and 142 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: it was consolidated with Southwood in 1697.

LINGWOOD, 8½ miles E. from Norwich, contains 51 houses,

and 292 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, value 11*l.*

PLUMSTEAD, 4½ miles E. from Norwich, contains 55 houses, and 288 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, value 16*l.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

LITTLE PLUMSTEAD, 5 miles E. from Norwich, contains 51 houses, and 247 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Gervase and St. Protasius, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*: at the upper end of the chancel is a monument of Sir Edward Warner, Knt., with his portraiture in brass, who died in 1565, and a tablet to Aubrey his wife, who died in 1581; her epitaph thus concludes:

Lo, here you ladies, you widows, and wives,  
A glass for your geer, yourselves to behold,  
Seek here a sample and guide for your lifes,  
Far passing beauty and borders of gold.

POSTWICK, on the river Yare, 4 miles E. from Norwich, contains 35 houses, and 254 inhabitants: it is pleasantly situated, although in a barren and sandy soil; the buildings are modern, as the town was burnt down in 1785. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

SOUTHWOOD, 11 miles E. from Norwich, contains 4 houses, and 40 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory.

STRUMPSHAW, 9 miles E. from Norwich, contains 64 houses, and 318 inhabitants: it stands upon an eminence that suddenly rises from the marshes, which spread for miles on each side of the Yare. In this village is a windmill, supposed to stand upon the highest ground in Norfolk; it is seen at a great distance, and overlooks most of the neighbouring hundreds, forming a conspicuous landmark; the prospect from it is said to be the finest *coup d'œil* in the county. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 8*l.*

THORP (next Norwich), or *Bishop's Thorp*, 2½ miles E. from Norwich, contains 129 houses, and 807 inhabitants: it is delightfully situated on the side of a hill which overlooks the city, at the base of which flows the Wensum. The views down the river and over the adjacent country, skirted in the distance by the plantations of the late General Money, are highly pleasing. The church, a picturesque building in the pointed style of architecture, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* Near the village is the ancient palace of the Bishops of Norwich, granted to Bishop Herbert by Henry I.; part of it, converted into a farm-house, still remains. The windows are square-headed, and in the first-floor is a chimney-piece with shields of arms, the centre bearing six fleurs-de-lis, three, two and one, with a crescent for difference: on each side are the same arms quartered, with a cross engrailed. Part of the chapel is now a barn. Thorp House is the seat of Sir Robert John Harvey; and Thorp Lodge the seat of John Harvey, Esq.

WITTON, 5½ miles E. from Norwich, contains 12 houses, and 112 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*



## 2. Brothecross Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the German Ocean; on the west by Smithon hundred; on the east by North Greenhoe hundred; and on the south by Gallow hundred.

**BURNHAM DEEPDALE**, near the coast,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Burnham Westgate, contains 24 houses, and 113 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l*. In one of the windows are the arms of Calthorpe; there is also an ancient font, which has been noticed in the "Archæologia." Here are the remains of an encampment. In the neighbourhood are many salt-marshes, very excellent for fattening sheep.

**BURNHAM NORTON**, one mile N. from Burnham Westgate, contains 39 houses, and 187 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory; on the pulpit are painted the four doctors of the church, and upon the screen are the portraits of eight saints. In the aisle are monuments of the ancestors of the late Lord Chancellor Thurlow. About 1241, there was in this town a priory of White or Carmelite friars, founded by Sir Ralph de Hemmehale, and Sir William de Calthorpe: it was valued at 2*l*. 5*s*. 4*d*., and granted in 1541 to William Lord Cobham.

**BURNHAM OVERY**, one mile N.E. from Burnham Westgate, contains 102 houses, and 508 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a vicarage, value 8*l*., in the patronage of the Crown: the steeple is between the nave and the chancel; and here are various monuments to the memory of the Thurlow family.

**BURNHAM THORPE**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile S.E. from Burnham Westgate, contains 67 houses, and 344 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 19*l*. 10*s*. The heroic and immortal Nelson was born here September 29, 1758; his father was many years rector of this place.

**BURNHAM ULPH**, three quarters of a mile N.E. from Burnham Westgate, contains 68 houses, and 315 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory. Burnham Sutton is three quarters of a mile E. from Burnham Westgate. The church, dedicated to St. Albert, a rectory, value 17*l*. 10*s*., is now in ruins.

**BURNHAM WESTGATE**, or *Market Burnham*, 34 miles N.W. from Norwich, contains 192 houses, and 937 inhabitants. It stands near the sea, and carries on a good trade in corn, having the advantage of a harbour in the river Burn. On the shore many mounds are still observed, supposed to have been Saxon or Danish tombs. The market is on Saturday, and fairs are held on Easter Monday for horses, and August 1st for cheese. The church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*. The steeple is at the western end, and embattled; under the battlements is the old cipher of the Virgin, and several small figures in niches.

**NORTH CREAKE**, or *Creyk*, 3 miles S. from Burnham Westgate, contains 117 houses, and 618 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 33*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Sir Robert de Nereford, constable of Dover Castle, founded a church to the honour of the Virgin Mary, A.D. 1206, in Lingerscroft, a meadow, lying between this village and Burnham, containing four hundred acres. Previously, in the reign of Henry II., Sir Robert and Alice his wife had founded a hospital, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, for a master, four chaplains, and thirteen poor lay-brethren.

William de Geyst, the first master, soon after, with the consent of the lady Alice, exchanged the secular for the canonical habit of the order of St. Austin, and was called the Prior of St. Mary de Pratis by Creak; and Geoffrey Bishop of Ely, nephew to the patroness, consecrated the chapel in 1221. In 1230 the said lady having granted the patronage of the priory to King Henry III., he made it an abbey, and confirmed its privileges. Before the Dissolution there were two manors, five churches, and lands, and revenues in twenty-three parishes, appropriated to the abbey of St. Mary of Lingerscroft. It was granted to the Master and Fellows of Christ's College Cambridge.

**SOUTH CREAKE**, 5 miles S.W. from Wells, contains 165 houses, and 728 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 22*l*., in the patronage of the Marquess Townshend. Half a mile southward from the church, on the road to Syderstone, are the remains of a very extensive encampment; the way to it is called Bloodgate, and around the field is great plenty of the herb called Daneblood or *Ebulum*. Towards the sea side, in all the neighbouring villages, are tumuli or little hills, which Camden was of opinion were burial-places of Danes and Anglo-Saxons after the engagements in these places.

**WATERDEN**, 2 miles E. from South Creak, contains 3 houses, and 16 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory value 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Its name arises from its site in a watery valley.

## 3. Clackclose Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Marshland and Freebridge Lynn hundreds; on the east by South Greenhoe and Grimshoe hundreds; and on the south and west by Cambridgeshire, where it joins the Isle of Ely. A considerable portion of the Bedford Level extends into this hundred; the court of which was formerly held on Clackclose Hill, on Stradset Common.

**BARTON BENDISH**, 5 miles N. from Stoke Ferry, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Downham, contains 50 houses, and 440 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Eastmore. It contains the united parishes of All Saints, a rectory, value 5*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; St. Andrew, a rectory, value 14*l*., in the patronage of the Crown; and St. Mary, a rectory, value 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., in the patronage of Sir J. Berney, Bart. St. Andrew's church, built of flint and stone, has a figure of the saint over the porch, with the saltier of St. Andrew worked in flints on each side: the chancel is paved with armorial tiles. St. Mary's church, at the west end of the village, was beat down in the reign of Queen Anne, when it was rebuilt: it is covered with reeds. All Saint's church, between the other two, is an ancient pile, and thatched; the ceiling of the body is panelled oak. Bendish Hall is the seat of Sir J. Berney, Bart. East and Snow Halls, and Kirby Bedon, are also in this parish.

**BEACHAMWELL**, 5 miles S.W. from Swaffham, contains 39 houses, and 288 inhabitants. It contains the consolidated parishes of All Saints, a rectory, value 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Crown; and St. John's and St. Mary's, a united rectory, value 9*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. The church of All Saints is a ruin: in the chancel are monuments of the Athow and Wingfield families, which by neglect are suffered to decay. The church of St. John, also a ruin, stands north-westward of the village. The church of St. Mary, at the east end of the village, contains an ancient monumental brass to the memory of Jones Grimston: in the chancel windows are figures of St. Augustine and St. Dunstan. Beachamwell Hall is the seat of John Motteux, Esq.

**BEXWELL**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile E. from Downham, contains 13 houses, and 63 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: it contains monuments of the Bexwell and Batchcroft families. The village takes its name from a beck which rises here.

**BOUGHTON**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Stoke Ferry, contains 20 houses, and 185 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l*. The tower was erected about the year 1416. Over and Nether Halls are in this parish.

**CRIMPLESHAM**, 3 miles E. from Downham, contains 35 houses, and 279 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

**DENVER**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile S. from Downham, contains 111 houses, and 770 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of Caius College Cambridge: it contains a monument of Dr. Robert Brady, the historian, who was physician to James II., and died 19th Aug. 1700, æt. 72.



He gave a considerable estate in this parish to Caius College, of which he was master.

**WEST DEREHAM**, 3 miles N.W. from Stoke Ferry, contains 67 houses, and 520 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Ely. The edifice stands on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect over the level of the fens into Cambridgeshire and Suffolk. In the chancel is a monument of Robert Dereham, and another of Edmund Soame of Dereham Grange, who died in 1706. Herbert Walter, Dean of York, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1188 founded an abbey of Premonstratensian or White canons at Dereham, his native place, which he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. King John, through the interest of the founder, particularly favoured this institution, granting to it several privileges, and confirming the benefactions of others, of which there were a considerable number. The seal of the abbey in 1217 represented a dexter hand holding a crosier erect, in allusion to the founder. In 1534 the annual revenue was 252*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; and in 1540 Thomas Dereham had a grant of the site, and a portion of the endowment. The estate continued in the possession of the Dereham family for many generations. Sir Thomas Dereham was created baronet 8th June 1661. The house was nearly rebuilt by Sir Thomas Dereham in 1697, and it was afterwards the residence of the Earl of Montrath. Dereham Abbey, now the seat of Thomas Kett, Esq., is beautifully environed with wood and water. The gate-house of the abbey, built of brick and stone, about the reign of Henry VI., is still standing, and adjoins the mansion; over the arch of entrance are the arms of the abbey, three bucks' heads cabossed, the head in base pierced with a crosier.

**DOWNHAM**, on the banks of the Great Ouse river, 10 miles S. from Lynn, 44 miles W. from the city of Norwich, and 84 from London, contains 417 houses, and 2044 inhabitants. The town is situated on an eminence eastward of the river, and commands a prospect over the fens. It has a good market on Saturday, which is well supplied with fish and wild fowl; the butter market is removed to Swaffham; there are annual fairs on 3rd Feb., 8th May, and 13th Nov. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* It stands on rising ground, and is ascended by a flight of steps: in the chancel is a monument of Ralph Hare, ob. 1702; and the font is sculptured with emblems of saints, and martyrs of the church.

**FINCHAM**, 5 miles E. from Downham, contains 141 houses, and 708 inhabitants. It contains the consolidated parishes of St. Martin, a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown, and St. Michael, a rectory, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The font in St. Martin's church is very curiously sculptured, and has been engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. x. The pulpit was erected in 1604, at the expense of Gregory Watson, servant to Sir Francis Gawdye. Fincham Hall, now a farm-house, was built in the reign of Edward VI., and has an Ionic porch.

**FORDHAM**, on the banks of the Wigsey or Stoke river, 2½ miles S. from Downham, contains 26 houses, and 136 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy; it was rebuilt in 1730. Hence is a causeway over the fens to Hilgay. Snore Hall, eastward of the village, is now a farm-house.

**HILGAY**, or *Helgay*, on the Wigsey or Stoke river, near its junction with the Ouse, 3 miles S. from Downham, contains 190 houses, and 968 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.*: in the south aisle is a monument of Henry Howe, ob. 1592. The village stands on an eminence near the Bedford Level.

**HOLME**, on the banks of the Ouse, 4 miles N. from Downham, contains 42 houses, and 198 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, united to that of South Runcton.

**MARHAM**, or *Cherry Marham*, 7 miles W. from Swaffham, and the same distance N.E. from Downham, contains 81 houses, and 678 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge. At the east end of the south aisle is a monument of John Steard, ob. 1604. On Chapel-hill, eastward from the church,

was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Guthlac. The smee the or fold course is said to be the largest and finest piece of turf in the county. In the Houghton sporting season, the two first weeks of Feb. and Nov., considerable matches for running with greyhounds are made by the gentlemen of the county: the hares are the strongest and best runners of any in the kingdom. Marham Barbara Abbey, for Cistercian or White nuns, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded by Isabella, widow of Hugh de Albini Earl of Arundel, in 1249. In 1252 this nunnery was made subordinate to Waverley Abbey, the principal house of the order in England: its revenue was valued in 1534 at 42*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* per annum. Marham Abbey was dissolved in 1535, and in 1546 was sold by the King to Sir Nicholas Hare and John Hare; its present owner is Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. The abbey stood a short distance westward from the church, but the southern wall of the conventual chapel only remains: near it is a large farm-house, probably built with the materials.

**OUTWELL**, **UPWELL**, and **WELNEY**, which are partly in this county, are mostly in Cambridgeshire, and are described at p. 182 of this work.

**ROXHAM**, 3 miles S.E. from Downham, contains 6 houses, and 40 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Walpole Hall is in this parish.

**SOUTH RUNCTON**, 4 miles N. from Downham, contains 14 houses, and 123 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.*, united with Holme. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in ruins.

**RYSTON**, or *West Ruston*, 2 miles S. from Downham, contains 4 houses, and 25 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich: it contains a slab in memory of Sir Roger Pratt, ob. 1684, and a monument to his lady. Ryston Hall, the seat of Edward Roger Pratt, Esq., is situated in a park beautifully disposed in plantation.

**SHINGHAM**, 4 miles S.W. from Swaffham, contains 7 houses, and 58 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

**SHOULDHAM**, 6 miles N.E. from Downham, contains 130 houses, and 679 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. Here are two annual fairs for horses and cattle on 19th Sept. and 10th Oct. The surrounding country is very open, and, excepting the marsh grounds, of a light but fertile soil. Geoffrey Fitz Piers Earl of Essex, in the reign of Richard I., founded here a priory of Gilbertine canons and nuns, dedicated to the Holy Cross and the Blessed Virgin Mary. King Henry III. and King Edward I. confirmed and extended the privileges of this house, the revenue of which in 1534 was valued at 171*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. After the Dissolution the priory remained in the hands of the Crown, till Edw. VI. in 1553 granted the site to Thomas Mildmay; and it afterwards came into the possession of Sir Thomas Hare. The present owner is Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. The ancient seat of the family of Shouldham is about a mile south-eastward from the village, partly in the parish of Marham.

**SHOULDHAM THORP**, on an eminence, one mile S. from the above, contains 65 houses, and 305 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. It contains a monument of Thomas Foston, ob. 1434; one of Sir Simon Felbrig; and others of the families of Steward, Dawnes, and Godfrey.

**SOUTHERY**, 6 miles S. from Downham, contains 116 houses, and 663 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. Here is a ferry over the Ouse, and the village stands on an eminence surrounded with fens and marshy grounds.

**STOKE FERRY**, on the river Wissey, 15 miles S.W. from Lynn, 36 miles W. from Norwich, and 88 miles from London, contains 116 houses, and 703 inhabitants. The river is navigable to the Ouse. Considerable business is done here; and a fair granted by Henry VI. is held on 6th Dec. for horses and pedlary. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy.

**STOW BARDOLPH**, 2 miles N. from Downham, contains 88 houses, and 702 inhabitants. Near a bridge over the Ouse, two miles E. from the village, an annual fair is held on Saturday before Trinity Sunday. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage,



value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* : on the north side of the chancel is the Hare chapel, containing several monuments of that family. Stow Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., is a stately mansion, with gardens famed for early melons, and an extensive park. It was originally built in 1589, by Nicholas Hare, Esq., who died in 1591. In the fens is a decoy belonging to the lord of the manor.

**STRADSETT**, 4 miles E. from Downham, contains 30 houses, and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Stradsett Hall is the seat of Thomas Philip Bagge, Esq. On the screen of the great hall are the arms of Pigott, and the family badge is repeated on the ridge tiles.

**TOTTENHILL**, 6 miles N.E. from Downham, contains 65 houses, and 348 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Ely. Westbridge is a hamlet of this parish.

**WALLINGTON**, 3 miles N. from Downham, contains 10 houses, and 72 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Thorpland. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is in ruins. Wallington Hall is a large ancient mansion, pleasantly situated, and embellished with lofty trees and plantations, commanding an extensive prospect over marsh-land. Sybeton and Easton Halls are near Thorpland.

**WATLINGTON**, 6 miles N. from Downham, contains 95 houses, and 488 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* : it contains several ancient monuments. Watlington Hall was the seat of the Rev. J. D. Plestow, who died in 1824. The park and plantations have a picturesque appearance from Tottonhill Common.

**WEREHAM**, 2 miles N.W. from Stoke Ferry, contains 106 houses, and 546 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy.

Winwall House, in this parish, is very ancient and curious: it consists of two stories; in the lower story is a room twenty feet square, in which is a large open fire-place. The whole building is thirty-three feet by twenty-seven in dimensions, and the height to the top of the walls about sixteen feet; the design appears entire and original, and every part in the Anglo-Norman character. An Alien priory, dedicated to St. Winwall, or *Wynwaloy*, a canonized abbot, is said to have been founded here by one of the Earls of Clare, before the reign of John: it was a cell to the abbey of Mounstrol, in the diocese of Amiens. After the Dissolution the site was granted to Thomas Guybon and William Mynn in 1556. At this village is an annual fair on St. Winwalls-day, 3rd March, for horses, cattle, &c. The stormy weather of this period is alluded to in a stanza frequently repeated here.

“First comes David; next comes Chad;  
Then comes Winwall, as if he were mad.”

**WIMBOTSHAM**, 1½ mile N. from Downham, contains 64 houses, and 413 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* An old oaken seat in the church bears the arms of Spelman of Narburgh, impaling Blake.

**WORMEGAY**, or *Wirmgay*, usually called Rungay, on the river Nar, 7 miles N.E. from Downham, contains 58 houses, and 362 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Norwich. The church stands about a mile eastward from the village, which is environed with water and fens, the entrance to it being a causeway on the western side. Southward of this road stood a castle, once the capital seat of the Bardolphs, who obtained it by marriage with the Warrens of Wormegay. In a close, opposite the castle, on the north side of the causeway, William son of Reginald de Warren founded a priory of Austin canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the Holy Cross, and St. John the Evangelist, of which the Bardolphs were afterwards patrons and benefactors. The priory was annexed in 1468 to Pentney Abbey. After the Suppression, King Edward VI. in 1550 granted the site, manors, &c. to Thomas Thirlby Bishop of Norwich; and the estate continued to belong to the see until lately, when it was sold to Denis Herbert, Esq. A farm-house stands on the site of the ancient priory, of which there are very small remains.

**WRETTON**, one mile W. from Stoke Ferry, contains 80 houses, and 419 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy.

#### 4. Clabering Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the river Yare, which divides it from Walsham hundred; on the east and south by the river Waveney; and on the west by Loddon hundred.

**ALDEBY**, or *Aldeburgh*, on the borders of Suffolk, 11½ miles S.W. from Yarmouth, contains 68 houses, and 475 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, value 20*l.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. In the time of Henry I. here was a priory, consisting of a prior and three Black monks, a cell to the monastery at Norwich. At the Dissolution the priory, together with the inappropriate rectory, were made part of the endowment of the Dean and Prebendaries of Norwich by King Henry VIII. and King Edward VI.

**BROOKE**, 7 miles S.E. from Norwich, in a detached part of the hundred, contains 81 houses, and 640 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Brooke House is the seat of George Samuel Kett, Esq.

**BURGH APTON**, 8 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 57 houses, and 388 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

**BURGH ST. PETER**, on the Waveney, 12 miles S. from Yarmouth, contains 50 houses, and 259 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy.

**ELLINGHAM**, anciently *Elincham*, on the banks of the Waveney, and on the borders of Suffolk, 15 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 72 houses, and 339 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich: in a window are the arms of the family of Ellingham.

**GELDESTONE**, 16 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 56 houses, and 284 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Geldestone Hall is the seat of Mrs. Kerrich.

**GILLINGHAM**, 17 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 49 houses, and 369 inhabitants. The village is situated opposite the market-town of Beccles, from which it is separated by the Waveney and the meadow grounds that environ it. Here is the only bridge over that river between St. Olave's and Bungay. A vast tract of land here has been converted into excellent grazing grounds. In this town were two churches: All Saints, a rectory, value 5*l.*, was demolished in 1748; the ruined tower and the walls, covered with ivy, present an object truly picturesque: St. Marys, a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, is an ancient Anglo-Norman structure; it contains a marble slab, inlaid with brass, in memory of John Everard, Esq., who died October 1553, and of Dorothy his wife, daughter of John Chauncey, Esq., of Chauncey Tower, Northampton. Here are likewise monuments to Sir Nicholas Bacon, Bart., who died August 3, 1666, which displays the arms of Bacon and Quapode quarterly, and Bacon impaling Freeston; and to Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart., the last heir-male of that branch of the family, who died in 1749, aged twenty-five; the inscription to his memory was written by Major Richard Gardiner, of Mount Amelia: his only sister and sole heiress, Susan Bacon, married Francis Schutz, Esq., who in her right became possessed of the estate. Gillingham Hall, the seat of Mrs. Schutz, was built by Nicholas, the father of the first Sir Nicholas Bacon, Bart.: it is constructed of brick, but coloured white, and is relieved by slight projections, which are crowned with ornamented gables. In the centre is the porch of entrance, and from the roof rises an octagonal cupola, containing a dial, surmounted by a vane. The wall and iron gates, with which the court was formerly environed, were removed at the same time the turnpike-road was turned, and the grounds laid out in modern taste: since these alterations the Hall appears to great advantage. On entering the park, to the left, is seen an ancient tower, covered with ivy, and on the right, the church, with the mansion in front, surrounded by fine grown timber. This view is very imposing. The estate is situated in a pleasant part of the



county, in the midst of meadow grounds, supposed to be the richest in the kingdom, affording pasture to numerous herds of cattle of different breeds, the greater part purchased in Scotland, which, after being here fattened, supply the markets of the metropolis.

**HADDISCOE**, anciently *Hatescois*,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Yarmouth, contains 65 houses, and 316 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the presentation of King's College Cambridge. Between this town and the Waveney is a level of marshes two miles broad. The turnpike road passes over the river at St. Olave's-bridge, which was originally built in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir James Hobart; but rebuilt in 1770. At Haddiscoe was a preceptory of knights-templars, to which Henry III. was a considerable benefactor.

**HALES**,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Yarmouth, contains 49 houses, and 252 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy, value 10*l.*

**HICKINGHAM**,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Yarmouth, contains 19 houses, and 146 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a curacy, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The Loddon and Clavering house of industry is situated at Hickingham, and is extra-parochial.

**HOWE**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Norwich, contains 17 houses, and 99 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* This parish is locally situated in Henstead hundred.

**KIRBY CANE**,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 70 houses, and 340 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* Kirby Hall is the seat of the Rev. Henry Wilson.

**NORTON SUB COURSE**, or *Soupecors*, 14 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 54 houses, and 367 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy.

**RAVENINGHAM**, 12 miles S.W. from Yarmouth, contains 34 houses, and 261 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy, value 30*l.* Raveningham Hall is the seat of Sir Edmund Bacon, premier Baronet of the kingdom.

**STOCKTON**, 15 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 17 houses, and 92 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 8*l.*

**THORP**,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Yarmouth, contains 17 houses, and 96 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

**THURLTON**, 10 miles S.W. from Yarmouth, contains 62 houses, and 414 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the mayor and aldermen of Norwich.

**TOFT MONKS**, 11 miles S.W. from Yarmouth, contains 32 houses, and 282 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the presentation of King's College Cambridge. Here was an alien priory subordinate to the Benedictine abbey of St. Preaux in Normandy, to which Robert De Bellomont Earl of Mellent and Leicester gave the manor and church of Toft Monks, in the reign of Henry I. In 1461 it was granted by Edward IV. to King's College Cambridge.

**WHEATACRE**, 11 miles S.W. from Yarmouth, contains 25 houses, and 159 inhabitants. Here are two churches: All Saints, a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.*  $5\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, in the presentation of Caius College Cambridge; and St. Peter, a rectory, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Wheatacre is situated on an eminence, which commands from the church a very extensive prospect of the surrounding country, which is rich and pleasant.

## 5. Depwade Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Forehoe hundred, Humbleyard hundred, and Henstead hundred; on the east by Loddon hundred; on the south by Diss and Earsham hundreds; and on the west by Shropham hundred.

**ASHWELL THORP**, 3 miles S. from Windham, and 9 miles S.W. from the city of Norwich, contains 53 houses, and 418 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Berners: in the chancel are several monuments of the Knyvet and Wilson families. The effigies of Sir Edmund de Thorp and his wife are engraved in "Stothard's Monuments;" both these figures are of white alabaster, and are surmounted by a wooden canopy. Robert Wilson, Esq., of Diddlington and Ashwell Thorp, succeeded to the title of Lord Berners in 1831, as eldest coheir and representative.

**ASLACTON**, or *Aslington*, 7 miles S.E. from Attleborough, contains 50 houses, and 352 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy: it contains monuments of the family of Le Neve. Sir William Le Neve, Clarenceux King of Arms, a native of this village, died in 1661: he was an industrious antiquary, and left manuscript collections towards a history of this county.

**BUNWELL**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. from Attleborough, contains 109 houses, and 774 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 17*l.*: it was erected about 1550. Hadeston Hall is in this parish.

**CARLTON RODE**, 2 miles E. from New Buckenham, contains 159 houses, and 869 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l.* Thomas Rede new roofed the chancel, which bears his initials. The affix to the name of the village is derived from a rode or cross standing here in the way from Wyndham to Diss.

**FORNCETT ST. MARY**, 6 miles S. from Wyndham, and 10 miles S.W. from Norwich, contains 32 houses, and 274 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 20*l.* In 1725 the advowson was purchased by Dr. Hill, who has obliged his heirs for ever to present a fellow of St. John's College Cambridge.

Forncett St. Peter, one mile S. from the village, is invested in the rectory: it contains 84 houses, and 638 inhabitants. A farm in this parish belongs to the Girls' Hospital at Norwich.

**FRITTON**, 7 miles N. from Harleston, and 10 miles S. from Norwich, contains 31 houses, and 275 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a rectory, value 9*l.* Bombasin looms are established in the village for the employment of young people.

**FUNDENHALL**, 4 miles S. from Wyndham, contains 41 houses, and 307 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy: the ancient rood-loft remains: in the centre is a shield with the arms of East Anglia; and round it is inscribed, *ave . rex . gentis . anglorum . tu . rex regis anglorum o edmunde flos martirum beatus rosa beatus iustitium*, &c.; next to this is a p with crossed keys for St. Peter, and the arms of Flixton nunnery in Suffolk, viz. a St. Katherine's wheel, with a Calvary cross in chief. Fundenhall is the seat of the Rev. John Howards.

**HAPTON**, 5 miles S.E. from Wyndham, contains 26 houses, and 186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy, in the presentation of Christ's College Cambridge. The father of Lord Chancellor Thurlow was curate here: the bell of the church hangs in a wooden frame on an eminence near it. Hapton Hall is the manor-house.

**HARDWICK**, 4 miles N. from Harleston, contains 30 houses, and 237 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 5*l.*



**HEMPNALL**, or *Hemenhale*, 10 miles S. from Norwich, contains 224 houses, and 1014 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Verulam. A fair is annually held on St. Andrew's-day, the stalls for which are kept in a desecrated chapel of St. Andrew.

**MORNING THORP**, 7 miles N. from Harleston, contains 19 houses, and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Boyland Hall, the seat of the Hon. Capt. Irby, was formerly moated, but has been considerably altered by the present possessor: in the house is a curious picture of King Henry VIII., with Prince Edward on his right hand, and the Princess Mary on his left; it has an ancient inscription: there is also a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots.

**MOULTON ST. MICHAEL**, or *Great Moulton*, 5 miles E. from New Buckenham, and 13 miles S. from Norwich, contains 61 houses, and 417 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Moulton All Saints, or *Little Moulton*, is in this parish: the church is in ruins.

**SHELTON**, 5 miles N. from Harleston, contains 35 houses, and 236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.*: it was built by Sir Ralph Shelton, who also erected Shelton Hall, and whose device, *Maf* on an escalop shell, and a tun, is repeated in the windows: in the chancel are several monuments of the Shelton family; and a cenotaph of Sir Robert Houghton, ob. 1623.

**LONG STRATTON**, 10 miles S. from Norwich, contains 102 houses, and 636 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Caius College Cambridge: it was built by Sir Robert de Burgh about 1330, whose tomb, and that of his brother Richard, is in the church. A corn-market is held in the village every Tuesday. Stratton St. Michael, one mile north-westward, contains 27 houses, and 229 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford. Some Roman remains were discovered here in the year 1773.

**TACOLNESTON**, 10 miles S.W. from Norwich, contains 54 houses, and 416 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.*: it was rebuilt about 1503. Tacolneston Hall, the seat of Mrs. Warren, relict of the late Rev. John Warren, was built by Sir Robert Baldock; but the manor-house, which was in 1771 the seat of Colonel Knipe Gobbet, alderman of Norwich, is now a farm-house.

**TASBURGH**, or *Taseborough*, on the river Tase, 8 miles S. from Norwich, contains 62 houses, and 469 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.*: the tower was built in 1380; it stands on the summit of a hill, the supposed site of a Roman fortification *Ad Taum*, for which purpose it is advantageously situated. The entrenchment is square, and contains about twenty-four acres of ground: near the spot numerous coins, fibulæ, and other Roman antiquities, have been found. Tasburgh Hall is the seat of William Gwynn, Esq.

**THARSTON**, 10 miles S.W. from Norwich, contains 50 houses, and 369 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

**TIBBENHAM**, 3 miles E. from New Buckenham, and 7 miles N. from Diss, contains 87 houses, and 553 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Hackford Hall, a mile south-eastward from the village, is a moated edifice.

**WACTON**, 6 miles N.E. from New Buckenham, contains 33 houses, and 233 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* Little Wacton is in this parish.

## 6. Diss Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Depwade hundred; on the east by Earsham hundred; on the south by the county of Suffolk; and on the west by Guiltcross hundred.

**BRESSINGHAM**, 2½ miles W. from Diss, contains 88 houses and 702 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 15*l.*

**BURSTON**, 2½ miles N.E. from Diss, contains 54 houses, and 405 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**DICKLEBURGH**, 4½ miles N.E. from Diss, contains 118 houses, and 804 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Langmere in Earsham hundred. Semere, also in Earsham hundred, is a hamlet to this parish. This town was anciently divided into four parts, each of which had a rector of its own, who served by turns in this parish. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 28*l.*, in the presentation of Trinity College Cambridge. The building consists of a nave and two aisles, with a chapel at the east end of each of them, and a square tower. The upper windows of the church have cross swords, and cross keys, emblems of St. Paul and St. Peter; patrons of a guild formerly held here: on the north side of the chancel is a mural monument of various sorts of marble, with the effigy of a lady holding a book; this has a very long inscription to the memory of dame Frances Playters: on the wall upon the eastern side of this monument is an old painting of Christ bearing his Cross, and rising from his Sepulchre. The Guildhall now stands on the western side of the churchyard, and is used as a town house.

**DISS**, on the borders of Suffolk, 21 miles S.W. from Norwich, and 91 miles from London, contains 397 houses, and 2764 inhabitants. The town is situated on a rising hill on the banks of the river Waveney; towards the south is a large meer, or lake, which abounds in fish, particularly eels. Here is a grammar-school: a weekly market is held on Friday; and a fair on the 8th November for cattle and toys. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* This edifice is remarkable for its clerestory tier of windows, disposed in pairs, five of which are on each side of the nave, having a plain pilaster between every double window. The heads of the windows are rather of an unique kind, with the arch formed of a waving line. The door of the south porch has a semicircular arch, and over it a window, formed of seven arched lights. At the end of the north aisle is a chapel, formerly belonging to Corpus Christi guild; opposite is another, belonging to the brothers of St. Nicholas' guild; but upon their incorporation, about the time of Henry VI., these chapels were forsaken by the Guilds, and left to the soul priests of the parish, who sang in them till the Reformation. The roofs of the nave, chancel, and two chapels are stained with red and white; between the nave and chancel hangs a saint's bell. In an upper north window of the nave is a man in a blue robe, with a red mantle, kneeling on a cushion telling his beads, and a label, "*Jesu Christi Dei, miserere mei*;" opposite is a woman in the same attitude, with "*Mater sancta Dei, ora pro.....*," without arms or any other inscription. Near the churchyard is an almshouse. The hamlets belonging to this parish are Cock-street, Heywood, Walcote, Westbrook, and Wolsey.

**FERSFIELD**, 4 miles N.W. from Diss, contains 40 houses, and 325 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: under an arch in the north wall of the chancel is a monument of William de Bois, patron and rector of the church, and founder of the chancel; on each side of his effigy are represented four priests kneeling, two on each side; his feet rest on a buck couchant. In the south aisle is the monument of Sir Robert de Bois, with his effigy, in complete armour: both these monuments were restored by Blomefield, the historian of this county, who was rector here in 1729. In the time of Edward III. this parish was almost all wood. The Great Wood, as it was called, contained four hundred acres.



**FRENZE**, or *Thorp Parva*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile N.W. from Scole, contains 6 houses, and 60 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: in the chancel is the monument of Ralph Bleverhasset, ob. 1475; also Sir Thomas Bleverhasset, ob. 1541, and other monuments of that family; near the south door is a monumental slab of Joan wife of John Braham, ob. 1519, who was connected with the Bleverhasset family: all engraved in "Cotman's Brasses." The village is situated in a deep valley.

**GISSING**, 4 miles N.E. from Diss, contains 69 houses, and 544 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*: it contains monuments of the Kemp family, and one to the memory of Robert Girling, ob. 1667. Sir Robert Kemp of Gissing Hall, one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber to King Charles I., was created baronet 14th March 1641; but their ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the Hastynges family, has been demolished more than a century. In the hall was the badge of the family, —two men threshing wheatsheaves.

**ROYDON**, on the borders of Suffolk,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile W. from Diss, contains 82 houses, and 601 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Remigius, is a rectory, value 9*l.*: the chancel is supposed to have been built by one of the Fitz Walters in the reign of Henry I. Roydon Hall, the seat of John Hookham Freere, Esq., is situated on an eminence which rises from the river Waveney, and commands an extensive and picturesque view. Fuller Close, in this parish, was left by Robert Horner in 1708, for an annual sermon on Good Friday, and to clothe four widows.

**SCOLE**, or *Osmondston*, on the banks of the Waveney and borders of Suffolk,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Diss, contains 57 houses, and 468 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on Easter Tuesday. Scole Inn, the sign of the White Hart, was built in 1655 by John Peck, merchant, of Norwich, whose arms are over the porch. The sign-post was formerly remarkable for its armorial and emblematical decorations, carved by *Fairchild*, but it has long been removed. There was also here a large round bed, made, it was supposed, in imitation of the great bed at Ware. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 9*l.*

**SHELFANGER**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Diss, contains 52 houses, and 440 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 17*l.*: on the font are the initials of Adam Bosvile, patron in 1362; and before the altar is a monumental slab for Henry son of Henry Noon, who died in 1487. Bellrope close belongs to the rectory.

**SHIMPLING**, on a branch of the Waveney, 4 miles N.E. from Diss, contains 26 houses, and 179 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

**THELVETON**, or *Thelton*, 3 miles E. from Diss, contains 20 houses, and 162 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it contains monuments of the families of Havers and Englefield. Thelveton Hall is the seat of Thomas Havers, Esq.

**TIVETSHALL**, 6 miles N.E. from Diss, contains 50 houses, and 347 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, united with St. Mary, which is about a mile southward from this village. Tivetshall St. Mary contains 42 houses, and 332 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Walpole.

**WINFARTHING**, 4 miles N. from Diss, contains 110 houses, and 683 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* In a chapel at the east end of this church "the good sword of Winfarthing" was formerly preserved, to which many miraculous properties were supposed to belong.

## 7. Earsham Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Depwade and Loddon hundreds; on the south and east by the river Waveney and county of Suffolk; and on the west by Diss hundred.

**ALBURGH**, or *Aldeburgh*, 4 miles N.E. from Harleston, contains 75 houses, and 601 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* To this living the heirs of Sir R. Hill always present a fellow of St. John's College Cambridge, excepting a Plat fellow.

**BILLINGFORD**, on the banks of the Waveney, and borders of Suffolk, 5 miles W. from Harleston, contains 36 houses, and 190 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 9*l.* Billingford Hall is the seat of William Pearse, Esq.

**BROCKDISH**, on the banks of the Waveney and borders of Suffolk, 3 miles S.W. from Harleston, contains 54 houses, and 385 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 10*l.* It stands on a hill northward of the road to Yarmouth. A chapel at the east end of the south aisle was built by Sir Ralph Tendring of Brockdish Hall.

**DENTON**, 4 miles N.E. from Harleston, contains 72 houses, and 601 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 24*l.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The north porch has a chamber over it, and is adorned with sculpture of scriptural subjects, and the east chancel window is composed entirely of painted glass. Biomefield says, it is the most perfect and curious of any village church in the county: the edifice stands on a hill.

**EARSHAM**, or *Erlesham*, on the banks of the Waveney and borders of Suffolk, one mile W. from Bungay, contains 127 houses, and 750 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.*: the edifice stands within an ancient encampment.

Earsham Hall, the seat of Sir William Windham Dalling, Bart., is a spacious mansion, situated in a pleasant park. Jos. Windham, Esq. F.S.A. a gentleman of great taste and talent, died here in 1810. He was author of the second volume of the "Ionian Antiquities," published by the Dilettanti Society, and assisted Stuart in his *Athenian Antiquities*.

**NEEDHAM**, or *Nedham*, on the borders of Suffolk,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile S.W. from Harleston, contains 46 houses, and 351 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. It was formerly a chapelry to the parish of Mendham, which is partly situated in this county; but mostly in Suffolk, on the opposite bank of the Waveney. The chancel was rebuilt in 1735. Shotford is a hamlet of this parish. Middleton Hall, and Oakenhill, the seat of the Bateman family, are also in the parish.

**PULHAM**, 4 miles N.W. from Harleston, contains 272 houses, and 1806 inhabitants, and consists of two parishes. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is a curacy, and is situated about a mile northward from the first. Here is an annual fair on the Monday in Ascension-week. Pulham Hall was formerly a seat of the Percy family, a branch of that of the ancient Earls of Northumberland.

**REDDENHALL**, or *Redenhall*, on the borders of Suffolk, 16 miles S. from Norwich, contains 202 houses, and 1641 inhabitants, including the town of Harleston. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Effingham, at the nomination of the Bishop of Norwich: it was rebuilt by Thomas Brotherton Earl of Norfolk; but the very fine tower was founded in 1460, and not completed till 1520. The church contains monuments of the Gawdy, Bacon, and D'Oyley families. Gawdy Hall, the seat of the Rev. John Holmes, is situated in a valley watered by Holebrook. Harleston, a chapelry of this parish, is



both a market and post town, 99 miles from London; the market is on Wednesday; and there are two annual fairs on 5th July and 9th Sept.: at the first many droves of Scotch cattle are sold. The market cross was built in 1726, at which time the chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was repaired; it was also enlarged in 1821: the chaplain is nominated by the master and fellows of Emanuel College Cambridge.

RUSHALL, or *Reeveshall*, 4 miles W. from Harleston, contains 38 houses, and 279 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l*. The priory, a farm-house, is so called from having formerly belonged to Buckenham priory.

STARSTON, 1½ mile N. from Harleston, contains 56 houses, and 437 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 15*l*.: in the chancel is a sumptuous monument of Bartholomew Cotton, Esq., and others, of members of his family. Starston Place is near the church.

THORP ABBOTS, 4 miles S.W. from Harleston, contains 42 houses, and 246 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l*. Hoxne Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Maynard Heselrige, Bart., is about a mile from the village.

WORTWELL, 3 miles N.E. from Harleston, contains 70 houses, and 486 inhabitants. It is a curacy, and was formerly a hamlet of Redenhall.

## 8. North Erpingham Hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by the German Ocean; on the south by South Erpingham and Tunstead hundreds; and on the west by Holt hundred.

ALDBOROUGH, or *Alburgh*, 4 miles N. from Aylsham, contains 50 houses, and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l*. Here is an annual fair on 22nd June for horses, cattle, &c.—held on the green.

ANTINGHAM, on the source of the river Ant, 3 miles N.W. from North Walsham, contains 45 houses, and 222 inhabitants, and consists of two parishes: St. Margaret, a rectory, value 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich; and St. Mary, a rectory, value 6*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*. The only church is that dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which contains a monumental brass to Richard Calthorp.

AYLMERTON, 2½ miles W. from Cromer, and 6 miles E. from Holt, contains 60 houses, and 284 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 6*l*. 11*s*. Half a mile northward from the church is the Irish Beacon, a small building, on an eminence, whence is an extensive view.

BARNINGHAM NORTHWOOD, 5 miles E. from Holt, contains 15 houses, and 82 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.: it contains monuments of the Palgrave family, but their ancient seat is now a farm-house. Barningham Winter, about a mile southward, contains 8 houses, and 46 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.: the chancel only remains, in which are monuments of the Barningham and Winter families. The manor-house, an edifice built in the reign of Henry VIII., was repaired by John Harvey, Esq. of Norwich.

EAST BECKHAM, 5 miles E. from Holt, contains 8 houses, and 48 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is in ruins, and mantled with ivy.

BEESTON REGIS, or *Beeston near the Sea*, 3 miles W. from Cromer, and 7 miles N.E. from Holt, contains 50 houses, and 238 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l*., in the patronage of the King as Duke of Lancaster: it contains a monument of — Hook, mayor of Lynn, a benefactor to the parish. Isabel wife of Sir Roger de Cressy, about the beginning of the reign of Henry III., founded and endowed a priory in a meadow near Beeston, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for regular canons

of St. Austin: before the Dissolution the revenue was valued at 50*l*. 6*s*. 4*d*. per annum; and in 1545 the site was granted to Sir Edmund Windham and Giles Seafole, Esq.: the present possessor is Samuel Hoare, Esq. The tower and walls of the conventual church are yet remaining on the sea-shore, extremely picturesque.

BESSINGHAM, or *Bassingham*, 5½ miles S.W. from Cromer, contains 20 houses, and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In the moat-yard, a meadow near the church, is a tumulus, covering about half an acre of ground, and surrounded by a deep and wide ditch.

CROMER, on the sea-coast, 10 miles N. from Aylsham, 22 from Norwich, and 130 from London, contains 206 houses, and 1023 inhabitants. The town, situated on a cliff of considerable height, has become a well frequented watering-place of the neighbouring gentry, in consequence of the picturesque beauty of the adjacent country, and the grandeur of the sea-view, enlivened with vessels. The shore is a fine firm sand, and presents a level surface for several miles. The market, famous for crabs and lobsters, is on Saturday. Cromer Bay is frequently called the Devil's Throat; shipping having no roadstead, are in much danger during stormy weather. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 9*l*. 4*s*. 9*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely; it is presumed to have been erected in the reign of Henry IV., and is built of flint and stone. The light-house, on an eminence eastward of the town, commands an extensive sea-view, but the inland prospect is confined by a range of hills. The sea in this neighbourhood and on the whole of the Norfolk shore is particularly dangerous. Between Flamborough, and Spurn Heads, and Winterton Ness, the most easterly points of land on this side of the island, excepting the North Foreland, the land retreats inwards, forming a large bay, the bottom of which is the *Metaris estuarium*. If vessels leaving Flamborough Head proceed southward, and meet with a hard gale from any point between N.E. and S.E., or if leaving Yarmouth Roads, proceeding northward, they are retarded by the wind blowing hard from the N.E., so that they cannot weather Winterton Ness, they become embayed, and the only chance of safety is to run for Lynn Deep; in attempting which, they are in danger of foundering on the rocks near this town, or stranding upon the flat shores between Cromer and Wells. Cromer Hall, the seat of George Windham, Esq., is an old mansion; the sequestered walks in the wood near it are delightful, and the grounds are ornamented by plantations. Beyond is Skeats Hill, an eminence which commands a fine view of variegated country.

FELBRIGG, or *Felbridge*, 3 miles S.W. from Cromer, contains 32 houses, and 165 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 6*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of Admiral Windham: it contains several very curious and ancient monumental brasses:—Sir Simon Felbrigg, K.G., ob. 1413; Sir Simon de Felbrigg, ob. 1351, and that of Sir Roger de Felbrigg, ob. 1380, are remarkable. Here is also a cenotaph, by *Nollekens*, to the Right. Hon. William Windham, who died June 4, 1810; he was a distinguished statesman and orator, combining a fertile genius with extensive reading; and in his delivery, was at once simple, elegant, prompt, and graceful: it should also be recorded to his praise, that His Majesty pronounced him “a genuine patriot and truly honest man.” Felbrigg Hall, the seat of Admiral Windham, stands at the extremity of Felbrigg and Sheringham Heaths, in the bosom of extensive woods; it is a fine Tudor edifice, and contains several portraits of the Windham family, besides a collection of pictures by celebrated old masters: the stables and other additions were erected in 1825. The parsonage-house was erected by the Rev. Dr. Lukin, Dean of Wells, Somerset, on an elevated spot upon the skirts of the park. On Felbrigg Heath are the remains of a beacon.

GIMINGHAM, 4 miles N. from North Walsham, contains 39 houses, and 300 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 11*l*. 11*s*. 10*d*., in the patronage of Katherine Hall, Cambridge. Gimingham Hall, a curious ancient edifice, is not entirely destroyed. The following stanza is popularly repeated as a memorandum of the proximity of the villages mentioned:

“Gimingham and Trimingham, Knapton and Trunch,  
North Repps and South Repps, lie all in a bunch.”

GRESHAM, 4 miles S.W. from Cromer, contains 72 houses,  
2 B 2



and 351 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* There are some remains of a manor-house called Gresham Castle, which Sir Edmund Bacon had licence to embattle in the reign of Edward II.

GUNTON, 5 miles N.W. from North Walsham, contains 12 houses, and 59 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory with Hanworth: it was rebuilt by Sir William Morden Harbord, K.B. and Bart., who succeeded to the estate in 1742: the porch is of the Doric order. Gunton Hall, the seat of Lord Suffield, stands on an eminence, and is surrounded by extensive plantations, remarkable for abundance of hares and pheasants: the offices of this mansion were built after a design by *James Wyatt*.

HANWORTH, 5 miles N. from Aylsham, contains 53 houses, and 250 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage with Gunton, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Suffield. Hanworth Hall, the seat of P. W. Mayow, Esq., is a modern edifice, in a pleasant park, seen to effect from the road to Cromer.

KNAPTON, 3 miles N.E. from North Walsham, contains 63 houses, and 312 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* John and William Smith in 1506 were benefactors to this edifice.

MATLASK, 6 miles N.W. from Aylsham, contains 40 houses, and 184 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the King as Duke of Lancaster. Matlask Hall is the seat of Denis Gunton, Esq.

METTON, 4 miles S. from Cromer, contains 19 houses, and 101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of Admiral Windham.

MUNDSLEY, on the sea-coast, 5 miles N. from North Walsham, and 6 miles S.E. from Cromer, contains 71 houses, and 333 inhabitants. Here is a fishery; and it is frequented as a bathing-place in the season; the beach, similar to that of Cromer, presenting a fine firm sand. At Mundsley are a signal station for the Preventive service, and a life-boat. On the cliff is the residence of — Wheatley, Vice-Admiral of the coast. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the presentation of the King as Duke of Lancaster. The sea upon this coast gains rapidly on the land every winter, making large inroads.

NORTH REPPS, 3 miles S. from Cromer, contains 103 houses, and 529 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of the King as Duke of Lancaster: it is a very handsome edifice, with a lofty square tower. William Ruggor Repps, Bishop of Norwich in the reign of Henry VIII., was born here. The Hermitage is the seat of R. H. Gurney, Esq.: on Toll's Hill, near the house, part of the Sidestrand range is a fine echo: the situation is very picturesque, commanding a view of the sea.

OVER STRAND, or *Oxstrand*, 2 miles S.E. from Cromer, contains 19 houses, and 154 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*: the edifice is partly in ruins, and from the North Repps road forms a striking object.

PLUMSTEAD, 5 miles S.E. from Holt, contains 41 houses, and 159 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the King as Duke of Lancaster. Lose Hall is in this parish.

ROUGHTON, 4 miles S. from Cromer, contains 67 houses, and 337 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

RUNTON, on the sea-coast, 3 miles W. from Cromer, contains 88 houses, and 417 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

SHERINGHAM, on the sea-coast, 5 miles W. from Cromer, contains 138 houses, and 694 inhabitants. The church, dedicated

to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The village is adorned with extensive woods, although near the sea. In the lower town, or Hithe, is a considerable fishery, particularly for crabs and lobsters, with which the London market is chiefly supplied. At Sheringham is the seat of Cook Flower, Esq.; and Sheringham Bower is the seat of Mrs. Upcher. A cell of Black or Austin canons, subordinate to Nutley Abbey in Buckinghamshire, was founded here about 1162, by Walter Gifford, second Earl of Buckingham. The priory manor now belongs to Mrs. Windham of Cromer.

SIDESTRAND, on the sea-shore, 3 miles E. from Cromer, contains 26 houses, and 146 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 10*s.* A fine range of hills is continued hence, westward.

SOUTH REPPS, 4½ miles N. from North Walsham, contains 105 houses, and 656 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 16*l.*: it is situated on an elevated spot, and is a beautiful and commanding object. On a hill, about a mile from the village, is the ruin of a beacon, which commands a noble prospect both of sea and land. South Repps Hall is the seat of Dr. Hayes.

SUFFIELD, 3 miles W. from North Walsham, contains 40 houses, and 238 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Suffield. Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart. was elevated to the peerage 8th August, 1786, as Lord Suffield, of Suffield Hall; his lordship died in 1810, and was succeeded by William Asheton Harbord, second Lord Suffield, one of whose seats is Gunton Hall, about a mile northward from this village.

SUSTEAD, 5 miles S.W. from Cromer, contains 17 houses, and 134 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Crown. The village is situated in a picturesque spot, watered by a branch of the river Bure, which abounds with trout. Here are some remains of an ancient seat of the Dammes family.

THORP MARKET, 5 miles N.W. from North Walsham, contains 26 houses, and 192 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Suffield, at whose expense the present edifice was erected, from designs by *Wood*: it contains three monuments of the Harbord family, removed from the old church; also one to the memory of Robert and William, brothers of the late Lord, which was erected by *C. Rynart*. In the village of Thorp every cottage is surrounded by wood.

THURGARTON, 5 miles S.W. from Cromer, contains 45 houses, and 248 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich: it is partly in ruins.

TRIMINGHAM, on the sea-coast, 5 miles S.E. from Cromer, contains 29 houses, and 147 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the King as Duke of Lancaster. The head of St. John the Baptist was once a famous relic, preserved here, to which pilgrims came with offerings. On a hill, about a mile from the village, is a signal station, commanding a fine prospect of sea and land.

TRUNCH, 3 miles N. from North Walsham, contains 82 houses, and 441 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Katherine Hall Cambridge: it was built about the reign of Richard II., and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel: the tower at the west end is supported at the angles by graduated buttresses, and rises to the height of three stories, exclusive of the basement; the south porch has an elegantly formed pointed arch: between the north and south doors at the west end of the church is the font, which is enclosed and surmounted by one of the richest canopies of its kind in the kingdom; this very beautiful baptistry appears to have been erected in the reign of Henry VII.; it is of wood, carved, gilded, and painted in a great variety of colours: the ceiling of the nave



is of timber frame-work, the cantilevers supporting the principals, represent angels holding scrolls and shields alternately: a very finely carved screen separates the chancel from the body of the church, over which was originally the rood-loft. The lower part of the screen is painted with figures of twelve saints in compartments; on the side next the chancel are carved stalls; on the north side of the altar is the sepulchrum Domini, and on the south side Sedilia; the east window of the church contains some remains of painted glass.

## 9. South Erpingham Hundred

Is bounded on the north by North Erpingham hundred; on the east by Tunstead hundred; on the south by Taversham hundred; and on the west by Eynsford and Holt hundreds.

ALBY, 5 miles N. from Aylsham, contains 59 houses, and 303 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

AYLSHAM, 12 miles N. from Norwich, contains 397 houses, and 1853 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the river Bure, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in knitting stockings. Here is a free-school, founded in 1517 by Robert Jannys, mayor of Norwich in that year, and the county Bridewell. Upon a wall-plate of oak or chestnut, five inches in thickness, under the projection of the first floor, in the front of the Bridewell, the following legend is embossed:—

GOD · SAVE · OUR · SUPREM · HED · KYNG · HENRY · THE · HYGHT ·  
PRAY · FOR · THE · GOOD · PROSPERITY · AND · ASSTATE · OF · ROBERD ·  
MERSHM · AND · JONE · HIS · WYFE · — THE · WICHE · THIS · HOWSE ·  
THEY · CAWSID · TO · BE · MADE · — TO · THE · HONOR · OF · THE ·  
TOWNE · BE · THIR · GYWK · LYFE · FINES · 1543.

It is in one continued line, nearly thirty-eight feet in length; and over the entrance door is a flat pointed arch, in wood, of the style prevalent at that time, and first used in the reign of Henry VIII., three feet eleven inches in length, having the following legend:—

THIS · HOWSE · WAS · MADE · IN · THE · YER · OF · OUR · LORDE · 1543.  
on shields in the spandrils of the arch, the initials R. M. I. B. The letters are painted white, on a brown ground, and are sheltered from the weather by the projection of the superincumbent floor.

The markets on Tuesday and Saturday are very considerable for the sale of corn; and fairs are held on March 23 and the last Tuesday in September. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: it was built by John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, the court of which duchy was once held in this town. In the south window is a painting of the Salutation; this window, in 1516, was made at the expense of Joan wife of Robert Bell, citizen of Norwich; the font has over it an architectural elevation of some consequence, with basso-relievos of the four emblems of the Evangelists, the instruments of the Passion, and the arms of Gaunt, with other armorial insignia. Here are monuments to the memory of the Howards, of whom Richard, sheriff of Norwich in 1488, built the church porch. The screens and roof of the church were painted with saints, martyrs, and confessors, in 1507, principally at the cost of Thomas Wymer, who, on his monument, is represented in a winding sheet. In a recess in the churchyard, in a piece of lawn enclosed with iron rails, planted with roses, heart's-ease, &c., is the grave of Repton, the landscape gardener, who died March 24, 1818.

At a short distance from the town is a mineral spring.

BACONSTHORP, 3½ miles S.E. from Holt, contains 48 houses, and 246 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.*

BANNINGHAM, 2 miles N.E. from Aylsham, contains 58 houses, and 256 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

LITTLE BARNINGHAM, 6 miles N.W. from Aylsham, contains 27 houses, and 233 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*; in the nave, in a pew, erected

by a shepherd, is a skeleton, carved in wood, fixed at the south-western corner.

WEST BECKHAM, or *Becham*, 4 miles W. from Holt, contains 23 houses, and 154 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the patronage of the Chapter of Norwich.

BELAUGH, or *Belhagh*, on the river Bure, 8 miles N.E. from Norwich, contains 28 houses, and 133 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. The font, which is circular, is about the reign of Henry III.

BLICKLING, 2½ miles N.W. from Aylsham, contains 82 houses, and 359 inhabitants. It being a convenient distance from Norwich, the Bishops held the demesne in their own hands, and formerly had a palace here, with a fine park adjoining to it. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Suffield. Here is a handsome tomb of the Cleaves and Boleyns, and brasses for Sir Nicholas Dagworth 1401, Robert Felthorpe and family 1454, and one for Anne Boleyn, whose unfortunate niece became Queen of England. The font is hexagonal, and enriched with sculpture.

Blickling Hall is the seat of Lord Suffield. In the latter end of the fifteenth century this manor belonged to Sir William Boleyn, Kut., second son of Sir Godfrey Boleyn, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1458: Sir William married Margaret, sister and coheir of James Butler Earl of Ormond; he died in 1505, leaving Sir Thomas Boleyn his eldest son and heir, who in 1526 was advanced to the title of Viscount Rochford, and in 1529 was created Earl of Wiltshire; honours to which he had certain hereditary pretensions, but which were most likely so rapidly conferred by reason of the King's fascination with the beautiful Anne, his daughter, whom Henry VIII. married from this house: its connexion with the history of that unfortunate Queen contributes to give an air of interest to the spot. The honours of the Boleyn family terminated upon the death of the old earl, who, worn out with sorrow and melancholy reflections, departed this life in 1538; soon after which event, the estate was purchased by Sir Henry Hobart, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who built the present stately mansion, which, as to external appearance, and general arrangement, is still preserved in its original character. Sir John Hobart, third baronet, was knight of the shire for Norfolk in the three last Parliaments called by King Charles II., and had the honour of a visit from that King, together with his Queen, at this seat in 1671; when his Majesty knighted Henry his eldest son. In old poetry the following distich is extant:

"Blickling two monarchs and two queens has seen  
One king fetched thence, another brought, a queen."

John, only son of Sir Henry Hobart, fourth baronet, was advanced to the peerage May 28, 1728, by the title of Lord Hobart, Baron Hobart of Blickling, in the county of Norfolk; and September 5, 1746, was created Earl of Buckinghamshire: his lordship's first wife was Judith, daughter to Robert Bretiffe, Esq. of Baconsthorp in this county, by whom he had John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, who married Mary Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Drury, Bart., by whom he had four daughters. Caroline, second daughter, married the Hon. William Asheton Harbord, eldest son of Lord Suffield, and who has since succeeded to that title.

Blickling Hall is a perfect and interesting specimen of architectural taste in the reign of James I.: its ground-plan is quadrangular, with two open courts in the centre, having a square turret at each angle of the building, terminated by a vane; the clock-tower, over the entrance, is of more modern erection, but contributes to the importance of the building. The entrance from the court in front, formed by the offices and stables, is by a bridge of two arches, crossing a moat: on either side the bridge, upon a pedestal, is represented a bull bearing a shield. The general view of the noble pile from this court, the bridge, the moat, the turrets, the curiously formed gables, all serve to give a very good idea of the grandeur and regularity of the domestic building of former days.

The principal feature in the front is the beautiful entrance, an admirable example of the characteristic ornament used at that period: on the oaken door is the date "A.D. 1620;" this is within an arch, in the spandrils of which are figures of Victory; the key-stone



bears a grotesque figure; and over the entablature, supported by two Doric columns on pedestals, is a rich compartment, bearing the arms and quarterings of Sir Henry Hobart, Bart., surmounted by the helmet and ancient crest; the mantling is very rich, bulls holding blank shields are at each extremity. The upper story contains a large window of twelve divisions, formed by stone mullions; Ionic pilasters on pedestals support the upper frieze, ornamented with birds, their wings extended; the whole crowned with a balustrade, and the figures of Truth and Justice gracefully executed. After crossing the bridge the hall is entered, which measures forty-two feet by thirty-three, and is thirty-three in height, opening to the staircase of oak, the newels of which are crowned with the heraldic symbols of the Hobarts; this branches off to the right and left, and conducts to a grand gallery of communication, containing full-length statues of Anne Boleyn and Queen Elizabeth. In the ante-chamber are six portraits of the Hobart family. The chimney-piece in the dining parlour bears the Hobart arms, with seventeen quarterings, with this motto, "QUA SUPRA, ANNO DO. 1627." In the organ-room is a curiously carved chimney-piece, bearing the arms of Fastolf within the garter; it was formerly over a window at Caistor Hall in this county. One chamber is hung with tapestry. In the old dining-room, on each side the fire-place, are full-length portraits of His Majesty George III. and Queen Charlotte, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; also portraits of Marquess Townshend, the Countess of Suffolk, the Earl of Leicester, and Sir Robert Walpole; and, as a curiosity, here is preserved the chair of state used by King James II. when at Dublin. At one end of the new drawing-room is a large equestrian portrait of the Czar Peter, a present from Catherine II. Empress of Russia, to John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, who was ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to that court from 1762 to 1765; at the other end is a very fine painting of King George II. on horseback, by *Jarvis*, the horse by *Wootton*; on each side the chimney-piece are whole-length portraits of Lord and Lady Buckinghamshire, by *Gainsborough*. The cornice and moulding on the ceiling of the state bed-chamber are richly ornamented with gilding; the state bed stands within an alcove, supported by four fluted columns of white and gold. At the head of the bed are embroidered the royal arms; and over the chimney-piece is a fine portrait of Lord Chief Justice Hobart in his robes, by *Cornelius Jansen*. The library contains upwards of ten thousand volumes, collected by the late Sir Richard Ellys, Bart., of Nocton in Lincolnshire.

The building, though commenced in the reign of James I., was not finished till the reign of Charles in 1628, when the domestic chapel was consecrated. The offices, in front, of corresponding style, are of more modern erection; and the west front of the mansion, rebuilt by the Earl of Buckinghamshire in 1769, not being in character, has been concealed by thick foliage.

The park and gardens comprehend about one thousand acres, and surround the house on three sides. The park is nearly divided by a wood of old forest trees, consisting of about one hundred and eighty acres: on one side is a two mile race-course; the lower part is abundantly decorated with large old timber trees; the upper part is diversified by various plantations, and contains several buildings. The conduit and statues, which formerly adorned the platform of the gardens at Oxnead Hall, are preserved here; also a pyramid, upon a base forty-five feet square, in which are the remains of John Earl of Buckinghamshire, and his two wives.

Here is one of the finest pieces of water in the kingdom; its form is that of a crescent, extending about a mile in its greatest length, and about four hundred yards in breadth. What renders this lake so uncommonly beautiful is the noble accompaniment of wood. The hills rise from the very edge in varied forms; in some places they are steep and bold, in others they hang in waving lawns, and are so crowned and spread with wood that the whole scene is environed with a dark shade, finely contrasted with the extreme brightness of the water; woods of majestic oak and beech dip in the water, while others gently retire from it and only shade the distant hills; sometimes they open in large breaks, and let in the view of others darker than themselves, or rise so boldly from the water's edge as to exclude every other view. About the centre of the water, towards the right, is a projecting hill thickly covered with beech trees; their stems are free from leaves, but their heads unite, and form so deep a gloom that not a ray of the sun can find admittance; while it illuminates the water both ways. This partial view of the lake is strikingly beautiful.

The pleasure-garden, about a mile in circumference, is surrounded on three sides by a terrace, commanding a pleasing though confined landscape, of which the adjacent town of Aylsham forms a principal feature. The green-house is spacious and elegant, and the orange-trees and other exotics particularly thriving.

BOOTON,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Aylsham, contains 45 houses, and 204 inhabitants. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Booton Hall is the seat of S. Bircham, Esq.

BRAMPTON, on the Bure, 2 miles S.E. from Aylsham, contains 33 houses, and 145 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l*. This village is supposed to have been a Roman station.

BURGH, on the Bure,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile S.E. from Aylsham, contains 48 houses, and 228 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l*. 17*s*. 1*d*.

BUXTON, on the river Bure,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Norwich, contains 105 houses, and 504 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l*. 13*s*. 9*d*.

CALTHORP, on the banks of the Bure, 3 miles N. from Aylsham, contains 38 houses, and 184 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 35*l*., in the patronage of the corporation of Norwich.

CAWSTON, 11 miles N.W. from Norwich, and 114 miles from London, contains 191 houses, and 929 inhabitants. Here is a market on Tuesday; and fairs are held on January 10, April 14, and August 28. The church, dedicated to St. Agnes, is a rectory, value 15*l*. 13*s*. 11*d*., in the presentation of Pembroke Hall Cambridge.

COLBY, on a branch of the Bure, 3 miles N.E. from Aylsham, contains 49 houses, and 267 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 8*l*. 15*s*. 10*d*.

COLTISHALL,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from Norwich, contains 130 houses, and 685 inhabitants. The church, built in 1284, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 7*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*., in the patronage of King's College Cambridge. Coltishall Hall is the seat of the Rev. Dr. Ward.

CORPUSTY, or *Corpesty*, on the river Bure, contains 47 houses, and 451 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 4*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*.

ERPINGHAM, 3 miles N. from Aylsham, contains 70 houses, and 349 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. The building was founded by Sir Thomas Erpingham, but was finished by Sir William Phelip, Lord Bardolph, and his Lady. Here are monuments of the Erpingham family, and a brass of Sir John Erpingham. Sir Thomas Erpingham was a great favourite of the Lollards, and built the beautiful Erpingham gate, near the free-school of Norwich. He was with King Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt.

GREAT HAUTOBOYS, on the Bure,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. from Aylsham, contains 14 houses, and 102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Theobald, is a rectory, value 4*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

HEVINGHAM, 3 miles S. from Aylsham, contains 154 houses, and 744 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 10*l*. 16*s*.

HEYDON, 5 miles W. from Aylsham, contains 68 houses, and 333 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l*. 16*s*. 10*d*. Heydon Hall is the seat of W. E. L. Bulwer, Esq.

INGWORTH, on the banks of the Bure, 2 miles N. from Aylsham, contains 43 houses, and 161 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 5*l*.



IRMINGLAND, 5 miles N.W. from Aylsham, contains 2 houses, and 16 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 5*l*. The church, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, is in ruins.

ITTERINGHAM, on the Bure, 4 miles N.W. from Aylsham, contains 66 houses, and 334 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l*. 17*s*. 1*d*.

LAMMAS, or *La Mers*, on the banks of the Bure, 4½ miles S.E. from Aylsham, contains 35 houses, and 284 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Little Hautboys. The church, built about the beginning of the twelfth century, and dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory: in the north window is some curious and ancient painted glass.

MANNINGTON, 5 miles N.W. from Aylsham, contains 2 houses, and 16 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 1*l*. 16*s*. 5½*d*.

MARSHAM, 2 miles S. from Aylsham, contains 145 houses, and 624 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l*. 12*s*. 9*d*.: in the windows is some ancient painted glass.

OULTON, 4 miles N.W. from Aylsham, contains 67 houses, and 382 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 8*l*. 5*s*. Here is a mineral spring. Oulton Hall is the seat of the Rev. S. Pitman.

OXNEAD, on the Bure, 4 miles S.E. from Aylsham, contains 5 houses, and 53 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 9*l*. 1*s*. 5*d*. Oxnead Hall was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Clement Paston, who was buried in the church, and it afterwards became the residence of his family. The house, with the two terraces, presented a very magnificent appearance; the principal front faced the south, whilst the building on the western side contained the offices. At the end was a banqueting-room, erected by the first Earl of Yarmouth, to receive King Charles II. and his attendants in 1676. The fountain and statues, which stood on the platform, were removed to Blickling Park. The seat at Oxnead is now almost taken down, except one wing, that probably formed part of the offices. In 1671, Charles II., his Queen, the Dukes of York, Monmouth, and Buckingham, with many other nobles, rode to Oxnead, on Friday, September 29, and lodged at Sir Robert Paston's there: in Stevenson's poems are the following lines:

"Paston to Oxnead did his Sovereign bring,  
And like Araunah offered as a king."

SAXTHORP, on the Bure, 6 miles N.W. from Aylsham, contains 74 houses, and 342 inhabitants. The church, built about 1490, and dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 4*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the presentation of Pembroke Hall Cambridge.

SCOTTOW, or *Scothowe*, 5 miles S.E. from Aylsham, contains 85 houses, and 434 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l*. 13*s*. 6½*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. Scottow Hall is the seat of Sir Thomas Durrant, Bart.

SKEYTON, 3½ miles E. from Aylsham, contains 47 houses, and 324 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l*. 10*s*.

STRATTON STRAWLESS, 3½ miles S. from Aylsham, contains 28 houses, and 187 inhabitants. The church, built about 1422, and dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 8*l*. 8*s*. Here are monuments of the Marsham family. Stratton Hall is the seat of Robert Marsham, Esq.

SWANTON ABBOTT, 2½ miles S.W. from North Walsham, contains 65 houses, and 424 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l*. 10*s*. Swanton Abbots is the seat of William Blake, Esq.

THWAITE, 4 miles N.E. from Aylsham, contains 21 houses, and 116 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

TUTTINGTON, on a branch of the Bure, 2 miles E. from Aylsham, contains 32 houses, and 228 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 5*l*. 0*s*. 7½*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

WICKMERE, 4½ miles N. from Aylsham, contains 32 houses, and 285 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 9*l*.

WOLVERTON, 4 miles N.W. from Aylsham, contains 7 houses, and 37 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 8*l*. Wolterton Hall, the seat of the Earl of Orford, high-steward of the borough of Lynn, was built by Horatio Lord Walpole, under the direction of *Ripley*, in 1730. Several of the rooms are hung with tapestry, and in the dining-room is a fine picture of King Charles. From the south-east front of the mansion the view is beautiful over the park, which is adorned with some very fine plantations, and a piece of water, fourteen acres in extent: the distant woods of Blickling Park bound the prospect.

This ancient family derives its name from Walpole St. Peters, in this county, where its progenitors were settled even before the Norman conquest. The title of Earl of Orford, which had been granted to that celebrated statesman Sir Robert Walpole in 1742, became extinct in 1797, on the death of Horace Lord Orford, a nobleman distinguished for his refined taste. The title was then revived in the person of Horatio Lord Walpole of Wolterton, who was created Earl of Orford April 1, 1806.

## 10. Eynsford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Gallow and Holt hundreds; on the east by South Erpingham and Taversham hundreds; on the south by Mitford and Forehoe hundreds; and on the west by Launditch hundred.

ALDERFORD, on a branch of the Wensum, 9 miles N.E. from Norwich, and 3 miles S. from Reepham, contains 6 houses, and 45 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 4*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

BAWDESWELL, or *Baldeswell*, 4 miles W. from Reepham, contains 81 houses, and 590 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l*. Bawdeswell Hall is the seat of Mrs. Lloyd.

BILLINGFORD, on the river Wensum, 5 miles N. from East Dereham, contains 34 houses, and 248 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l*. 10*s*., in the patronage of the Marquess Townshend. Billingford Hall is the seat of Ralph Dutton, Esq. Beck is a hamlet of this parish.

BINTREE, 7 miles N. from East Dereham, contains 38 houses, and 333 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a rectory, value 10*l*.: it lies in the road from Norwich to Fakenham.

BRANDISTON, 5 miles S.W. from Aylsham, contains 12 houses, and 91 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*., in the patronage of Magdalen College Oxford. Guton is in this parish.

BYLAUGH, or *Belaugh*, on the Wensum, 5 miles N.E. from East Dereham, contains 10 houses, and 93 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a donative: in the chancel are monuments of the Bendish and Corbet families. Bylaugh is the seat of Edward Lombe, Esq.

ELSING, 5 miles N.E. from East Dereham, contains 59 houses, and 374 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*. The church was built by Sir Hugh de Hastings and Margaret his wife, who are represented in the usual position of founders, together with the model of the church, in the east window: in the chancel is the



monument of Sir Hugh de Hastings, who died in 1347, inlaid with brass and enamelled,—one of the finest specimens of its kind in the kingdom: the figure of the knight is admirably characteristic of the costume of the period; and he is represented under a very rich canopy, originally adorned with eight figures, branches of his family, each in a niche, or tabernacle, between the buttresses which support the canopy, one of which has been removed: the design is extremely elegant, and the whole is remarkably well executed. Here are also other monuments of the Hastings family, and of the families of Berney, Browne, and Hardys. Elsing Hall is the seat of Mrs. Eaton Browne.

FOULSHAM, 8 miles N.E. from East Dereham, contains 131 houses, and 835 inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Tuesday; and annual fairs on Easter Tuesday and the first Tuesday in May. The church, dedicated to the Holy Innocents, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*: it was erected by Lord Morley about the year 1490. On the north side of the chancel is a monument for Sir Thomas Hunt, who died in 1616; and in the churchyard is an altar-tomb in memory of Robert Colles and Cicely his wife, in the reign of Henry VIII. John Foulsham, who died in 1348, and Robert Foulsham, who flourished about 1410, were celebrated natives of this town.

FOXLEY, 7 miles N.E. from East Dereham, contains 47 houses, and 250 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

GUESTWICK, 8 miles S.E. from Fakenham, contains 23 houses, and 171 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* In the windows is some very curious ancient painted glass; and in the chancel is a monument worthy of notice. William Godwin was a native of this parish.

GUIST, on the banks of the Wensum, 8 miles N. from East Dereham, and 6 miles S.E. from Fakenham, contains 39 houses, and 308 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

HACKFORD, on a branch of the Wensum, 2 miles W. from Reepham, contains 129 houses, and 643 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* Hackford Hall is the seat of the Rev. John Bedingfeld Collyer.

HAVERINGLAND, or *Heverland*, 5 miles S.W. from Aylsham, contains 19 houses, and 174 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of William Fellowes, Esq., at the nomination of the Bishop of Norwich. The north aisle of the church was built by Sir Roger Bylney, whose monumental brass remains. About a mile south-westward from the church, William de Gyney, about the reign of John, founded the priory of Mountjoy for Austin or Black canons: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Michael, and St. Lawrence. This was one of the small houses suppressed by Pope Clement for the endowment of Cardinal Wolsey's College at Ipswich in 1528. In 1583 it was conveyed to Thomas Hyrne, Esq. The manor and site of the priory are now united to Haveringland Hall, the seat of William Fellowes, Esq. A stone porch, part of the ancient priory, is encircled by a plantation near the southern end of the park towards the Norwich road.

HINDOLVESTON, or *Hilderston*, 6 miles S.W. from Holt, contains 159 houses, and 756 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The tower was built in 1445.

KERDISTON, 7 miles W. from Aylsham, contains 33 houses, and 160 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, with Reepham, two miles distant.

LYNG, or *Ling*, on the river Wensum, 6 miles N.E. from East Dereham, contains 73 houses, and 581 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 11*l.* Upon the river near the village is a large paper-mill.

MORTON ON THE HILL, 7 miles N.W. from Norwich, con-

tains 16 houses, and 153 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* In the north aisle is a monument of Thomas Southwell, ob. 1609: he was lord of the manor, and founder of the manor-house. The village is situated on the banks of the river Wensum. Morton Hall is the seat of Thomas Trench Berney, Esq.

REEPHAM, on the banks of the Eyn, a branch of the river Wensum, 11 miles N.W. from Norwich, contains 69 houses, and 345 inhabitants. The chief trade of this town is in malt, the adjacent country being well adapted for the growth of barley. The market is on Saturday; and there is an annual fair 29th June for horses, &c. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, with Kerdiston, value 18*l.* 1*s.*: in the chancel is a monument, inlaid with brass, for William de Kerdiston, ob. 1391, and his lady, who is represented in the reticulated head-dress of the period. Under an arch in the north wall of the chancel is a crusader, of the Kerdiston family, which has been engraved for "Stothard's Monumental Effigies."

RINGLAND, on the river Wensum, 7 miles N.W. from Norwich, contains 38 houses, and 286 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: it contains monuments of the Le Neve family; amongst which is one of Peter Le Neve, Norroy King of Arms.

SALL, or *Saul*, 5 miles W. from Aylsham, contains 38 houses, and 245 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Pembroke Hall Cambridge: it is a very noble edifice, supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI., by William De La Pole, Duke of Suffolk; it contains several ancient brasses. John Ritwyse, a celebrated grammarian, was born here; he succeeded Lilly as head-master of St. Paul's school, and died in 1532. Sall House is the seat of Sir Richard Paul Joddrel, Bart. Stinton is a lordship of this parish.

SPARHAM, 6 miles N.E. from East Dereham, contains 47 houses, and 330 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*: in the chancel is a monumental brass to Robert and Alys Gyggs. The parsonage-house is a good object in the road from Norwich to Lynn.

SWANNINGTON, 8 miles N.W. from Norwich, contains 47 houses, and 365 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, with Wood Dalling, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity Hall Cambridge.

THEMELTHORP, 8 miles N.E. from East Dereham, contains 19 houses, and 109 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart.

THURNING, 7 miles N.W. from Aylsham, contains 19 houses, and 112 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of Benet College Cambridge. Thurning Hall is the seat of Marsham Elwin, Esq.

TWYFORD, on a branch of the Wensum, 7 miles S.E. from Fakenham, contains 13 houses, and 82 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*: in the chancel is the monument of Henry Framingham, ob. 1710.

WESTON, 9 miles N.W. from Norwich, contains 51 houses, and 392 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory; value 8*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford. Weston Hall is the seat of Hambleton Thomas Custance, Esq.

WHITWELL, 7 miles S.W. from Aylsham, contains 45 houses, and 414 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, united with Hackford. The eccentric Dr. Monsey was born here in 1693. Whitwell Hall is the seat of — Lemon, Esq.

WITCHINGHAM, 8 miles S.W. from Aylsham, contains 92 houses, and 514 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford: it was built by Sir William de Witchingham in the reign of Edward III., whose monument is in the south aisle; here are also monuments of the Lemon family. Witchingham Hall



is the seat of Charles 'Tompson, Esq. Lenwade Bridge is in this parish. St. Faith's, or *Little Witchingham*, about a mile north-eastward from the village, contains 4 houses, and 52 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a rectory, united with Witchingham, value 5*l*.

WOOD DALLING, 6 miles W. from Aylsham, contains 102 houses, and 527 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of Trinity Hall Cambridge: in the chancel are monuments and brasses in memory of the Bulwer family, lords of the manor as early as 1432; also an ancient monument of a priest, which has been engraved in Cotman's *Antiquities of Norfolk*. Wood Dalling Hall was erected in 1582.

WOOD NORTON, 6 miles E. from Fakenham, contains 49 houses, and 313 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory with Swanton Novers, value 7*l*. 12*s*. 3*d*., in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford. Norton Hall is the seat of W. T. Harwood, Esq.

## 11. East Flegg Hundred,

In the most eastern part of the county, is bounded on the north and west by West Flegg hundred; on the east by the German Ocean; and on the south by Walsham hundred, and partly by the county of Suffolk.

CAISTOR, or *Castre*, on the sea coast, 2 miles N. from Yarmouth, contains 167 houses, and 772 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 4*l*., united with the Holy Trinity, a vicarage, value 6*l*. Trinity Church is now a barn. Caistor Hall was built by Sir John Fastolf, K.G., who died in 1459; it was originally moated round, but only the north and west walls remain: at the north-west angle is a lofty tower, and adjoining it is a room fifty-nine feet by twenty-eight in dimension: the gate-house, on the west, is nearly demolished: a sculptured coat of arms was removed hence to Blickling. There was formerly a free chapel or college in the manor-house, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which was founded by Sir Robert de Caistor, about the reign of Edward I.: it was dissolved in 1548; and, according to the will of Sir William Paston, in 1608 it was granted to Thomas Corbet of Sprowston and Robert Kemp of Antingham in trust: the estate is now applied to the support of the incumbent of Caistor and his successors. Here was also a chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, in which, a short time before his death, Sir John Fastolf, K.G. designed to have founded a college: whether this design was fully carried into effect is doubtful, but a chantry in Caistor Hall is mentioned as value 2*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. per annum in 1534; the present possessors of Caistor Hall are Mrs. Scot and Mrs. Phené. Caistor is supposed to have been a summer camp to the Roman Gariannonum, or Burgh Castle; the encampment was near the light-house. Roman coins have been frequently dug up at East Field,—Bloody Furlong, as the place is now called.

FILBY, 3 miles N.W. from Caistor, and 5 miles from Yarmouth, contains 71 houses, and 424 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to all Saints, is a rectory, value 11*l*. 1*s*. 5*d*. Westward from the village is Filby Broad, a beautiful sheet of water abounding with fish and wild ducks. Filby Hall is the seat of Charles Lucas, Esq.

MAUTBY, or *Maltby*, 4 miles N.W. from Yarmouth, contains 7 houses, and 78 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 14*l*. 16*s*. 3*d*.: it is situated on an eminence; and the chancel contains some ancient monuments; one representing a crusader, is said to be that of a member of the Mautby family.

ORMESBY, 5 miles N. from Yarmouth, contains 140 houses, and 687 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Scratby. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 10*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*., in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich: the tower was rebuilt in 1492; and in the chancel are monuments of the Clere family. Ormesby House, the seat of Sir Edmund Knowles Lacon, Vol. I.

Bart., was erected in 1810, after designs by *M. G. Thompson*; it stands in a paddock, containing fifty acres, which is surrounded by old wood and plantations; the ornamental garden, immediately in front of the house, is very tastefully arranged, and the pinery, the hot-houses, and succession-houses are excellent: it commands a view of the sea, with the light-house at Winterton, as well as the neighbouring country. At this beautiful village is also the residence of the Rev. James Symonds, M.A., containing some fine specimens of painted glass, and a collection of pictures, some of which are exceedingly curious and interesting. Here are also residences of J. Bampton, Esq., Robert Cory, and Timothy Fellowes, Esq. Ormesby St. Michael, or *Little Ormesby*, is about a mile eastward, and contains 52 houses, and 261 inhabitants: it is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. Scratby is the seat of Isaac Everett, Esq.

RUNHAM, on the banks of the river Bure, 5 miles N.W. from Yarmouth, contains 37 houses, and 211 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 4*l*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: the tower was rebuilt in 1501. Runham House, the seat of Charles Symonds, Esq., contains a collection of pictures by the old masters.

STOKESBY, on the river Bure, 6 miles N.W. from Yarmouth, contains 57 houses, and 294 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Herringby. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.: in the chancel is a monumental brass of Edward Clere, ob. 1488, and his wife. This village is situated on a peninsula near the marshes. By a horse-ferry across the Bure the road is continued from Acle to Yarmouth.

THRIGBY, or *Thrickby*, 5½ miles N.W. from Yarmouth, contains 6 houses, and 46 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l*. Thrigby Hall is the seat of R. Woolmer, Esq.

YARMOUTH, at the mouth of the Yare, 22 miles E. from Norwich, and 124 miles from London, contains 3981 houses, and 18,040 inhabitants. It is situated at the eastern extremity of the county, near the sea, having on the west the river Yare, over which is a drawbridge. The town consists of four principal streets, running in a parallel direction, which are intersected at right angles, by one hundred and fifty-six narrow lanes or rows, and in consequence of their contracted width, the inhabitants have been obliged to adopt, for the conveyance of goods, narrow carts, mounted upon low wheels of a singular construction, and drawn by one horse. The quay is one of the finest and most extensive in Europe, being above a mile in length, and in many places it is one hundred and fifty yards in breadth; the town-hall and custom-house are on the quay: the jetty extends four hundred and fifty-three feet into the sea. The principal charitable institutions are the Fisherman's Hospital, the Children's Hospital, and several schools.

The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on Shrove Monday and Tuesday, and on Friday and Saturday in Easter week. Yarmouth is governed by a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, thirty-six common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and other officers, who annually in September hold a sessions for the trial of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the corporation; they have also a court of admiralty for the protection of marine property; and a court for the recovery of debts above 2*l*. and under 10*l*., from the award of which there is no appeal. The arms of this town are, *Per pale, gules and azure, three demi-lions passant guardant conjoined in pale with as many demi-herrings argent*. The borough of Yarmouth returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred in 23rd of Edward I.; the right of election is vested in the burgesses at large, who amount to about seven hundred and thirty, and the mayor is the returning officer: the present members are Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. Anson, and Charles Edmund Rumbold, Esq.

As a sea bathing-place this town possesses every accommodation for its visitors. The harbour is convenient, but the coast is the most dangerous in Britain, owing to the situation of the shore, and the want of sheltering bays, and also to the numerous sands which are ever shifting their positions. Yarmouth has of late years considerably increased in importance, by having become a grand station for part of the British navy, the roads opposite the town affording



safe anchorage for a fleet; its inhabitants have the advantage of much foreign trade, chiefly with Norway, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean; considerable interchanges in various articles also take place with nearly every part of Norfolk and Suffolk, by means of inland navigation. Ship-building, and the trades connected with shipping and fishing, employ the manufacturing industry of the place. It is particularly celebrated, and stands unrivalled in the herring fishery: fifty thousand barrels, or five thousand lasts, containing sixty-six millions of herrings, are generally taken and cured here in one year; in some years the quantity cured red, or smoked, has amounted to one hundred thousand barrels. The herrings come by the north-east off Scotland in prodigious shoals, and arrive on the coast of Yarmouth about September 20th, at which time the fishing begins, and continues till November 22nd, when the herrings are no longer fit for merchandise, at least not those that are taken hereabouts. This branch of trade when in a flourishing state employs about two hundred fishing vessels. Mackerel arrive upon this coast in the beginning of May, where they continue six weeks or two months, during which time large quantities are caught. Yarmouth roads abound in sprats, cod, scaite, turbot, soles, dabs, eels, whiting, and shrimps. The coal trade also is carried on to a great extent, for the supply of the adjacent country.

On the Denes are nine windmills and the race course. The Norfolk naval column, intended to perpetuate the brilliant victories of Admiral Lord Nelson, stands near the middle of Yarmouth Denes, and was erected by the contributions of his countrymen of Norfolk, under the direction of *William Wilkins*: the first stone was laid on August 15th, 1817, by the Hon. Col. Wodehouse, and was completed in somewhat less than two years; the order is that of the Grecian Doric, fluted, standing upon a basement and plinth, and inscribed above with the names of the ships on board of which the hero's flag was so valorously maintained, and beneath, with his most celebrated victories: there is a flight of steps on each of the four sides of the pedestal, the top of which forms a promenade round the shaft; the roof is supported by caryatides, surmounted by a ball and a figure of Britannia, finely cast, holding a trident and laurel wreath; the structure is composed of white Scottish marble: the whole height is one hundred and forty-four feet; and it is very useful as a land-mark.

The town of Yarmouth forms only one parish, and the church is one of the largest in the kingdom; its original foundation is attributed to Herbert de Losinga the first Bishop of Norwich, in the reign of William Rufus, who appropriated it to the prior and monks of the Holy Trinity at Norwich, who had formerly a cell here. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a perpetual curacy, value 300*l.*, with the appropriation of great and small tithes; and at the Dissolution the patronage devolved to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, with whom it now remains. There is no part of the present building that can be assigned to the early period of Bishop Herbert, in whose time the circular arch and massive shafts showed the remote connection of the Norman architecture with the works of the Romans; but the most ancient parts of this church may be readily assigned to the year 1250, the 35th of Henry III., when the structure is recorded to have been greatly enlarged, and was at that time most probably rebuilt; as in the following year it was dedicated to St. Nicholas, a personage held in the greatest repute by mariners, from the circumstance of his prayers having preserved the ship in which he sailed to the Holy Land, from a storm that threatened its destruction. The noble and interesting edifice is situated near the northern entrance of the town, by the Norwich road; and although it has undergone many injudicious repairs, when considered in regard to its appearance and external effect, it still retains the characteristic features of the architecture of the reign of Henry III. The building comprises in its plan a nave and two aisles, which last are larger in regard to height and breadth than the body, but do not extend so far eastward; the greatest length of the church from east to west is two hundred and thirty feet, and the breadth, including the aisles, is one hundred and eight feet. At the west end are four buttresses, or octangular towers; those at the extremity ornamented at the upper part with a trefoil headed panel upon each face, and rise into plain pinnacles, surmounted by a small cross. The western windows are not regular in form, nor has their tracery been very carefully preserved; otherwise, from its extent, this front would have a striking appearance. A very great detriment to it is the accumulation of earth in the churchyard, the threshold of the

door being now about six feet below the surface. The principal entrance to the church is by the south-east door, beneath the large window of the cross aisle, or transept: the extreme angles of this transept are supported, like those at the west end, by graduated buttresses, terminating in towers and pinnacles; between them is a handsome window, divided by mullions into compartments, which in the upper part are multiplied and diversified in their form. The three windows on the south side of the church are various in their tracery, without being uniform in their appearance; the centre is the most ornamented; they were formerly filled with painted glass, of which not a vestige now remains. At the intersection of the transepts with the nave rises the tower, which is now embattled, but was originally decorated with pinnacles; it demands attention as the oldest part of the present structure, and is surmounted by a spire, erected in 1807, useful and conspicuous as a sea-mark. The tower contains a peal of ten bells, esteemed exceedingly harmonious: from the top of it is a very fine panoramic view of the town and its beautiful environs. Here are seen the mazy windings of the rivers Waveney and Yare, together with the Bure or North river, swelling into an immense lake, the Braydon water; and turning towards the ocean, the eye commands a vast extent of beach, with the jetty, Nelson's column, and numerous vessels pursuing their course from the northern parts to London, or lying at anchor in the roads. That part of the church which extends westward of the tower, forms, with the aisles on each side, a spacious choir, having an appearance of much grandeur. The ceiling is ancient, and panelled in compartments, at the intersections of which are bosses containing coats of arms, and various emblems and devices, carved; this has been painted to represent dark marble veined with white, without adhering to the ancient design. The pulpit is at the south-west end of the choir; and adjoining to it, on the same level, is the vicar's pew, inclosed with a screen, and ascended by a staircase from the cross aisle; the whole is of singular construction, and is undoubtedly of the age of Elizabeth. On the south side is the aldermen's gallery, at the west-end of which, near the pulpit, is the seat of the mayor, under a canopy supported by four fluted columns, ornamented with gilding, &c., over it the royal arms: the access to this seat is through the gallery, over which, between the windows on the south wall, are the armorial ensigns of Sir William Paston, Knight, 1633, and under them is an inscription recording his charity to the poor of Yarmouth. At the western end of the gallery are the arms of Sir Samuel Tryon, Knight, 1615. On the north side of the choir is another gallery, erected in 1705, by Mr. John Fuller and Rachael his wife, for the benefit of the Fishermen's Hospital in this town, when two pillars of the nave were actually removed to admit light to this gallery, which in itself disfigures the appearance of the church considerably.

The organ is said to exceed in excellence of tone and power every instrument of the kind in Europe, except that of Haerlem. It was originally erected in 1733, but was repaired by *England* in 1812, and consists of three parts, the great organ, the choir organ, and the swell, together with two octaves of pedal pipes.

At the north-west end of the middle aisle is the font, raised upon three steps; it is octangular, and covered by an ornamented pyramidal wooden top, painted and gilt.

Before the Reformation, this church, like most others in the kingdom, had its Holy Rood or Crucifix, with the figures of Mary and John. Swinden's account of this in his History of Yarmouth is curious and interesting to the admirers of church antiquities: "In the east end of the middle aisle stands the communion table, where formerly stood the great or high altar; and over it a loft, or porch, called *the Rood Loft*, erected by Robert de Haddesco, Prior of St. Olaves, in 1370, and ornamented with curious decorations and devices, at his own cost and charges: it is called '*Opus pretiosum circa magnum altare*;' and by means of illumination with lamps and candles, the whole appeared exceedingly splendid and solemn. These lights before the altars, in ancient times, were, with great care and expense, constantly maintained, and had always a custos or warden appointed to superintend them; and so zealous were the ancients to maintain these lights, that very few wills were made wherein some legacy was not given to this illumination.

Between the high altar and the east wall was formerly a space of about nine feet, which was used as a vestry in later times; it was afterwards converted to a charnel-house, but in the year 1783 the



eastern wall was removed, and a window substituted, immediately at the back of the communion table. The two pointed windows on each side this part of the chancel are amongst the oldest portions of the building, and are evidently of the æra of Henry III.

At the Dissolution of religious houses, when an inventory of the ornaments belonging to this church was taken, amongst other things are mentioned eleven tunics, the gift of Sir John Fastolfe, Knight; a silver temple, weighing one hundred and sixty-eight ounces; and some of the oil of St. Nicholas, a sacred relic, the gift of one of the priors.

In this part of the church, called the New Chancel, on the north-east, behind the seats, which are continued round the greater part, is a triple niche and piscina, and on the north side a very curious doorway, consisting of a flat Tudor arch, with a moulding all round, enriched with quatrefoils and shields alternately. In the spandrels are an angel censing upon one side, and a priest kneeling before a cross, which is radiated, on the other. Over the centre of the arch is a sculptured shield, charged with a chevron nebule between three demi-seals, and surmounted by a helmet and mantling, but the crest is broken off.

Here are many handsome modern mural monuments of marble, but all the intagliated brasses, by an order of assembly in 1551, were torn from the marbles in which they were bedded, and delivered to the bailiffs of the town for the purpose of casting them into weights and measures for the use of the inhabitants;—an act of sacrilegious spoliation really grievous to record. The oldest monumental inscription now in the church is dated 1620. The north aisle or old chancel was formerly open to the choir; but since the screen at the back of Fuller's gallery was erected for the greater accommodation of the congregation, this aisle has been disused, except as a place of sepulture. In the wall on the north side, near the east end, is a very handsome arched monument of freestone, ornamented with crockets and pinnacles, apparently about the age of Edward III. Within this arch is a slab of Purbeck marble of much older date: it is of taper form, and is sculptured with a cross of eight points, each terminating in a trefoil, and is undoubtedly the memorial of some former chaplain. Against this is a tablet to the memory of Henry Swinden, the historian of this town, who died January 11, 1772, æt. 55, erected by John Ives, F.S.A.

In the vestry, at the west end of the old chancel, is a collection of about two hundred ancient volumes, and a very curious and singular library table, or reading desk, containing six shelves, which revolve upon an axis, and by a mechanical construction preserve their level, presenting alternately the various volumes for consultation with the greatest ease.

The principal entrance to the churchyard, which contains about six acres, is by handsome iron gates, at the end of an avenue of limes leading from the market-place; but on the west side is a very curious brick archway, of the time of Charles I., that deserves to be restored to its pristine form. On the north and east sides of the churchyard are the remains of the old town walls.

South Town, separated from Yarmouth by the river Yare, is in the county of Suffolk.

## 12. West Flegg Hundred.

THIS district, called the Garden of Norfolk, is bounded on the north by Happening hundred; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by East Flegg hundred; and on the west by Walsham hundred.

ASHBY, 8 miles N.W. from Yarmouth, contains 11 houses, and 72 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Oby. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l*.

BILLOCKBY, 8 miles N.W. from Yarmouth, and 2 miles N.E. from Aile, contains 7 houses, and 63 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 2*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*.

BURGH, ST. MARGARET, or *Flegg Burgh*, 7 miles N.W. from Yarmouth, contains 64 houses, and 396 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

CLIPPESBY, 8 miles N.W. from Yarmouth, contains 6 houses, and 50 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.: in the chancel is the monument of John Clippesby, ob. 1594.

HEMSBY, or *Hemesby*, on the sea coast, 6 miles N. from Yarmouth, contains 79 houses, and 498 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

MARTHAM, 8 miles N. from Yarmouth, contains 128 houses, and 845 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The village is situated on ground rising gradually from the marshes on the north; and from the church, which contains some very fine ancient painted glass, is an extensive prospect.

REPPS, 10 miles N.W. from Yarmouth, contains 46 houses, and 219 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Bastwick. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the corporation of Norwich.

ROLLESBY, 7 miles N.W. from Yarmouth, contains 68 houses, and 619 inhabitants, including the House of Industry for the hundreds of East and West Flegg. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 17*l*. Rollesby Hall is the seat of John Enson, Esq.

SOMERTON, 8 miles N. from Yarmouth, contains 28 houses, and 197 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy; it stands on high ground. Ralph de Glanville, Lord Chief Justice of England in the reign of Henry II., founded here a hospital in 1309, which was subordinate to Butley Priory in Suffolk; its gross value in 1534 was 26*l*. 2*s*. 6*d* per annum. In 1552 the site was granted to Edward Lord Clinton: the manor has since passed through various hands. East Somerton is situated a mile nearer the sea, and contains 8 houses, and 76 inhabitants. Somerton Hall, the seat of Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., commands a fine prospect of Winterton and the light-house: the grounds are well sheltered by woods and plantations, abounding with pheasants and other game, which is the case with every part of the estate.

THIRNE, or *Thurne*, on a rivulet of the same name, 10 miles N.W. from Yarmouth, contains 18 houses, and 133 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 5*l*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. The village commands an extensive prospect over the marshes; and the remains of the once famous abbey of St. Bennet at Holm, distant about a mile, are distinctly seen. The Thirne river joins the Ant and the Bure westward of the village.

WINTERTON, on the sea-coast, 7 miles N. from Yarmouth, contains 88 houses, and 545 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. The land here is said to be very fertile; it runs out to a point eastward, known to mariners as a sea-mark. On Winterton Ness are two light-houses; and close to the village are also two light-houses. Winterton gives title to the family of Turnour, Earls of Winterton.

## 13. Forehoe Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Eynsford and Taverham hundreds; on the east by Norwich liberty and Humbleyard hundred; on the south by Depwade and Shropham hundreds; and on the west by Mitford and Layland hundreds.

BARFORD, or *Bereford*, on the river Yare, 4½ miles N. from Windham, and 8 miles W. from Norwich, contains 48 houses, and 387 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 4*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Earl of Rochford. In the chancel are monuments of the families of Sedley, Park, &c.

BARNHAM BROOM, on the banks of the Yare, 4½ miles N.



from Windham, contains 43 houses, and 388 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*: it stands on an eminence. Barnham Hall is the seat of the Hon. and Rev. Armine Wodehouse.

BAWBURGH, or *Barber*, on the river Yare, 4 miles W. from Norwich, contains 84 houses, and 456 inhabitants, including Bowthorp. The church, dedicated to St. Walstan, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. St. Walstan was a native of this village, and was enshrined in the north chapel; the oblations here were so numerous, that in 1309 the chancel was rebuilt with the money. This chapel and shrine were destroyed at the Reformation, and in 1633 the church underwent a thorough repair.

BRANDON PARVA, on the river Yare, 5 miles N. from Windham, contains 31 houses, and 236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

CARLETON FOREHOE, 3½ miles N. from Windham, contains 20 houses, and 130 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse. Forehoe Hill, whence the hundred is named, is in this parish.

COLTON, 5 miles N. from Windham, and 7 miles W. from Norwich, contains 29 houses, and 267 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

COSTESSEY, or *Cossey*, 4½ miles N.W. from Norwich, contains 110 houses, and 824 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a curacy, in the presentation of the chapter of Norwich Cathedral: a very handsome screen separates the nave from the chancel, and there are many ancient and interesting monuments preserved here. Costessey Hall, the seat of Lord Stafford, stands in a beautiful valley, the gentle acclivities of which are studded with woods and plantations; while the windings of a rivulet, one of the branches of the Wensum, at the foot of the lawn, and through meadows visible from the rising grounds to a great distance, add considerable interest to the landscape. From a tower on an eminence is a more extensive prospect of the surrounding country and of the city of Norwich. A mansion was originally erected by Sir Henry Jerningham, Vice Chamberlain to Queen Mary, but was not entirely completed till the reign of Elizabeth; the date 1564 appeared over the old porch: it is at present, 1832, rebuilding from designs by *John Chessell Buckler* (of which a very beautiful model has been made by *Dighton*), under the superintendence of *Hopper*; and it is scarcely possible to have found an architect more competent to restore an edifice of the period in which this was built; the designs have the true character of the ancient architecture, which modern buildings so very rarely attain: here are no windows from York and Beverley minsters, spires from Salisbury, or steeples from Ely, but all the dignity of a nobleman's mansion is attained by simply adhering to the forms of the domestic edifices of the Tudor period, in which no sacrifice of comfort was made for the sake of the stately exterior. The domestic chapel, an invariable appendage to mansions of early date, and a necessary part of the establishment of a Roman Catholic family, is completed; it was erected from designs by the late Edward Jerningham, Esq., a gentleman of great talent, who also superintended the restoration of Stafford Castle for his brother. The chapel, ninety feet in length, thirty-five feet wide, and twenty feet high, is built in the pointed style of architecture, with appropriate enrichments, nor have the customary heraldic embellishments been omitted. The interior is arranged in exact conformity to ancient custom; all the seats are of oak, the ends ornamented with carved finials, and the windows, twenty in number, are fitted with very fine old stained glass, after designs of the Flemish and German schools: beneath the windows is a series of shields, bearing the arms of Jerningham, viz., three arming buckles, impaled with the various alliances of this ancient family: the groining of the ceiling of the chapel is at once simple and elegant. In the mansion have been carefully preserved numerous family portraits, and others of distinguished characters in English history; a very fine original portrait of Queen Mary, said to be by *Holbein*; and a cabinet of miniatures of the family, formed by the late Edward

Jerningham, Esq.; some originals, and others copies from large pictures: here is also an original drawing by *Vandyck*, portraits of Thomas Earl of Arundel and his Countess Alithæa, seated under a canopy, with three children before them. The manor of Costessey, the largest in this county, extends into upwards of twenty parishes. After the Conquest it continued in the family of Alan Earl of Richmond nearly a century, till it was seized by the Crown in the reign of Henry II. King Henry III. in 1241 granted it to Peter de Savoy Earl of Richmond, after whose death it again reverted to the Crown: it formed part of the dowry of Queen Anne of Cleves, immediately after whose death in 1557, Queen Mary granted the manor to Sir Henry Jerningham, who had been of essential service to her during the pretensions of Lady Jane Grey: the estate has descended in lineal succession to the present owner. Through Mary heiress of Francis Plowden, Esq., by Mary daughter of the Honourable John Stafford Howard, son of William Viscount Stafford, beheaded in 1680, the late Sir William Jerningham inherited Stafford Castle, with several estates belonging to the Barony of Stafford, by which title the present nobleman was summoned to Parliament by His Majesty George IV. At Cossey is also the seat of Robert Hawkes, Esq.

COSTON, or *Coson*, 5 miles N.W. from Windham, contains 7 houses, and 65 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy.

CROWNTHORP, 2 miles N.W. from Windham, contains 13 houses, and 103 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

DEOPHAM, or *Deepharn*, 5 miles W. from Windham, contains 68 houses, and 471 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The large linden or lime-tree at this village, described in Evelyn's *Sylva*, was cut down about the year 1705.

EASTON, 6 miles W. from Norwich, contains 49 houses, and 165 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*: the tower of this church fell down in the year 1778. Easton Lodge is the seat of Thomas Trench Berney, Esq.; it was formerly a keeper's lodge of Cossey manor, and commands a view over the heath.

HACKFORD, on the river Yare, 4 miles W. from Windham, contains 46 houses, and 222 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

HINGHAM, 5 miles N. from Attleborough, 6 miles W. from Windham, and 14 miles from Norwich, contains 283 houses, and 1442 inhabitants. The market is on Saturday, and there are annual fairs on the 6th March, Whit Tuesday, and the 2nd October. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse: it was rebuilt in 1316 by Remigius de Hethersett; on the north side of the chancel is a very fine monument of Thomas Lord Morley, who died in 1435, which was erected by Isabel his wife, daughter of Michael De La Pole Earl of Suffolk. In 1813 Lord Wodehouse presented to this church a painted window, the subjects of which are the Crucifixion, the Descent from the Cross, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. Near this town the river Yare takes its rise.

HONINGHAM, 7 miles W. from Norwich, contains 51 houses, and 321 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*: in the chancel is a monument of Thomas Lord Richardson. This village is situated on a branch of the Wensum, which flows through one of the most delightful valleys in the county. Honingham Hall, the seat of the Rev. Lord Bayning, is situated in an extensive and well-timbered park: it was built by Lord Chief Justice Richardson in the reign of Elizabeth, but the modern additions have been made without reference to its original architectural character,—an instance of bad taste, very common in the ancient mansions of England. Besides several family portraits, here are two pictures by *Vandyck*, the infant family of King Charles I., and portraits of the Princes Rupert and Maurice.



**KIMBERLEY**, 3 miles N.W. from Windham, contains 17 houses, and 145 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse; the tower was rebuilt in 1631: in the chancel are monuments of the Wodehouse family.

Kimberley Hall, the seat of Lord Wodehouse, is seated in an extensive and beautiful park, bounded on the western and northern sides by a rivulet. The declivity of the hill on the northern part is a fine lawn, with a serpentine canal at the bottom. Sir Armine Wodehouse, Bart., to whose taste in the improvements the park owes its present appearance, died in 1777. His son Sir John was created a peer October 26, 1797, by the title of Lord Wodehouse of Kimberley in Norfolk. The family of the noble possessor of this mansion claims great antiquity, and held the rank of gentleman as early as the reign of King John. Sir John Wodehouse, a younger son, was knighted by Henry IV., and having married the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Thomas Fastolf of Kimberley, Knight, inherited this estate, upon which he demolished the ancient seat and built a noble mansion. The circumstance is thus noticed in a curious pedigree of the family, in which the arms of all the matches are blazoned in old English verse:—

..... being matched to Fastolf's heir, he had  
Enlarged his elbow room: 'twas he who made  
The Moated Hall, and tower within the Park,  
At the east end of the town, of more remark,  
Than the old one in the west, dispart'd long since.

This continued the principal seat of the family till 1659: it was a large quadrangular building, with an open court in the centre; falling into decay, it was pulled down by Sir Philip Wodehouse. The decay and demolition of this is also described in verse:

"First fell Queen Elizabeth's brave lodging roome,  
Then the fair stately hall to ruin came.  
Next falls the vast great chamber, arch'd on high,  
With golden pendants fretted sumptuously;  
Yet of four parts, three still remained the seat  
Unto that heir who first was baronet;  
And to his son, till the Long Parliament,  
Nobles and gentry sunk to discontent;  
In which sad humour he lets all the rest  
Of this fair fabric sink into it's dust.  
Down falls the chapel, last the goodly toure,  
Tho' of materials so firm and stoure,  
Time scarce uncements them; like dismal Fate,  
Does England suffer both in Church and State;  
But these may God rebuild and raise again  
By restauration of our Sovereign."

The present mansion was built by Sir John Wodehouse, the fourth baronet, to which very great additions were made by Sir Armine, his son; in particular, four rooms at each angle of the building: it contains several noble apartments, and a very excellent library. A very fine portrait of Vandyck, when young, painted by himself, is preserved here; also a pair of necklaces, given by Katherine Queen of Henry V. to the lady of Sir John Wodehouse, the gallant knight who is said to have distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt; but in the muster roll of that battle, printed by Sir Harris Nicholas, his name does not appear; the necklaces are very large, all of coral, except every tenth bead, which is wrought gold, these being seventy in all, with a cross of gold hanging to them; also a large hilt of a sword, adorned with silver, together with a long knife or poniard of the same workmanship. There is still in the family a throne, which was erected for the Queen in the hall at Kimberley.

**MARLINGFORD**, on the river Yare, 5 miles N.E. from Windham, contains 21 houses, and 179 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

**MORLEY ST. BOTOLPH**, 3 miles W. from Windham, contains 35 houses, and 269 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*: the chancel was rebuilt by Thomas Ward, rector in 1480. Morley St. Peter, one mile southward, contains 23 houses, and 201 inhabitants. Morley Hall was an ancient seat of the Sedley family.

**RUNHALL**, 5 miles N.W. from Windham, contains 18 houses,

and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse: the chancel is in ruins, but the tower was repaired in 1505.

**WELBORNE**, 6½ miles N. from Windham, contains 23 houses, and 166 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

**WICKLEWOOD**, 3 miles W. from Windham, contains 56 houses, and 672 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* A house of industry was erected in this parish in 1776, under the direction of Sir Armine Wodehouse, Bart.

**WRAMPLINGHAM**, 3 miles N. from Windham, contains 25 houses, and 215 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*: the chancel was erected by John Canel, rector, who died in 1448.

**WINDHAM**, or *Wymondham*, 9 miles S.W. from Norwich, and 100 miles from London, contains 895 houses, and 4708 inhabitants. It has a weekly market on Friday, and annual fairs 13th Feb., 17th May, and 7th Sept. The town consists of several divisions, viz. Market-street, Town-green, comprising the Insoken. The hamlets in the Outsoken are Downham, Silfield, Sutton, and Wattlefield. The market-cross is old, and near it is the corn-market. Here is a free-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1559, to which Archbishop Parker gave a scholarship at Corpus Christi College Cambridge. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: in the chancel, before the altar, William De Albini, founder of the abbey, and several of his family, were interred.

About the year 1107, William De Albini Earl of Arundel, and Maud his wife, daughter of Roger Bigod Earl of Norfolk, founded a Benedictine monastery at Wymondham, dedicated to the honour of God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Alban, which they richly endowed; and additional privileges were granted by King Henry I.: it was at first a priory, subordinate to St. Alban's Abbey, but in 1448 it was erected into an independent abbey. The church was originally in the joint use of the monks and inhabitants of the town, the first entering it from their monastery, the last from the common street. After the year 1250 it was agreed to divide the church, the monks taking the east, and the parishioners the west part, and this parochial part is almost the only portion of the building which remains. The revenue was valued at 211*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per annum. In 1545 the site was granted to Thomas Howard Earl of Surrey; and reverting to the Crown in 1564, it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Haddon: the abbey estates being subdivided and sold, are now in the hands of sundry persons. Near Windham are Burford Hall, the residence of Mrs. Burroughs; and Stanfield Hall, the seat of the Rev. George Preston: the last is built in the Tudor style of architecture, from designs by *Wilkins*; its site is considered to be one of the highest spots in the county: the house, which is surrounded by a moat, stands in the midst of cheerful and well sheltered grounds. The country round Windham, including the whole of the hundred of Foreboe, is a rich clay; it is inclosed land, and abounds with timber. In what are called the Abbey lands, coins and other antiquities have frequently been dug up.

## 14. Freebridge Lynn Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Smithden hundred; on the east by Gallow and Launditch hundreds; on the south by South Greenhoe and Clackclose hundreds; and on the west by Marshland and the Wash.

**ANMER**, 9 miles N.E. from Lynn, contains 25 houses, and 122 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* A chapel on the south side of the church was built by Sir Oliver Calthorp. Anmer Park, southward from the village, is the seat of James Coldham, Esq., who has much improved the neighbourhood by his judicious exertions. Houghton Park is two miles eastward.

**ASHWICKEN**, 5 miles E. from Lynn, contains 13 houses, and



79 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Spencer.

**BABINGLEY**, or *Baburghley*, 5 miles N. from Lynn, contains 5 houses, and 53 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Felix, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* St. Felix, a Burgundian, is said to have converted the East Angles to Christianity; and this church is supposed to have been the very first built in this county. Several hills in the vicinity called *Christian Hills*, are considered as evidences of this opinion by Sir Henry Spelman, the great Norfolk antiquary. The river which separates this village from Castle Rising, about a mile distant, was formerly a sea-port.

**BAWSEY**, 2½ miles from Lynn, contains 3 houses, and 34 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 4*l.* The village, which includes the hamlet of Glosthorp, is surrounded by marshy and swampy grounds.

**WEST BILNEY**, 7 miles S.E. from Lynn, contains 30 houses, and 193 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cecilia, is a curacy.

**CASTLE ACRE**, or *East Acre*, 4 miles N. from Swaffham, contains 242 houses, and 1100 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of T. W. Coke, Esq. The castle was erected by William first Earl of Warren, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and became a seat of the Earls of Warren, from whom it descended to the Fitz Alans, Earls of Arundel. Here King Edward I. was entertained by the Earl of Warren in the month of January 1297: the remains are of circular form, and the site occupies about eighteen acres of ground; through the whole is The Bailey-street, at the entrance of which is a gate-house: on the west is the barbican, and under the walls, near the river Nar, is a terrace, whence is a pleasant prospect over the country. The first Earl of Warren founded also a Cluniac priory here in 1085, dedicated to God, St. Mary, and the Holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, which was originally a cell to the monastery of Lewes, which he had previously founded, but in 1373 it was made *indigena*. William, the second Earl Warren, founded a new and noble church, which was consecrated by Bishop Turbus. The remains of this church, particularly the western front, form the finest and most interesting ruin in the county. The arms of the priory were *Argent, a cross compoy or and azure, between twelve cross crozlets fitchy sable*: it was valued in 1534 at 324*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* per annum. The site was granted to Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, A.D. 1547, and it afterwards came to Sir Edward Coke by purchase, with the castle and impropriation; the present possessor is Thomas William Coke, Esq. M.P. Besides the ruins of the church, a very considerable part of the prior's lodgings is still standing, having two fronts, north and west: this very curious portion of the convent is built round a small court, and is principally of the period of King Henry VII. Some Roman remains have been found at Castle Acre.

**CASTLE RISING**, on the sea-coast, 4 miles N. from Lynn, and 39 miles N.W. from Norwich, contains 43 houses, and 343 inhabitants. It has no market. The harbour is choked up, and its trade lost. The corporation consists of two aldermen, who are alternately mayors. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and returns two members to Parliament, the mayor being the returning officer. The present members are the Honourable Fulke Greville Howard, and Lord Henry Cholmondeley. On the south side of the town is Rising Castle, which is supposed to have been built by William D'Albini Earl of Arundel, prior to the year 1176; it stands upon a hill, commanding a fine prospect over land and an arm of the sea. Part of the keep, inclosed within an almost circular ballium or area, nearly two hundred feet in diameter, remains, and there are few ruins that present more interesting or bolder features of castrametation than this. The gate-house is within the great fosse, which was seventy-eight feet in width. Castle Rising is the seat of the Honourable Colonel Howard. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 8*l.*: the western front is considered to be a very fine specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture. In the church is a remarkably fine and ancient font, of Anglo-Norman character. At the east end of the churchyard is an alms-house, containing a hall, chapel, and kitchen, founded by Henry Howard Earl of Northampton, in the reign of James I.; the inmates of which bear the founder's

badge, worked on their garments. Rising Lodge is about a mile southward.

**CONGHAM**, 7 miles N.E. from Lynn, contains 55 houses, and 279 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 10*s.* In a chapel, on the north side of the church, are monuments of the Spelman family. Sir Henry Spelman, the antiquary, was born here in 1564.

**DERSINGHAM**, 7 miles N. from Lynn, contains 66 houses, and 534 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: in the church is an ancient chest, curiously carved, which has been engraved in Cotman's Antiquities.

**FLITCHAM**, 8 miles N.E. from Lynn, contains 57 houses, and 346 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. Sir Robert Aguillon, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III., founded the priory of St. Mary at the Spring, for Austin canons, which was a cell to Walsingham priory. Its revenue in 1534 was 62*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and in 1538 the site was granted to Edward Lord Clinton. It reverted to the Crown upon the attainder of Philip Earl of Arundel, and King James I. granted the dissolved priory and all the manors belonging to it, to the Earl of Suffolk, who sold them to Lord Chief Justice Coke; and its present possessor is Thomas William Coke, Esq. M.P. Some remains of the ancient buildings are now converted into stables.

**GAYTON**, or *Geyton*, 7 miles E. from Lynn, contains 69 houses, and 545 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Gayton Place is the seat of Andrew St. John, Esq.

**GAYTONTHORP**, one mile S.E. from the above, contains 26 houses, and 187 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.*

**GAYWOOD**, a northern suburb of King's Lynn, contains 98 houses, and 474 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The town of Lynn is supplied with water from a stream at this village, where, at Kettle-mills, it is raised by a water-wheel into a conduit. There are also pipes from Middleton and Mintlynn, the last three miles distant. The Bishop of Norwich had formerly a palace here, which was built by John Grey, elected bishop in 1200. Gaywood Hall, a farm-house, is the site of Gaywood Castle, and is surrounded by a moat.

**GRIMSTON**, 7 miles E. from Lynn, contains 188 houses, and 918 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College Cambridge. A monument of Sir Benedict Breccles in this church was wantonly defaced in the reign of James I. The village is said to derive its name from a rivulet which rises on the north side of the churchyard, and falls into the sea below Lynn at Gaywood.

**HARPLEY**, 11 miles N.E. from Lynn, and 9 miles W. from Fakenham, contains 74 houses, and 359 inhabitants. An annual fair is held 25th July. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 22*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Orford: it was built by Sir Robert Knolles, K.G., in the reign of Richard II., whose arms, as well as those of his wife, are upon the chancel screen. From the church is a beautiful prospect, and the tower is seen at a great distance.

**HILLINGTON**, 7 miles N.E. from Lynn, contains 25 houses, and 252 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Sir W. J. B. Folkes, Bart. It was rebuilt in 1824: in the chancel are monuments of the Hovel family, who were formerly lords of the manor. Martin Folkes, Esq., Attorney General to Katherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II., married Dorothy daughter and coheir of Sir William Hovel of Hillington, and was father of Martin Folkes, Esq., President of the Royal Society, an eminent scholar and antiquary, whose talents were displayed to great advantage on the subjects of coins, weights, and measures. He was the author of "A Table of English Gold Coins from the 18th of Edward III., when gold was first coined in England, to the present time, with their weights and intrinsic values:" the most complete edition of which was printed by the Society in 1763, 2 vols.



He died in 1754, without male issue, and was buried in this church under a black marble slab, with no inscription but his name and the date, pursuant to his own direction; but a monument has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey church. William Folkes, his brother, married Mary daughter and heiress of Sir William Browne, a physician of a singular turn of mind, and author of a number of lively essays, both in prose and verse, who died in 1774, and of whom there is a monument by *Wilton* in this church: his son Sir Martin Browne Folkes, of Hillington, was created baronet 3rd May 1774. Hillington Hall, the seat of Sir William John Browne Folkes, Bart., commands an extensive view of the sea over Lynn channel. It has lately been nearly rebuilt in the Tudor style of architecture. The gardens also have been very much improved. There are two other seats in this parish, Belmont and Uphall, belonging to the same gentleman.

LYNN, or *King's Lynn*, on the river Ouse, 44 miles W. from the city of Norwich, and 70 miles from London, contains 2554 houses, and 12,253 inhabitants. The town is situated at the mouth of the Ouse, at the entrance of the Wash, and by means of this river, which is navigable as high as Bedford, the produce and manufactures of a very extensive inland district are brought down to this port, where also is carried on a considerable trade with Spain, Portugal, Holland, and the Baltic. The harbour is deep and capacious, but the entrance is difficult on account of the sand-banks. The harbour has been also injured by the Eau Brink cut, and vessels are now obliged to anchor at a distance from the granaries and warehouses. One of the largest and handsomest wooden bridges in England, with a drawbridge in the centre, was erected in 1823 over the Eau Brink, at its entrance into the Ouse, which connects the town with marsh land; and Sutherland-bridge will free the line of communication of the eastern parts of this county with Lincolnshire, &c. A life beacon has been erected on the sands by *Mr. Holditch*, and the harbour is defended by a battery. The markets are held on Tuesday and Saturday. Tuesday market-place is an area of about three acres; but the market cross, erected in 1710, has been taken down. The Saturday market is held near St. Margaret's church; there is also a cattle market, founded in 1826, and a fish market on the common staith. A very large fair is held on the 13th February and six following days, in Tuesday market-place, for all sorts of goods, which is much resorted to by the inhabitants of the adjacent counties of Suffolk and Lincolnshire; and there is also a cheese fair on the 17th October. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, eighteen common-councilmen, a town-clerk, chamberlain, two coroners, and other officers. Every first Monday in the month the mayor, aldermen, &c., attend the feast of Reconciliation, instituted in 1588, for the purpose of determining all controversies amicably; and the general quarter sessions of the peace are held here. The arms of the borough are *Azure, three conger eels' heads erased and erect, or; in the mouth of each a cross crozier fitchy of the last.* The town-hall is an ancient building, of stone and flint, consisting of divers apartments, the principal of which is the stone hall, in which the sessions are held: it contains portraits of King Edward VI., King James I., King George III., Lord Nelson, Sir Robert Walpole, Sir Benjamin Keen, and Sir Thomas White. The custom-house was erected by Sir John Turner, mayor, in 1683: in front is a statue of King Charles II. The mayor of Lynn is annually elected on the feast of St. John, 29th August; and at the entertainment given to the corporation a silver cup was formerly used with much ceremony, containing a full pint, and called King John's cup: that monarch is said to have presented it to the corporation on his last visit to Lynn; it weighs 73 ounces, and is in the highest state of preservation; this celebrated piece of antiquity is engraved in *Carter's Ancient Sculpture*. The sword carried before the mayor was probably given to the corporation by King Henry VIII., when he obtained possession of the town, and its name was changed from *Lynn Episcopi* to *Lynn Regis*; on one side of the hilt is *VIVAT . REX . HENRICVS . OCTAVVS . ANNO . REGNI . SVI . XX .* There are also four silver maces belonging to the corporation. Lynn returns two members to Parliament, the right of election being in the freemen at large, and the mayor is the returning officer. The present members are Lord W. G. F. Bentinck, and Lord William P. Lennox. This town contains three parishes, All Saints, South Gate; St. Edmund, north end; and St. Margaret's: the last is divided into eight wards, Chequer Ward, Jew's-lane, Kettlewell, New Conduit Ward, Paradise, Sedgeford-lane, Stone-gate, and Trinity-hall. All Saints is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop

of Ely; St. Edmund is a rectory, value 13*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; and St. Margaret's is a curacy. St. Margaret's church and priory were founded by Herbert Bishop of Norwich, in the reign of William II.: it was a cell subordinate to the Benedictine priory of the Holy Trinity at Norwich. The church, although curtailed of its original dimensions, is still a noble pile; the nave and its aisles are used for divine service, and the east end is divided by a wooden screen, erected in 1622. The western front is attributed to the reign of Henry VII.; the body of the church was rebuilt in 1747. The monuments commemorating some of the burgesses of Lynn, and exemplifying their costume, are amongst the earliest, and are probably the most splendid of the kind in the whole kingdom; that of Robert Braunch and his two wives, 1364, bears underneath the three principal figures, a representation of a feast, perhaps that of St. Margaret, the patroness of the town; amongst the delicacies of the table is a peacock, which is served up by a distinguished lady, attended by music; this monumental brass plate is eight feet ten inches by five feet two inches. A similar brass to Adam de Walsoken, and his wife, 1343, affords a most beautiful example of the costume in the effigies of a rich merchant and his wife. That of Robert Attelath, 1376, formerly in Trinity chapel, has been stolen, but the figure is engraved in *Cotman's Brasses*. The chapel of St. Nicholas, in the parish of St. Margaret, is said to have been built in the reign of Edward III.; although the style of architecture would lead to a conclusion that it was erected about the end of the 15th century: there is a very fine porch on the south side, the groining of which is very rich, as well as the panelling of the door: the timber-framed roof is in excellent taste; the corbels are between canopied niches, and over all the windows are winged figures, holding musical instruments. The chancel is partly inclosed with panelling and carved wood-work, removed from other parts of the chapel, and adapted to its present purposes; amongst this carving, at the west end of the north side of the chancel, is represented a priest in the act of forming the plan of the chapel, with three other persons engaged in the various sculptures. The altar-piece was erected in 1704; on the south side of the chancel are the remains of canopies of stalls, and in the north side is the Sepulchrum Domini, as usual in all ancient churches. The Grey Friars' or Franciscans' convent was founded about 1264, by Thomas Feltham; the remains of this building, a hexagonal tower, with pointed arch windows, serves as a land-mark to vessels entering the harbour. A little distance from the town, and near the walls, stands the chapel of Our Lady on the mount, or Red Mount chapel, a very elegant and singular building. This chapel appears to have been exquisitely finished in every part, and received light from four windows towards the cardinal points; its erection is attributed to the period of the reign of Henry VI. Few towns unconnected with manufactures, and consequently where no sudden influx of wealth has occurred, have been more improved within the last twenty years than Lynn, for which the inhabitants are indebted to the corporation. The majestic woods and mineral springs of Reffly, distant about two miles from the town, have long afforded to the inhabitants of Lynn a delightful retreat: besides the spring here, there is another beyond Setchy and also in East Winch, the last strongly impregnated with sulphate of iron. Lynn has had the honour of several royal visits: King John, the Queen Dowager of Edward II., King Edward III., King Henry V., the sister of Henry VIII. and her husband the Duke of Suffolk, Cardinal Wolsey, Queen Elizabeth, and Cromwell, paid the town of Lynn this compliment.

LEZIATE, or *Lesyate*, 5 miles E. from Lynn, contains 13 houses, and 123 inhabitants. The church is a ruin, but it is a rectory.

GREAT MASSINGHAM, 11 miles E. from Lynn, and 9 miles S.W. from Fakenham, contains 136 houses, and 738 inhabitants. Here are two annual fairs, on Maundy Thursday and 8th November. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* A priory of Austin canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas, was founded here before the year 1260, which in 1475 was united to West Acre priory: its revenue, about the time of the Dissolution, was 24*l.* 16*s.* per annum. In 1555 the site with five manors was granted to Sir Thomas Gresham, and afterwards came to the Earl of Orford: its present possessor is the Marquess of Cholmondeley. Some of the walls remain near a farmhouse. Will Bewley, called the philosopher of Massingham, died in 1783.

LITTLE MASSINGHAM, one mile northward from the above,



contains 11 houses, and 125 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir John Mordaunt, Bart.: in the church is a monument of Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart., ob. 10th July, 1648, and others of the Bacon and Bastard families.

MIDDLETON, 3 miles S.E. from Lynn, contains 128 houses, and 665 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* Middleton Castle was the seat of the Lords Scales: the gate-house remains, flanked by octangular turrets. In the neighbourhood is a mount overgrown with bushes. The castle now belongs to Thomas Wythe, Esq.; and at Middleton is the seat of Edward Everard, Esq. Sir Roger Scales and Muriel his wife founded Blackborough priory in this parish for Benedictine nuns, in the reign of Henry II., which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Katherine: it was valued in 1534 at 76*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per annum. In 1550 it was granted to Thomas Thirlby Bishop of Norwich and his successors: the only part which remains is used as a dove-house.

MINTLYN, or *Mintling*, 2 miles E. from Lynn, contains 3 houses, and 30 inhabitants.

WEST NEWTON, 7 miles N.E. from Lynn, contains 27 houses, and 211 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

PENTNEY, 7 miles S.E. from Lynn, contains 82 houses, and 418 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a curacy. The village is almost surrounded by water. Robert de Vaux founded a priory in the Isle of Eya, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Mary Magdalen, for Austin canons. In 1468 the priory of Wormgay was united to this house by Walter Lyhart Bishop of Norwich, by consent of John Earl of Northumberland; its revenue was 215*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* per annum, including Wormgay, and in 1538 it was granted to Thomas Mildmay, Esq., Auditor of the Exchequer. John Lloyd, Esq. is the present lord of the priory manor; and Ganaliel Carter owner of the site of the ancient priory, which is about a mile westward from the village church. The gate-house is still standing.

ROYDON, or *Reydon*, 5 miles N.E. from Lynn, contains 18 houses, and 205 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.*

NORTH RUNCTON, 3 miles S. from Lynn, contains 59 houses, and 314 inhabitants, including Hardwick hamlet. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. It was rebuilt in the year 1710.

SANDERINGHAM, 7 miles N. from Lynn, contains 8 houses, and 72 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: it is situated on an eminence. Sander-ingham Hall is the seat of Henry Hoste Henley, Esq. Car, or iron-stone, is dug on the heath here, of which the stables at Houghton Hall were built.

SETCHEY, on the river Nar, 4 miles S. from Lynn, contains 17 houses, and 94 inhabitants: it is a rectory, united with North Runcton. In some of the later months of the year here is a market every other Tuesday, for the sale of fat cattle.

EAST WALTON, 8 miles E. from Lynn, contains 20 houses, and 174 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

WEST ACRE, on the banks of the river Nar, 5 miles N.W. from Swaffham, contains 60 houses, and 362 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Cuthorp. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. Ralph de Toni, Isabel his wife, and their sons Roger and Ralph, founded a priory of Austin canons here, which afterwards became subordinate to the priory of Lewes: its revenue was valued at 308*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* per annum; and in 1553 the site was granted to Sir Thomas Gresham: its present owner is Anthony Hammond, Esq. Part of the tower of the priory church is still remaining, as well as the gate-house, upon which are the arms of Toni and Beauchamp Earl of Warwick. West Acre High House, the seat of Anthony Hammond, Esq., is two miles northward from the village: it is

a uniform building in the Italian style. The country round is open on every side, affording the greatest advantage to the enjoyment of field sports, particularly coursing, and the ancient amusement of hawking, which was here kept up by the late A. Hammond, Esq., who died in 1822. Sir Edward Barkham of West Acre was created baronet July 21, 1661. At Cuthorp, which lies in the hundred of South Greenhoe, was a cell to the priory of West Acre, which was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket: the chapel was visited by pilgrims in their way to the shrine of our Lady of Walsingham. A fair was granted by King Edward IV. in 1479, to be held here on the anniversary of the translation of St. Thomas à Becket, July 7.

EAST WINCH, 5 miles S.E. from Lynn, contains 40 houses, and 376 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*: on the north side of the chancel is an ancient chapel of the Howards, lords of Grancourt manor and ancestors of the Dukes of Norfolk.

WEST WINCH, 2 miles S. from Lynn, and 4 miles W. from the above, contains 63 houses, and 315 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WOLVERTON, on the sea-coast, 5 miles N. from Lynn, contains 15 houses, and 159 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 12*l.* Here is a harbour for small vessels, which annually bring coals in the summer.

NORTH WOOTTON, on the sea-coast, 3 miles N. from Lynn, contains 20 houses, and 187 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*

SOUTH WOOTTON, one mile S. from the above, contains 30 houses, and 151 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

## 15. Freebridge Marshland Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the Wash; on the east by Free-bridge, Lynn, and Clackclose hundreds; on the south by the Bedford Level in Clackclose hundred; and on the west by Cambridgeshire.

CLENCHWARTON, 2½ miles W. from King's Lynn, contains 81 houses, and 456 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

EMNETH, on the Wisbech canal and borders of Cambridge-shire, 2 miles S. from Wisbech, contains 192 houses, and 970 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a curacy: in the chancel is a monument of Sir Thomas Hewar. Emneth Lodge and Hackbeach Hall are in this parish.

WEST LYNN, or *Old Lynn*, on the western banks of the Ouse river, opposite to King's Lynn, contains 80 houses, and 367 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: in the chancel is a monumental brass of Adam Outlaw, 1503. North Lynn, a neighbouring parish, contains 17 houses, and 85 inhabitants.

TERRINGTON, or *Tyrington*, 5 miles W. from Lynn, contains 279 houses, and 1408 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a rectory, value 34*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, annexed to the Margaret Professorship in Cambridge University. South Terrington, two miles and a half distant, contains 85 houses, and 583 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a vicarage, value 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, also annexed to the Margaret Professorship in the University of Cambridge. Capt. Bentinck, R.N., in 1774 raised a considerable sea-bank upon the salt marshes in this parish, and acquired a number of acres, which greatly improved the estate: his farms within the old bank are called after the titles of his family in Holland, as Roon Farm, Bentinck Farm, &c. Orange Farm is the seat of Lord



William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, brother of the Duke of Portland. Edward Gonville, founder of Gonville Hall Cambridge, was rector of North Terrington in the reign of Edward III.

**TILNEY**, 4 miles W. from King's Lynn, contains 52 houses, and 404 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 30*l.*, in the patronage of Pembroke Hall Cambridge. Tilney St. Lawrence, three miles southward, contains 84 houses, and 552 inhabitants; and Tilney with Islington, between the two villages, contains 28 houses, and 236 inhabitants.

**WALPOLE**, 5 miles N.E. from Wisbech, contains 195 houses, and 1102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 21*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it was erected about the year 1423; the south porch has a chamber over it. Walpole St. Andrew, a mile northward from St. Peter's church, contains 70 houses, and 360 inhabitants: it is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. At Cross Keys is a passage over the washes to Long Sutton in Lincolnshire.

**WALSOKEN**, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, in the Fens, one mile E. from Wisbech, contains 256 houses, and 1240 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 30*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In this church, which is a curious and beautiful specimen of ancient architecture, is a bas relief of the Judgement of Solomon: the font also is sculptured, and round the base is inscribed, "Remember the soul of S. Honyter and Margaret his wife, and John Beforth Chaplain." In the chancel is a monument of John Herring, M.A., thirty-six years rector of this parish, who died in 1717, which was erected in 1750, by his son Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, who was a native of this village, and was born in 1691: so attentive was the worthy Archbishop to the care of his relations, it was said, that "Canterbury was an excellent see for Herrings." At the Staith ditch in this parish, was an hospital and chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which belonged to a fraternity, consisting of a custos, certain chaplains, &c.: several popes granted indulgences to its benefactors; and the Bishop of Ely, in 1487, granted forty days indulgence to all who contributed towards its support. In 1552 the site was granted to Mary Duchess of Richmond and Somerset; and it afterwards belonged to the family of Balam.

**WEST WALTON**, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 3 miles N. from Wisbech, contains 143 houses, and 735 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: the edifice is a very curious and interesting specimen of the earliest pointed style of architecture. About a mile westward of the village is a ferry over the Ouse.

**WIGGENHALL ST. GERMANS**, on the river Ouse, near the Eau Brink drain, 4 miles S. from King's Lynn, contains 89 houses, and 584 inhabitants: it is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

**WIGGENHALL ST. MARY MAGDALEN**, one mile W. from the above, contains 98 houses, and 551 inhabitants: it is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* At Crabhouse, on the banks of the Ouse, in this parish, was a priory of nuns of the order of Fontevrault, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, which was founded by William de Lise-wis about the year 1181, and by his son Godfrey made subordinate to Castle Acre priory. It was valued in 1534 at 31*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* per annum; and in 1553 was granted to Sir John Gage.

**WIGGENHALL ST. MARY**, one mile W. from Wiggenhall St. Germans, contains 33 houses, and 239 inhabitants: it is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 10*s.* The old manor-house, built by one of the Kerville family, who were lords of the manor from the reign of Richard I. to the year 1624, has the arms of Kerville and Plowden on the gate-house: it is now a farm-house. In the church are several monuments of this family. Saddle Bow, near the river, is a hamlet of this parish.

**WIGGENHALL ST. PETER**, on the river Ouse, one mile S. from Wiggenhall St. Germans, contains 19 houses, and 122 inhabitants: it is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

## 16. Gallow Hundred

**COMPREHENDS** a rich tract of country, and is bounded on the north by Brother Cross and North Greenhoe hundred; on the east by Eynsford hundred; on the south by Launditch hundred; and on the west by Smithden and Freebridge Lynn hundreds.

**BAGTHORP**, 8 miles W. from Fakenham, contains 17 houses, and 69 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 10*s.* Mount Ida is the seat of Sir Henry John Lambert, Bart.

**BARMER**, 8 miles N.W. from Fakenham, contains 5 houses, and 25 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*: it has a round tower, and stands on a hill.

**EAST BARSHAM**, on the Stivekey river, 2½ miles N. from Fakenham, contains 40 houses, and 203 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the Calthorpe family. Barsham Hall, or Wolterton Manor-house, is one of the most interesting specimens of domestic architecture of the reign of Henry VIII.: it was built by Sir William Fermor in 1538; the gate-house and some of the apartments on the northern side of the great court still remain; the material is chiefly brick, excepting the royal arms over the arch of entrance. A stack of ten chimneys is perhaps the most curious remaining part of the mansion; all the bricks of which this cluster is composed are moulded in a variety of forms. For the preservation of this exceedingly fine example of architectural enrichment, the public are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Astley, uncle of the present proprietor. There are three villages of the name of Barsham. North Barsham, a mile distant on the same river, contains 8 houses, and 66 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.*: and West Barsham, also a mile distant, contains 11 houses, and 66 inhabitants; it is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

**BROOMSTHORP**, or *Brunsthorp*, 6 miles W. from Fakenham, contains 2 houses, and 11 inhabitants. Its church is in ruins.

**DUNTON**, 3 miles W. from Fakenham, contains 24 houses, and 124 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Doughton. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of T. W. Coke, Esq.: in the chancel is a monument of Matthew Lancaster, ob. 1658, with a curious inscription declaring his rank and pedigree.

**FAKENHAM**, or *Fakenham Lancaster*, on the northern banks of the Wensum, 109 miles from London, and 25 miles N.W. from Norwich, contains 326 houses, and 1626 inhabitants. The town is situated on the acclivity of a hill, and has a weekly market on Thursday, at which large quantities of corn, chiefly barley and wheat, are sold by sample; and annual fairs on Ash Wednesday and 11th November. On a neighbouring hill is kept the sheriff's term and court for the whole county. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 35*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge: on the south side of the chancel are three canopied stalls; and the font is sculptured with the emblems of the Evangelists, the Trinity, and the Passion. The tower at the west end of the church is a fine object in the distant views of the town. Althorp, distant about two miles N.E., is a hamlet of this parish.

**FULMODESTON**, 5 miles E. from Fakenham, contains 70 houses, and 331 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Croxton. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Christ's College Cambridge.

**HELHOUGHTON**, or *Helloughton*, anciently Helgheton, 4 miles S.W. from Fakenham, contains 65 houses, and 322 inhabitants.



The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess Townshend.

HEMPTON, one mile S. from Fakenham, contains 60 houses, and 299 inhabitants: it is a curacy, in the presentation of the Crown. At the end of the causeway or dam leading to the town of Fakenham, Roger de St. Martin founded a priory of Austin canons in the reign of Henry I., which was dedicated to St. Stephen; it was valued in 1534 at 39*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* per annum. The site of the priory was granted in 1545 to Sir William Fermor and Katherine his wife, and afterwards passed through various hands. Sir Henry Spelman in his *History of Sacrilege* traces the estate through seven owners, who were all unfortunate. Its present possessor is the Marquess Townshend.

HOUGHTON, or *Houghton in the Brake*, 8 miles W. from Fakenham, and 6 miles N. from Rougham, contains 19 houses, and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Cholmondeley. It was rebuilt by Sir Robert Walpole, the celebrated Prime Minister to Queen Anne, King George I., and King George II., who was born here in 1676. Houghton Hall, the seat of the Marquess of Cholmondeley, was also built by Sir Robert Walpole, from designs by *Colin Campbell*, who published *Vitruvius Britannicus*, which were afterwards improved by *Thomas Ripley*, who superintended the erection of the mansion. It was founded in 1722, and completed in 1735: the principal front is towards the west, consisting of a centre and two wings, extending four hundred and fifty feet. The centre division is quadrangular, and is one hundred and sixty-six feet in extent. Upon a rustic basement is raised an Ionic prostyle frontispiece, with a pediment containing the arms of the family in the tympan, and acroteria bearing statues of rural deities. The entablature is continued round the main building, and each angle crowned by a cupola and lantern. It was here that Sir Robert Walpole formed the large and celebrated collection of pictures which were sold in 1779, by the Earl of Orford, to Catherine Empress of Russia, for upwards of 40,000*l.* The hall of this edifice is a cube of forty feet; the ceiling by *Altari*: on the frieze are introduced bas-reliefs of Sir Robert Walpole and Catherine his wife, of Robert Lord Walpole their eldest son, and Margaret his lady: all the enrichments of this room are in good taste. Over the chimney-piece is a bust of the Earl of Orford, by *Rysbrack*, and on the opposite side of the room a fine cast of the Laocoon, by *Girardon*; here are also numerous antique busts and statues. The staircase was painted by *Kent*; and here is a fine bronze cast of a Gladiator. The hall opens upon the saloon, forty feet by thirty feet, and forty feet in height, with a ceiling painted by *Kent*. Here is a whole-length portrait of Catherine Empress of Russia, by *Brompton*. In the drawing-room are portraits of the Cholmondeley family; there is also a portrait in one room of Lady Malpas, the daughter of Sir Robert Walpole, through whom the estate descended to the present noble owner. In the dining-parlour is a sketch of the large equestrian portrait of King William, by *Kneller*. In the library is a whole-length portrait of King George I. in his coronation robes, the only picture for which that king ever sat in England, by *Kneller*. The plantations around Houghton Hall have been laid out with great effect, and are so disposed as to appear one beyond another in different shades to a great extent. In the road from Syderstone on the north side of the park the whole appears to the greatest advantage. Sir Robert Walpole spent the latter part of his life in tranquillity at this seat. "Here," said he, "my flatterers are all mutes; the oaks and beeches seem to contend which best shall please the lord of the manor; they cannot deceive; they will not lie." He died in 1745, æt. 70.

KETTLESTON, 3½ miles E. from Fakenham, contains 30 houses, and 230 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

PENSTHORP, 2 miles S.E. from Fakenham, contains 4 houses, and 26 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.*; but the church is in ruins. Norton, or *Pudding Norton*, an adjoining village, is also a rectory, value 6*l.*; but the church is a ruin.

RAINHAM, 4 miles S.W. from Fakenham, contains 23 houses, and 130 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is

a rectory, value 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Charles Townshend. In the chancel is a monument of Sir Roger Townshend, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who died in 1493. On the south side of the church is a large dial and clock, erected by Charles Lord Viscount Townshend. Rainham Hall, the seat of Lord Charles Townshend, was originally built by Sir Roger Townshend, Bart. in 1630, from a design by *Inigo Jones*; but Charles Viscount Townshend, in the reign of George II., made many additions under the direction of *Kent*: it contains numerous family portraits, and portraits of Queen Anne and King George I. by *Kneller*, and King George II. and Queen Caroline by *Jervas*. Here are also the famed *Belisarius* by *Salvator Rosa*, presented to Viscount Townshend by Frederick the Great, King of Prussia; and many pictures by the old masters. The park, adorned with thick woods, contains one thousand two hundred acres, including a lake nearly two miles in extent. To the Townshend family this country is indebted for the general introduction of the turnip. The late Marquess Townshend, many years President of the Society of Antiquaries, died 27th July, 1811. South Rainham, one mile distant, contains 24 houses, and 101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Charles Townshend. West Rainham contains 32 houses, and 341 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

RUDHAM, 6 miles W. from Fakenham, contains 151 houses, and 807 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Charles Townshend. West Rudham, one mile distant, contains 76 houses, and 376 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: it contains monuments of the family of Russell. Coxford priory was founded by William de Cheney in the reign of Stephen; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and in 1534 was valued at 153*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* per annum. The site was granted to Thomas Duke of Norfolk in 1537.

RYBURGH, 3½ miles S.E. from Fakenham, contains 101 houses, and 525 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*: in the chancel is an altar-tomb with several arms, in memory of Robert Bacon of Redgrave in Suffolk, but without inscription. Little Ryburgh, one mile eastward from the above, contains 29 houses, and 111 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Senow Lodge, near Guist-bridge over the river Wensum, is the seat of Edmund Wodehouse, Esq.

SCULTHORP, 2 miles N.W. from Fakenham, contains 99 houses, and 466 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l.*: in the chancel is a monumental brass of Sir Henry Unton, ob. 1470, and monuments of the family of Stilyard. Sculthorp was the seat of Sir Robert Knolles, K.G. in the reign of Edward III.

SHEREFORD, on the river Wensum, 2½ miles W. from Fakenham, contains 15 houses, and 98 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 9*l.*

LITTLE SNORING, 3 miles N.E. from Fakenham, contains 41 houses, and 271 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 12*l.* This church is a highly interesting edifice; the south doorway, in particular, is a fine specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture. At Quenegate, in this parish, was a Lazar-house, which existed in 1380.

STIBBARD, 5 miles S.E. from Fakenham, contains 62 houses, and 426 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

SYDERSTON, 6 miles N.W. from Fakenham, contains 56 houses, and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Cholmondeley. John Robsart, lord of the manor of Syderston, was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in the first year of the reign of Edward VI. His daughter and heiress Anne married Sir Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester; this was the lady whose unhappy fate at Cumner in Berkshire is so pathetically described in the novel of Kenilworth by Sir Walter Scott. After the Earl of Leicester's



death in 1588, the estate descended to John son of Edward Walpole, Esq. and Lucy his wife, daughter of Sir Terry Robsart.

**TATTERFORD**, or *Taterford*, on the Tat, a branch of the river Wensum, 4 miles W. from Fakenham, contains 10 houses, and 67 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Northward from the village are the ruins of Cox-ford priory, in the parish of East Rudham.

**TATTERSET**, or *Gatesend*, 4½ miles W. from Fakenham, contains 26 houses, and 150 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Sengham is a hamlet of this parish.

**TESTERTON**, 2½ miles S. from Fakenham, contains 4 houses, and 31 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Remigius, is a rectory, value 5*l.*

**TOFT TREES**, or *Toftes*, 2 miles S.W. from Fakenham, contains 9 houses, and 87 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

## 17. North Greenhoe Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the German Ocean; on the east by Holt hundred; on the south by Gallow hundred; and on the west by Brothercross hundred.

**BARNEY**, or *Berney*, 5½ miles N.E. from Fakenham, contains 59 houses, and 267 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The revenues were formerly appropriated to the sacrist of the convent at Norwich. Here are monuments to the memory of Henry de Berney.

**BINHAM**, 5 miles S.E. from Wells, contains 103 houses, and 438 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: the font is octagonal, in the style of the fifteenth century, and is sculptured in basso-relievo. Peter de Valoines, nephew to King William the Conqueror, and Albreda his wife, early in the reign of Henry I. gave the church of St. Mary and the manor of Binham to the abbey of St. Alban's, to the intent that here might be settled a priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the monastery of Cluni in France: it was valued at 160*l.* 1*s.*; and at the Dissolution was granted to Thomas Patson, Esq. 1542. The remains are very fine, and well worthy of attention.

**COCKTHORPE**, 4 miles E. from Wells, contains 4 houses, and 32 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* This was the birth-place of two naval heroes, Sir Christopher Minns and Sir John Narborough.

**EGMERE**, 5 miles S. from Wells, contains 8 houses, and 47 inhabitants. The church, a rectory, was dedicated to St. Edmund, and valued at 8*l.*: the building was converted into a barn by Sir Nicholas Bacon.

**FIELD DALLING**, 6½ miles S.E. from Wells, contains 53 houses, and 322 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Maud de Harscolye, in the reign of King Henry II., gave to the abbey of Savigny in Normandy, a manor in this parish, whereupon some Cistercian monks of that house settled here in a cell or priory. Upon the suppression of alien priories in 1415, this was given first to Epworth; then to Spital on the Street, Lincolnshire; then to the Carthusians near Coventry, by King Richard II.; and afterwards to Mount Grace priory in Yorkshire. In 1555 it was granted to Martyn Hastyngs and James Borne.

**HINDRINGHAM**, 6 miles N.E. from Fakenham, contains 150 houses, and 657 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich; from the top of the tower is one of the most beautiful and extensive prospects in the county.

**HOLKHAM**, near the coast, 3 miles W. from Wells, contains 133 houses, and 810 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Withburga, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of J. W. Coke, Esq.: it is situated on a hill, and is a celebrated sea-mark. In 1767 the building was repaired by Margaret Countess Dowager of Leicester.

Holkham Hall is the seat of Thomas Coke, Esq., M.P. for this county. This magnificent mansion, the seat of splendour and hospitality, was built from designs by the Earls of Leicester and Burlington, assisted by *Kent*. The Earl of Leicester commenced the building in 1734, but dying in 1759, it was completed by Margaret his Countess in 1764: it consists of a centre and four wings, one at each angle; the extent, including the wings, is three hundred and forty-five feet, and the depth one hundred and eighty; the south front has a fine portico, supported by six Corinthian columns, and is justly admired for its light, airy, and elegant appearance. The north front is the grand or principal entrance, and exhibits different, though handsome features. Each wing has its respective destination; one is allotted to the use of the kitchen and its offices, a servants' hall and some lodging-rooms; another is the chapel wing, which contains the dairy, laundry, &c.; at opposite angles, on the western quarter, are the two other wings; one of these contains the family apartments, the other is wholly calculated to accommodate company. The grand hall, forty-six feet by seventy, and forty-three feet high, is surrounded by a colonnade of Ionic columns supporting a gallery of communication: in niches under the colonnade are statues. Over the entrance door into the hall is the following inscription: THIS SEAT, ON AN OPEN BARREN ESTATE, WAS PLANNED, PLANTED, BUILT, DECORATED AND INHABITED, IN THE MIDDLE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, BY THOMAS COKE EARL OF LEICESTER. The north dining-room forms a cube of twenty-seven feet, exclusive of the sideboard niche, which is nine feet by ten. The drawing-room contains some fine paintings and busts. The saloon is twenty-eight feet by forty; in this room are two antique mosaic tables, found in the villa Adriana, near Tivoli; and also portraits of Lord Chief Justice Coke by *Cornelius Jansen*; and Thomas William Coke, Esq. by *Gainsborough*. The ceiling of the south dining-room is from a design by *Inigo Jones*; over the chimney-piece is the portrait of Leo the Xth, with Cardinal Giulio de Medici on his right, and Cardinal de Rossi, afterwards Clement VIIIth, on his left, by *Raffaello*; it was purchased by the present possessor, from the collection of W. Roscoe, Esq. The landscape-room, a cube of twenty-one feet, contains a series of choice landscapes by the greatest masters, particularly *Claude Lorraine*; amongst them is the famous painting of *Dominichino*, formerly in the Barberini Palace,—the subject is Abraham preparing to sacrifice his son Isaac. The state bed-chamber, and north state bed-chamber, are both hung with tapestry. The statue gallery, a grand and distinguishing feature in the plan of the house, is appropriated to the reception of numerous antiques: of the statues, the best are the old Faun, pronounced by Canova to be the finest which ever made its escape out of Italy; Lucius Verus in a consular habit; and Diana; and amongst the busts those of the elder Brutus, and Seneca. On entering the gallery from the vestibule is a bust of Cornelius Sylla the Dictator, said to be the only one of him now remaining. The library is fifty-four feet by eighteen; and the manuscript library twenty-four feet by eighteen. The chapel is sixty-three feet by eighteen, and twenty-seven feet high: the subject of the altar-piece is the Assumption of the Virgin, painted by *Guido*.

In the porter's hall, or guard-room, is an excellent bust in plaster of the Earl of Leicester, by *Roubiliac*. The various rooms contain a superb and extensive collection of paintings by the most celebrated masters. The park, containing about three thousand five hundred acres, is upwards of ten miles in circumference. The view is very pleasing,—clumps of flourishing trees laid out with taste, gentle hills, and corn-waving vales; the extensive lake, with its finely wooded shore; the church and other objects, combine to heighten the scene. One of the principal ornaments of the park is an obelisk, which stands on an eminence, and from the base to the extremity of its point, measures eighty feet: it was the first mark erected at Holkham, and was completed in 1729. Near this stands the temple. A little to the north of the obelisk is a very grand view of the house, and of the lake, which from this situation appears to be only separated from the sea by the beautiful wood that intervenes. The pleasure-grounds eastward of the mansion are tastefully laid out.

Mr. Coke has long been distinguished as an agriculturist,—the first



indeed in the kingdom; and his exertions to promote that most useful of all sciences, agriculture, afford a noble example to the country. At the annual Holkham sheep-shearing and agricultural meeting, this gentleman entertains for several successive days, not fewer than three hundred individuals of his neighbours, of strangers, and of foreigners.

HOUGHTON, or *Houghton in the Hole*, on the river Stiffkey, 4 miles N. from Fakenham, contains 43 houses, and 206 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles; is a vicarage, value 8*l*. Here are the remains of an ancient chapel.

QUARLES, 4 miles S.W. from Wells, contains 4 houses, and 23 inhabitants. It is extra-parochial. Thomas William Coke, Esq. of Holkham is the present proprietor; and a part of his plantations is on this manor. The church was demolished nearly three centuries ago.

GREAT SNORING, on the river Stiffkey, 3½ miles N.E. from Fakenham, contains 69 houses, and 360 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 24*l*., in the presentation of St. John's College Cambridge. It has a square tower, with a spire; also stone stalls, and a piscina worthy of observation: in the chancel is a monumental brass of Sir Ralph Shelton and his lady, 1423; also monuments to the memory of Sir John Heveningham and his lady.

STIFFKEY, or *Stivekey*, generally called *Stukey*, situated on the coast, 3½ miles E. from Wells, contains 78 houses, and 350 inhabitants. Here are two consolidated parishes, St. John and St. Mary, a rectory, value 25*l*.; the church of St. Mary is in ruins. Stiffkey Hall, built by Sir Nicholas Bacon in 1604, is now used as a farmhouse. Westward of the village is Warborough or Wayborough Hill, on which there are remains of circular entrenchments; and one mile to the east of that is Camping Hill, a green knoll, supposed to have been also entrenched. These two hills look on the German Ocean, and over a vast tract of salt marsh extending along this coast, from Clay Harbour to Hunstanton Cliff, twenty miles, and in many places one mile broad. The Meals are a range of sand-hills thrown up by the sea, covered with bent, and inhabited by rabbits.

THURSFORD, 5 miles N.E. from Fakenham, contains 56 houses, and 356 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 8*l*., in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge: in the chancel are monuments to the family of the Guybons. Thursford Hall, the seat of Sir Charles Chad, Bart., was most probably erected during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

WALSINGHAM, 28 miles N.W. from Norwich, and 113 miles from London, contains 227 houses, and 1067 inhabitants. It is delightfully situated on the banks of the Stiffkey; the grounds on each side of the dale, rising in a bold manner, exhibit rather unusual features for this county; and the plantations of Mr. Warner, enriched with the ruins of the abbey, and the small spire of the church, present a picturesque scene on entering the town. The quarter sessions of the peace are held here by adjournment from the city of Norwich. Here is a free-school. The market is on Friday; and an annual fair is held on the Monday fortnight after Whit-Sunday. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. The font, one of the finest specimens of the kind in England, is decorated with all the charms of sculpture and of architecture; the whole consists of three portions, or divisions in height, a base or steps, a shaft, and a capital or basin. In the first are two tiers of steps, raised above the pavement; both are ornamented on the exterior face with various panels and tracery. Each is also subdivided into two steps, the upper step or surface is formed by two divisions in its elevation, and eight in its horizontal plain. From the centre of this rises the shaft; at the angles are eight small statues, standing on pedestals; and a series of trefoil leaves extend round the upper member of this shaft, which is surmounted by the basin. This consists, like all the other parts, of eight faces; each displays a canopied recess, filled with figures in bas-relief, representing the Seven Sacraments, with the Crucifixion. This font has been engraved by *Le Keux*. In the chancel is a curious brass stand, supported by four lions; and here are monuments of the families of Gresham, Weston, Ive, and De

Fotherbie, to whom is a singular mural monument, consisting of two columns supporting a frieze, on which is inscribed

*Dormitorium Edwardi De Fotherbie.*

surmounted with his arms and a helmet, from which is suspended a veil. On the south side of the church is a mural monument to the memory of Robert Anguish, 1590. Here is also a monument, with the effigies of two persons, of Sir Henry Sidney, Knight, who died in 1612, and Dame Jane his wife. Walsingham priory is indebted for its origin to the widow of Ricoldie de Faverches, who about the year 1061 founded at this place a chapel to the honour of the Virgin Mary, similar to the Sancta Casa at Nazareth. Sir Geoffrey de Faverches, her son, afterwards Earl of the Marches, soon after the Conquest endowed it with lands, tithes, rents, and services, and founded a priory of Austin canons, for whose use he gave the above-mentioned chapel of St. Mary, besides a priory church, which he erected for them. The gifts of this knight were confirmed by his successors, and by several kings, popes, and bishops. Considerable wealth was derived by this priory from the oblations made by the numerous pilgrims to the famous image of Our Lady of Walsingham. Such was the celebrity of this effigy, that many of the kings and queens of England, and an innumerable multitude of their subjects of all ranks, besides foreigners from every nation in Christendom, crowded to lay their offerings and make their vows at its feet. Sir Henry Spelman says, that "in his youth it was commonly reported, that Henry VIII. walked barefoot from the town of Barsham to the chapel of Our Lady, and presented her with a necklace of great value." It was believed that the Galaxy or Milky Way had been placed in the heavens by Providence, to point out the particular residence of the Virgin: hence this starry course was generally, in ancient times, called the Walsingham Way. The chapel which contained this celebrated shrine, was a building separate from the church, and was founded in honour of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, having a resident canon constantly within it to receive the offerings: they were estimated at 260*l*. 12*s*. 4*d*. per annum. In the year 1538, the image of Our Lady of Walsingham was removed to Chelsea, and there publicly burnt. At the Dissolution the revenues of this priory were valued at 446*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*. The site was sold to Thomas Sydney, Gent., for the sum of 90*l*. The manor, town, and priory now belong to Henry Lee Warner, Esq., who has built a mansion on the site of the last; nearly the whole of the spacious and once elegant buildings of this priory have been levelled to the earth, and the ground on which they stood converted into gardens, &c. The ruins consist of a portal or west entrance gateway; a richly ornamented arch that formed the east end of the church; the walls, with the windows and arches of the refectory, which was seventy-eight feet long, and twenty-seven feet broad; a Norman arch, part of the original chapel; a stone bath, and two uncovered wells, called the Wishing Wells. These ruins present a fine and highly picturesque appearance. Great Walsingham, on the Stiffkey, one mile N.E. from Little Walsingham, contains 68 houses, and 413 inhabitants. Here are two consolidated parishes, All Saints, and St. Peter's: the living is a curacy.

WARHAM, on the Stiffkey, 2 miles S.E. from Wells, contains 79 houses, and 400 inhabitants. In the village are three consolidated parishes: All Saints, a rectory, value 16*l*., in the patronage of the Crown; St. Mary, a rectory, value 5*l*.; and St. Mary Magdalen, a rectory, value 6*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. To the south of Warham, and near the river, are the remains of a large Danish camp of three entrenchments, more perfect than any other in the county. The form of the works is circular, and the whole comprehends nine acres.

WELLS, or *Wells next the Sea*, 32 miles N.W. from Norwich, and 117 miles from London, contains 648 houses, and 2950 inhabitants. It is a large town, having the appointment of a seaport, and a customs and excise office, and is situated on a rising ground at the upper end of a spacious harbour, which runs through the salt marshes into the German Ocean, one mile below the town. The harbour is extremely difficult of access, and a north or north-east wind often proves fatal to the shipping off its mouth. The traffic chiefly consists of an importation of coals, and an oyster fishery. An annual fair is held on Shrove Tuesday. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 26*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Over the south porch are four shields, carved in stone. Over the south door in the church the history of



the Flood is painted, and over the north door that of Jonas. The font has been engraved in the *Archæologia*.

WIGHTON, 2 miles S. from Wells, contains 76 houses, and 507 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. On the stone font are several carvings and shields relative to the Crucifixion. Here are monuments to the memory of the Bedingfeld and Bacon families.

## 18. South Greenhoe Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Freebridge, Lynn, and Launditch hundreds; on the east by Mitford and Wayland hundreds; on the south by Grimshoe hundred; and on the west by Clackclose hundred.

BODNEY, on the Wissey, 5½ miles W. from Watton, contains 8 houses, and 90 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Bodney Hall, the seat of Michael Tasburgh, Esq., was in 1805 the retreat of the nuns of Montargis, when Mdle. Eloise Adelaide de Bourbon, daughter of the Prince of Condé, took the veil.

BRADENHAM, 5 miles S.W. from East Dereham, contains 61 houses, and 340 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.* West Bradenham, one mile N.W. from the above, contains 58 houses, and 385 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

CALDECOT, 4 miles N.E. from Stoke Ferry, contains 6 houses, and 37 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. The church, which is now desecrated, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

COCKLEY CLEY, 4 miles S.W. from Swaffham, contains 33 houses, and 238 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* Here were formerly three churches. Sir Cloudesley Shovel, the naval hero, was a native of this place. Ely Hall is the seat of Thomas Buckworth, Esq.

CRESSINGHAM, 4½ miles W. from Walton, contains 43 houses, and 400 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Here are several curious monumental brasses. In the Stone Close, about a mile south-east from the town, stood St. George's chapel. Little Cressingham, 3 miles W. from Wotton, contains 33 houses, and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

DIDLINGTON, or *Dudlington*, 5 miles S.E. from Stoke Ferry, contains 10 houses, and 71 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* Here are monuments to the memory of the Holdich and Wilson families; and in the windows is some painted glass. Diddlington Hall is the seat of Lord Berners.

FOULDEN, 4½ miles E. from Stoke Ferry, contains 63 houses, and 467 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the presentation of Gonville and Caius College Cambridge. Here are some old monuments.

GOODERSTON, or *Goodeston*, 3½ miles N.E. from Stoke Ferry, contains 51 houses, and 439 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 12*s.*

HILBOROUGH, or *Hilburgh*, 6 miles S. from Swaffham, contains 59 houses, and 349 inhabitants. The church is dedicated to All Saints. At the north-west of the town stands the chapel of St. Margaret, a very ancient building. Hilborough Hall is the seat of R. Caldwell, Esq.

HOLME HALE, 4½ miles E. from Swaffham, contains 57 houses,

and 422 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.* Here are several ancient monuments. In this parish was the hamlet of Erneford; a bridge over a small stream still retains the name.

HOUGHTON ON THE HILL, 4 miles N.W. from Watton, contains 5 houses, and 34 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

LANGFORD, on the Wissey, 6 miles S.W. from Watton, contains 7 houses, and 29 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory. Here are monuments of the Garrard family.

NARBURGH, or *Narborough*, on the river Nar, 5½ miles N.W. from Swaffham, contains 50 houses, and 294 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.* Here are several monuments of the Narburghs and Spelmans, formerly lords of the manor, and also some ancient brasses. Narborough Hall is the seat of Samuel Tysson, Esq.: a valuable collection of coins and medals, formed by the late Mr. Tysson, have been sold. A curious military fosse, with its mound, runs from this town to Beacham Well and Berton, Eastmore fen ground, at the head of which is a tumulus.

NARFORD, on the river Nar, 5 miles N.W. from Swaffham, contains 21 houses, and 129 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the Fountaine family. Narford Hall, the seat of Andrew Fountaine, Esq., was built by Sir Andrew Fountaine, Vice Chamberlain to Queen Caroline, and Warden of the Mint, a gentleman celebrated for his knowledge of antiquities, and for his taste and judgement; he was the friend and companion of Pope, Swift, and the most distinguished wits of his day: he died at this seat, 4th September 1753. Narford Hall is an object of attention from the large and valuable collection of pictures, coins, antiques, and for the largest cabinet in England, of earthenware, painted from Italian designs; much of this ware was executed for the Duke of Urbino, who left by will a considerable quantity to the treasury of Loreto, where it long remained. A manufactory of this ware was under the protection of Francis I., who invited *Primaticcio* from Italy, to furnish designs for the artists employed; amongst the foremost of whom was *Leonard Limosin*, *J. Landin*, and *S. Court*; many pieces are also from the designs of *Raffaello* and *John D'Udino*. There are numerous pictures in the several apartments, some of which are curious, particularly the Interview between King Henry VIII. and Ann of Cleves, by *Mabuse*; a portrait of the Princess Elizabeth, by *Sir Antonio More*; a portrait of Queen Caroline, by *Kneller*; a Conversation, by *Hogarth*, &c.

NECTON, 3½ miles E. from Swaffham, contains 183 houses, and 867 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: it is a remarkably fine edifice; and in the chancel are several monumental brasses, &c., of the Goodwin family, and one of Philippa de Beauchamp, daughter of Henry Lord Ferrers, of Groby, who died in 1384. On Monday and Tuesday in Whitsuntide rural games are held here, under the title of "Necton Guild;" a particular account of this festival is given in Hone's Every Day Book. The field selected for the purpose has in the centre a raised mound of earth fenced in, on which is erected a May-pole, crowned with a streamer and encircled by numerous garlands of flowers and evergreens suspended longitudinally from the top to the bottom of the pole. Necton Hall is the seat of William Mason, Esq.

NEWTON, 4 miles N. from Swaffham, and about a mile eastward from Castle Acre, contains 8 houses, and 68 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 2*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

OXBURGH, or *Oxborough*, on a branch of the Wissey, 3 miles N.E. from Stoke Ferry, contains 54 houses, and 320 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Caius College Cambridge: it is a remarkably curious edifice, containing several ancient monumental brasses. On the south side of the chancel is a chapel built by Mary Bedingfeld in 1513, with inscription and family badge of the fetterlock repeated on the roof. Sir Edmund Bedingfeld obtained this estate by marriage with Margaret, sister and heiress of



Robert de Tuddenham, in the reign of Henry V. Their grandson Edmund had license in 1483, from King Edward IV., to castellate his hall. The gate-house of this building remains in nearly its original state; it is entirely of brick-work, and is flanked by turrets eighty feet high. The chamber over the arch of entrance is spacious, and is hung with tapestry: King Henry VII. is said to have slept in this room, whence it is usually called the King's Chamber. Oxburgh Hall is now the seat of Sir Richard Bedingfeld, Bart.: it originally occupied a quadrangle one hundred and eighteen feet by ninety-two, and was surrounded by a moat, which is crossed by a bridge leading to the gate-house. A ground plan of the edifice was taken in 1774, which is engraved in Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, but the south side of the quadrangle was taken down in 1778, and in this portion, it is to be regretted, the great hall was included. The mansion contains a collection of ancient armour, some fine old portraits, and other pictures by celebrated masters.

PICKENHAM, 3 miles S.E. from Swaffham, contains 27 houses, and 218 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* South Pickenham, one mile distant from the above, and upon the same stream, contains 14 houses, and 146 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Pickenham Hall is the seat of W. J. Chute, Esq.: it was built by Sir Edward Atkyns, who died in 1698.

SOUTH ACRE, 3 miles N. from Swaffham, contains 16 houses, and 100 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*: in the north aisle are several ancient monumental brasses of the family of Harsike, formerly lords of the manor; and a large altar-tomb of marble in memory of Sir Edward Barkham of South Acre, who was created baronet 28th June 1623, and his lady: the monument bears the arms, and the motto *Diligentia Fortunæ Mater*, but no inscription. South Acre Hall, the seat of the Barkhams, was afterwards the residence of Lord Richardson.

SPORLE, 2 miles N.E. from Swaffham, contains 110 houses, and 706 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College. Palgrave is a hamlet of this parish.

SWAFFHAM, 28 miles W. from the city of Norwich, and 93 miles from London, contains 553 houses, and 2836 inhabitants. The town, one of the most beautiful in the county, is pleasantly situated on a rising ground in a fine open champaign country. It has a good market every Saturday, which is well supplied, and is famed for its great butter market, removed here from Dereham. The cross on the Market Hill was rebuilt in 1783 by the Earl of Orford. There are three annual fairs on 1st May, 10th July, and 3rd November, for cattle and sheep. On the north-western side of the town is a spacious heath, on which races are annually held in September; besides which are coursing matches for greyhounds, in the months of November and March, this heath being much admired for coursing. The general quarter sessions of the peace are held here by adjournment from the city of Norwich, and the inhabitants enjoy peculiar privileges, the town being an ancient demesne. A free-school in the Camping land was founded by Nicholas Hammond. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich: it is said to have been erected in 1474, and is cruciform in plan, with an embattled tower bearing two shields charged with the emblems of its patron saints: the tower was completed in the year 1510. The north aisle of the church is reported to have been built by John Chapman, of whom a very doubtful tradition, as to his mode of acquiring wealth, exists: he was churchwarden in 1462; and his device, carved in certain parts of the building, probably gave rise to the tale of his being a pedlar. North-westward from the town is Goodluck's Close, a corruption of Guthlac's Stow, a chapel founded by Alan son of Godfrey de Swaffham, in the reign of Henry II., and dedicated to St. Guthlac: it was a cell to the priory of Castle Acre. Prior's Thorns was founded by Warine de Basingbourne and Alan de Swaffham in the reign of Henry II. for the reception of pilgrims on their way to Walsingham, and was a cell to the abbey of Sawtry in Huntingdonshire: the site was granted in 1537 to Sir Richard Cromwell; and the house and estate, after passing through various hands, came to the Fountains, who are the present possessors.

## 19. Grimshee Hundred

Is bounded on the west and north-west by Clackclose hundred; on the north by South Greenhoe hundred; on the east by Wayland and Shropham hundreds; and on the south by the Little Ouse, which divides it from the county of Suffolk.

BUCKINGHAM, or *Little Buckenham*, on a branch of the Wissey, 6½ miles S.W. from Watton, contains 6 houses, and 29 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 3*l.* The church, which is now demolished, was dedicated to St. Andrew. Buckingham House is the seat of the Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart.

COLVESTON, or *Coulston*, near the Wissey, 6 miles S.E. from Stoke Ferry, contains 7 houses, and 42 inhabitants. It is a rectory, but the church is in ruins.

CRANWICK, on the Wissey, 5½ miles S.E. from Stoke Ferry, contains 13 houses, and 70 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

CROXTON, 2 miles N. from Thetford, contains 43 houses, and 246 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the presentation of Christ's College Cambridge.

FELTWELL, 6½ miles S. from Stoke Ferry, contains 245 houses, and 1153 inhabitants. Here are the united parishes of St. Mary, a rectory, value 14*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; and St. Nicholas, a rectory, value 19*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. In the church of St. Mary are some curious ancient monuments of the Mundeford family. A very large district of the Bedford South Level belongs to this town. Felthwell is the seat of George R. Eyres, Esq.

HOCKWOLD, on the borders of Suffolk, 8½ miles S. from Stoke Ferry, contains 128 houses, and 846 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Wilton. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*, in the presentation of Gonville and Caius College Cambridge. Here is a brass of one of the Tiadale family, 1532. Hockwold Hall is the seat of Edward Billingsley, Esq.

ICKBOROUGH, or *Ickburgh*, on the Wissey, 7½ miles S.E. from Stoke Ferry, contains 35 houses, and 154 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.* In the windows is some painted glass. Here was a Lazar-house, founded in the reign of Edward, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Lawrence: it was granted in 1548 to Osbert Mundeford and Thomas Gawdy, but is now used as a farm-house.

LYNFORD, or *Linford*, on a branch of the Wissey, 7½ miles N. from Thetford, contains 10 houses, and 52 inhabitants. The church is in ruins. Lynford Hall is the seat of J. W. D. Merest, Esq.

METHWOLD, 4 miles S. from Stoke Ferry, contains 220 houses, and 1164 inhabitants. The market is on Tuesday; and a fair is held on St. George's-day. Here is a large rabbit-warren. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*: it formerly contained some monumental brasses, but about a century ago they were purloined by the parish clerk, a species of robbery for which Oliver Cromwell has generally to bear the blame.

MUNFORD, or *Moundford*, on the Wissey, 8 miles N. from Thetford, contains 77 houses, and 397 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

NORTHWOLD, on the Wissey, 3½ miles S.E. from Stoke Ferry, contains 187 houses, and 981 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*, in the presentation of the Bishop of Ely. Among the monuments is one to the memory of Robert Burhill, D.D. Northwold Hall is the seat of Thomas Harvey, Esq. Wittington, about three miles west from Northwold, is a hamlet of this parish.



**SANTON**, on the Little Ouse, 4 miles N.W. from Thetford, contains 2 houses, and 21 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 35*l.*, in the patronage of the corporation of Thetford.

**STANFORD**, on a branch of the Wissey, 6 miles S.W. from Watton, contains 25 houses, and 150 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

**STURSTON**, on a branch of the Wissey, 5 miles S.W. from Watton, contains 7 houses, and 42 inhabitants. The church is in ruins.

**WEST TOFT**, 6½ miles N. from Thetford, contains 21 houses, and 128 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 6*s.* West Toft Hall is the seat of John Moseley, Esq.

**WEETING**, on the banks of the Little Ouse, one mile N. from Brandon in Suffolk, contains 83 houses, and 399 inhabitants, including the township of Brumhill. Weeting is celebrated as a favourite spot for coursing, and carries on a great trade in rabbits and eggs. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*, in the presentation of Gonville and Caius College Cambridge. Weeting Hall was the seat of John Julius Angerstein, Esq. Here is also the seat of Colonel Dixon. About two miles east from Weeting is an entrenchment, known by the name of the Holes, or Grimes Graves.

At Brumhill, or *Bromhill*, was a priory of Austin canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Thomas à Becket, and founded by Sir Hugh de Playz about the time of King John: in 1531 it was granted to Christ's College Cambridge.

## 20. Gilt Cross Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Shropham hundred; on the east by Diss hundred; and on the south and west by the county of Suffolk, from which it is separated by the river Lark.

**BANHAM**, 13 miles E. from Thetford, and 1½ mile S.W. from New Buckenham, contains 216 houses, and 1195 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: in the north aisle is a monument of Sir Hugh Bardolph, founder of the church, who died in 1203.

**BLO' NORTON**, or *Norton Bel Eau*, on the river Lark, and borders of Suffolk, 9 miles E. from Thetford, contains 43 houses, and 341 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Semere Hall is in this parish.

**GARBOLDISHAM**, 8 miles E. from Thetford, contains 103 houses, and 700 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 16*s.* Garboldisham Hall is the seat of the Marquess of Blandford.

**GATESTHORN**, or *Gasthorn*, 4 miles S. from Harling, contains 9 houses, and 113 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy.

**EAST HARLING**, 9 miles E. from Thetford, contains 124 houses, and 867 inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Tuesday; and annual fairs on 4th May and 24th October, for sheep; and in September is held one of the largest cattle fairs in the county. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: in the chancel are monuments of Sir Robert and Sir John Harling, and also of Sir William Chamberlain, K.G., who rebuilt the church about the year 1449, and of Anne his wife, who was the daughter of Sir Robert Harling.

**WEST HARLING**, 2 miles distant, contains 15 houses, and 116 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* West Harling Hall is the seat of Nicholas William Ridley Colbourne, Esq.

**KENNINGHALL**, 2½ miles E. from Harling, contains 176 houses, and 1273 inhabitants. Here are annual fairs on 16th July and 30th September, for cattle, &c. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: the tower was founded by Thomas Duke of Norfolk, but was never finished; the chancel was built by John Milgate, the last prior of Bokenham: the south entrance of the church is a curious specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture; against the north wall of the chancel is a monument of George Lord Audley and his wife, the daughter of the Earl of Bath. At Kenning Hall, a seat of the Dukes of Norfolk, the Lady Mary resided before her accession to the throne, and removed hence to Framlingham Castle on the death of King Edward VI.: it was demolished about 1700. The manor was held by the service of performing the office of chief butler at the royal feast of the coronation, the fee for which was the best gold cup and cover, &c.

**NORTH LOPHAM**, 9½ miles E. from Thetford, contains 97 houses, and 741 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

**SOUTH LOPHAM**, one mile distant from the above, contains 113 houses, and 821 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, united to North Lopham. The tower part of the original structure is supposed to have been erected by William Earl of Norfolk in the reign of Henry I.; the chancel was rebuilt by Nicholas de Horton, in the reign of Edward III. This neighbourhood is remarkable for three curiosities, or wonders, as they are called: first, *the self-grown stile*, a tree naturally formed to answer this purpose; second, *the oxfoot stone*, a pebble bearing an impression similar to that made by an ox's foot, but which is evidently the exuvial mark of some bivalve shell at one time imbedded in the fossil; third, *Lopham Ford*, where the sources of the rivers Waveney and Little Ouse are within three yards of each other. The ford is a causeway between the two streams, which flow in a contrary direction. The Waveney runs eastward by Scole and Bungay to Yarmouth, and the Little Ouse by Thetford to Brandon in a westward course.

**QUIDDENHAM**, 8 miles N.E. from Thetford, contains 17 houses, and 121 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Sir John Holland of Quiddenham was created baronet 15th June 1629; the title is now extinct, and the estate was sold in 1762. Quiddenham Hall is the seat of the Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Horse to the King: it is a large and noble mansion.

**RIDDLESWORTH**, 5 miles E. from Thetford, contains 10 houses, and 83 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, united with Gasthorpe, value 11*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Riddlesworth Hall is the seat of Thomas Thornhill, Esq.: it was erected on the site of an ancient mansion of the Drury family, by Sylvanus Bivan, Esq., who greatly improved the estate. In the old house was a curious portrait, inscribed, "Sir William Drury, Knt., Marshall of Barwicke, Lord General of this jorney, and after Lord President of Munster, and lastly died Lord Justice of Ireland, Anno 1579." In the church is a monument of Sir Drue Drury, who died here 29th April 1617.

**RUSHFORD**, or *Rushworth*, on the river Lark, 4 miles E. from Thetford, contains 25 houses, and 168 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Snarehill. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir Robert John Buxton, Bart. This church was originally built in the form of a cross, but the whole of the east end with the transept is demolished, and the nave only used: in it is a monument of Elizabeth Buxton. It was formerly a rectory, but Sir Edmund Gonville the patron appropriated it to a college founded here about 1340, dedicated to the honour of Almighty God, Our Blessed Lady, St. John the Evangelist, and all the Saints. The custos and five priests of this college subscribed to the King's supremacy in 1534, when its revenue was estimated at 85*l.* 15*s.* per annum. The site, with all its lands, was granted in 1541 to Henry Earl of Surrey, and after the attainder of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, was granted to Sir John Cheke in 1550. In 1601 the estate was sold to Robert Buxton, Esq. This college, a short distance southward from the church, was formerly surrounded by a moat, and nearly two sides of the original quadrangle, which consisted



of the dormitory, refectory, chapel, &c. now remain occupied as a farm-house. Snarehill-house is deemed extra-parochial, and with Thetford Lodge is all that remains of the hamlet. There is a line of tumuli in a field between Rushford and Thetford, marking, according to Blomefield, the site of a battle between King Edmund and the Danes in 871. Shadwell Lodge is the seat of Sir Robert John Buxton, Bart.

## 21. Happing Hundred

Is bounded on the east by the North Sea; on the south by West Flegg and Walsham hundreds; and on the west by Tunstead hundred. Marshes, commons, broads, and warrens, compose a considerable portion of this hundred.

BRUNSTEAD, 6 miles S.E. from North Walsham, contains 16 houses, and 93 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.*

CATFIELD, 14 miles N.E. from Norwich, contains 90 houses, and 581 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory and vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, in the presentation of the Bishop of Norwich and George Cubit, Esq. alternately. At Catfield is the seat of George Cubit, Esq. In this parish is the most extensive wood of any in Norfolk, comprehending one hundred and fifty acres.

HAPPISBURGH, or *Haisborough*, on the coast, 6½ miles E. from North Walsham, contains 95 houses, and 523 inhabitants. In 1791 two light-houses were erected here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. The building is situated upon an eminence, and has a tower one hundred and fifty feet high, which serves for an excellent sea-mark.

HEMSTEAD, or *Hempstead*, 8 miles E. from North Walsham, contains 31 houses, and 212 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Eccles, which is situated on the coast. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

HICKLING, 10 miles S.E. from North Walsham, contains 151 houses, and 679 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* A priory of Austin canons was here founded by Theobald de Valentia, or Valoins, in 1185, and dedicated to the Virgin, St. Austin, and All Saints: it was valued at 137*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, and was granted first to the Bishops of Norwich, but was soon afterwards alienated to Sir William Wodehouse. The remains of the priory stand on a rising ground, surrounded by fens, and to which there are only two approaches by causeways, from Palling and from Hickling. In and adjoining this parish is Hickling Broad, a beautiful sheet of water nearly two miles across; near this broad are several smaller lakes of irregular form.

HORSEY, 8 miles N.W. from Caistor, contains 14 houses, and 95 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*, in the presentation of the Crown. Horsey Hall is the seat of Robert Rising, Esq.; a great part of this estate was flooded when it was purchased of Sir George Berney Brograve, Bart. about thirty years since, but by the exertions of this gentleman, in repairing the sea banks, it has been brought into cultivation, and now produces the finest crops. A large extent of warren land lies between Horsey and the sea, and wild fowl abound on the estate.

INGHAM, 7 miles S.E. from North Walsham, contains 65 houses, and 411 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy, value 50*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. Under an arch, on the north side of the chancel, is a remarkably fine monument of Sir Oliver de Ingham, who died in 1343, but it is in a very dilapidated state. At the east end of the church, by the rood-loft, is an altar-monument, with sculptured figures of Sir Roger de Boys, and Dame Margaret his lady, date 1300.

The very rich and curious brasses which formerly adorned this church were all stolen in 1800: they are engraved in Cotman's work.

Ingham priory was founded in 1360 by Sir Miles Stapleton, and dedicated to the honour of the Holy Trinity. It was valued at 74*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.*; and the present owner is the Bishop of Norwich.

LESSINGHAM, 7 miles E. from North Walsham, contains 34 houses, and 195 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of King's College Cambridge.

Here was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, founded about the time of William Rufus. It now belongs to King's College Cambridge.

LUDHAM, 12 miles N.W. from Yarmouth, contains 126 houses, and 780 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. At Ludham was formerly a residence of the Bishops of Norwich, but in 1611 a fire happened, which destroyed the greater part of the buildings.

PALLING, on the coast, 10 miles E. from North Walsham, contains 57 houses, and 300 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

POTTER HEIGHAM, 11 miles N.W. from Yarmouth, contains 58 houses, and 340 inhabitants. The church, built in 1490, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

EAST RUSTON, or *Riston*, 5 miles E. from North Walsham, contains 126 houses, and 613 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

STALHAM, 6½ miles S.E. from North Walsham, contains 88 houses, and 492 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* Southward of the village is Stalham Broad.

SUTTON, 7½ miles S.E. from North Walsham, contains 50 houses, and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

WALCOTT, 5 miles E. from North Walsham, contains 25 houses, and 132 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 30*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

WAXHAM, on the coast, 11 miles S.E. from North Walsham, contains 7 houses, and 63 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Little Waxham is called in most of the maritime charts, Waxham Mock Beggar. Sir William Wodehouse of Waxham, in the time of King James I., was the first person that erected decoys in England.

## 22. Henstead Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Blofield hundred; on the east by a detached portion of Clavering hundred, and by that of Blofield; on the south by Lodden and Depwade hundreds; and on the west by Humbleyard hundred and the liberty of the city of Norwich.

ARMINGHALL, 3 miles S. from Norwich, contains 12 houses, and 115 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The manor-house, erected by Nicholas Herne, clerk of the Crown in 1600, is now a farm-house; a very fine porch which is attached to it is said to have been brought from Carrow Abbey.

BIXLEY, 3 miles S. from Norwich, contains 22 houses, and 107 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wandegisilus, is a rectory, value 5*l.*: it was built by William de Dunwich, bailiff of Norwich, in 1272. In the chancel is a monument of Edward Ward, an



cestor of Earl Dudley, ob. 1583; and another of Sir Edward Ward, ob. 1742. Bixley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Roseberry, came into possession of his family by marriage, through a sister of Sir Randal Ward.

BRAMERTON, 5 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 23 houses, and 184 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.*; it was rebuilt in 1462, and contains monuments of the families of Houghton and Cory. In the Transactions of the Geological Society, is a dissertation on the Crag Strata of Bramerton, by Richard Taylor, Esq. This stratum supplied the late Mr. Sowerby with numerous organic remains.

CAISTER ST. EDMUND, or *Castor*, on the river Tase, 4 miles S. from Norwich, contains 38 houses, and 164 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* This was the Venta Icenorum of the Romans, according to Camden and the best writers upon Roman Britain. Little is now left excepting broken walls, contained in an area of about thirty acres, within which Roman coins are often found. The spot is said to agree with the descriptions of Polybius, Vegetius, and other writers concerning the Roman mode of encampment; and the faces for the four gates are still to be traced. The walls inclosing the camp were of flint and very large bricks, and there are remains of a tower. Caister Hall is the seat of the Rev. Horatio Dashwood.

FRAMINGHAM EARL, 5 miles S. from Norwich, contains 12 houses, and 56 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The seat of William Buckle, Esq., is on the summit of very high ground near the heath, commanding an extensive prospect. Framingham Picot, about three quarters of a mile southward from the above, contains 69 houses, and 304 inhabitants. It is a rectory.

HOLVERSTON, or *Holston*, 6 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 5 houses, and 26 inhabitants. It is a rectory, united with Burgh Apton and Rockland; but the church, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has been demolished, the site ploughed, and the materials applied to mend the road leading from Yelverton Heath to Holverston Hall.

KIRBY BEDON, 3 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 28 houses, and 201 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* Kirby Hall is the seat of Sir Hanson Berney, Bart.

PORINGLAND, 5 miles S. from Norwich, contains 76 houses, and 407 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Portland: it was rebuilt about the year 1400. Little or West Poringland is in this parish. A hill on Poringland Heath is said to be the highest in the county.

ROCKLAND, 6 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 46 houses, and 318 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College Cambridge.

SAXLINGHAM, 8 miles S. from Norwich, and 4 miles N.E. from Stratton, contains 75 houses, and 595 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* It was repaired about 1810, under the superintendence of Archdeacon Gooch: in the east window is some painted glass. Saxlingham forms two parishes, called Nethergate and Overgate, or Thorp, the last containing 19 houses, and 133 inhabitants. Saxlingham Hall is the seat of the Rev. William Gordon: in it is a collection of pictures by celebrated old masters, chiefly formed by John Gordon, Esq., whose portrait is introduced in Zoffani's picture of the Florentine Gallery.

SHOTTESHAM, or *High Shottesham*, 7 miles S. from Norwich, contains 62 houses, and 458 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Low Shottesham, about a mile westward, contains 42 houses, and 383 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* Shottesham House is the seat of Robert Fellowes, Esq.

STOKE HOLY CROSS, on the banks of the river Tase, 5 miles S. from Norwich, contains 55 houses, and 303 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 53*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

SURLINGHAM, on the banks of the Yare, 5 miles S.E. from

Norwich, contains 52 houses, and 403 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

TROWSE, on the Yare, 2 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 130 houses, and 549 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Newton. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. Trowse Hall was a country-seat of the priors of Norwich, and afterwards the residence of the Deans; but is now a farm-house. Crown Point is the seat of Major-General Money.

WHITLINGHAM, or *Witlingham*, on the Yare, 3 miles E. from Norwich, contains 2 houses, and 33 inhabitants. The ruins of the church, dedicated to St. Andrew, stand on a precipice, having the walls partially overgrown with ivy; the ground around it is very picturesque, and rabbits abound in the extensive woods. Whitlingham White House, a spot remarkable for a singular echo, is much resorted to on account of the scenery.

YELVERTON, 7 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 13 houses, and 79 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: the font is very ancient.

## 23. Holt Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the sea; on the east by Erpingham hundred; on the south by Eynsford hundred; and on the west by North Greenhoe hundred. The features of this district are more diversified than any other in this county.

BALE, or *Batheley*, 5 miles W. from Holt, contains 50 houses, and 265 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

BLAKENEY, on the sea-coast, 4 miles N.W. from Holt, and one mile E. from Cley, contains 108 houses, and 803 inhabitants: it was formerly a sea-port, called Snitterley, and was frequented by merchants from Germany; the custom-house is now at Cley. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: it has a lofty tower, well known as a sea-mark. A Carmelite friary, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here about the year 1295, to which Sir William de Roos was a benefactor in 1321. From the Roos family, the patronage of the friary descended to the Earls of Rutland. The site of the house, &c. was granted in 1541 to William Rede, who sold it the same year to Thomas Gresham. On the coast are Blakeney Meads, immense sand-banks.

BODHAM, or *Bodenham*, 3 miles E. from Holt, contains 58 houses, and 298 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.*: it derives its name from its situation in a fine winding valley, formed by the little river Glaven, in which is a decoy for ducks.

BRININGHAM, or *Burningham*, 4 miles S.W. from Holt, contains 54 houses, and 282 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Maurice, is a curacy, in the presentation of Trinity Hall Cambridge. A branch of the Glaven runs near the village; and Belle Vue, a tower on a hill in this parish, which commands an extensive view over the country, belongs to Sir Jacob Astley, Bart.

BRINTON, 3½ miles S.W. from Holt, contains 45 houses, and 221 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. Brinton Hall is the seat of W. J. Brereton, Esq.

BRISTON, or *Burston*, on the river Bure, 4½ miles S. from Holt, contains 201 houses, and 789 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

CLEY, or *Clay*, near the sea, on the river Glaven, that forms the harbour, 4 miles N. from Holt, contains 169 houses, and 742 inhabitants. This town possesses a foreign and coasting trade, supported by the corn and malt of the adjacent country, and by the salt works here, whence salt is sent to Holland and the Baltic. The custom-house for the port of Blakeney and Cley is here. The market is on Saturday; and there is an annual fair on 19th July. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: the tower was erected in the reign of Henry VI.; and in the chancel are several curious ancient monumental brasses. The sea-shore is flat, and



is divided from the cultivated country by salt marshes extending westward.

EDGEFIELD, 3 miles S. from Holt, contains 137 houses, and 680 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

GLANFORD, on the river Glaven, 2½ miles N.W. from Holt, and about 1½ mile S. from Clay, on the same river, contains 18 houses, and 93 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Bayfield. It is a rectory, but the church is a ruin. Bayfield Hall, the seat of George Nathaniel Best, Esq., stands in well wooded grounds, swelling into irregular heights, affording from some points extensive prospects of the sea and surrounding country.

GUNTHORP, 5 miles S.W. from Holt, contains 64 houses, and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, united with Bale, value 13*l.* Gunthorp Hall is the seat of the Rev. Charles Collyer.

HEMPSTEAD, 2 miles S.E. from Holt, contains 55 houses, and 289 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. A fine artificial lake, formed by the river Glaven in this parish, is used as a decoy for ducks on the estate of Mr. Gurney.

HOLT, 24 miles N.W. from Norwich, and 119 from London, contains 255 houses, and 1348 inhabitants. The town is situated on an eminence considerably above the level of the surrounding country, with a market-place in the midst of the principal street, which from its high situation is remarkably clean. The market is held on Saturday; and there are annual fairs on 25th April and 25th Nov. for horses, cattle, and sheep. The adjourned sessions are held at Holt in the Spring and Autumn, and at Walsingham at Midsummer and Christmas. The Gresham family were formerly lords of the manor; and Sir John Gresham, alderman of London, founded and endowed Holt grammar-school; over the entrance are the arms of Gresham and of the Fishmongers' Company. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*: it contains monuments of the families of Holmes, Hobart, Butler, and Briggs. On the common, near the rectory-house, is a collection of springs walled in, esteemed a natural curiosity from affording an equable stream. At Holt is the seat of William Withers, Esq., author of a memoir, addressed to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, on the planting and rearing of forest-trees.

HUNWORTH, on the river Glaven, 2 miles S. from Holt, contains 48 houses, and 220 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Suffield.

KELLING, 2 miles N. from Holt, contains 29 houses, and 163 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of Mrs. Gudlestone of Kelling Hall. The church, the rectory, and the hall, are situated at the upper end of a deep valley, which runs in a direction from north to south, in which the village stands, and is said to bear a strong resemblance to the generality of Welsh villages: on the eastern side is an extensive heath or warren, whence arose a local saying, "As old as Kelling Common."

LANGHAM, or *Bishop's Langham*, 4 miles N.W. from Holt, contains 67 houses, and 324 inhabitants, including Little Langham. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. Langham Hall is the seat of Thomas Rippingall, Esq.; and Langham Cottage of Alexander Copland, Esq.

LEATHERINGSETT, on the river Glaven, one mile W. from Holt, contains 51 houses, and 251 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 12*l.* Leatheringsett Hall, the seat of William Hardy, Esq., recently built, has many natural advantages in its situation: the river Glaven winds through the middle of a narrow beautiful valley; and the country rises in an easy undulating slope on each side, the prospect terminating in bold detached eminences. The old hall is the bailiff's residence.

MELTON CONSTABLE, 5 miles S.W. from Holt, contains 19 houses, and 111 inhabitants, including Burgh. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of Sir Jacob H. Astley, Bart. The Astley chapel was built in 1681, and contains several monuments of the family. The hall, the seat of Sir Jacob H. Astley, Bart., stands in a situation comparatively bold amidst

a beautiful diversity of well wooded hill and dale: it was erected about the year 1680, and has four fronts, all of which have been altered from the original design, particularly the western or principal front. The house stands high, the country rising gradually for some miles round it, and it commands a most extensive prospect to the east, south, and west; while the view northward is bounded by the open sea. The park, containing seven hundred acres, is four miles in circumference; and about half a mile from the house is Belle Vue, a tower so called, whence is a very extensive view over a rich woodland country, interspersed with villages and cornfields, and including the city of Norwich, North Walsham, Holt, and the sea-port of Clay due north. The gardens are interesting on account of the number of extraordinary large Portugal laurels, and an apricot-tree, which bears an immense quantity of fruit. The house is spacious, and many of the apartments are highly finished in the ceilings and enrichments. The staircase, the chapel, and library are all worthy of attention; other rooms contain several original pictures by eminent masters, and a series of family portraits.

MORSTON, or *Merston*, on the sea-coast, 2 miles W. from Clay, and 5 miles E. from Wells, contains 19 houses, and 139 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 18*l.*: it is situated near an extensive salt marsh.

SALTHOUSE, on the sea-coast, 2 miles E. from Clay, contains 54 houses, and 281 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 20*l.*: it was built by Sir Henry Heydon in the reign of Henry VII.

SAXLINGHAM, 3 miles W. from Holt, contains 24 houses, and 147 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

SHARINGTON, 4 miles S.W. from Holt, contains 51 houses, and 235 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

STODY, 3 miles S. from Holt, contains 21 houses, and 125 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Suffield. John Stody, Lord Mayor of London in 1357, and a benefactor to the Vintners' Company, was lord of this manor.

SWANTON NOVERS, or *Hungry Swanton*, 6 miles S.W. from Holt, contains 47 houses, and 302 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch Oxford.

THORNAGE, 2½ miles S.W. from Holt, contains 59 houses, and 264 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Jacob Henry Astley, Bart.: in the chancel is a monument of Sir William Butts and his lady, with kneeling effigies.

WEYBOURNE, or *Waborne*, on the sea-coast, 4 miles N. from Holt, contains 39 houses, and 230 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. In the reign of King John, Sir Ralph Manwaring, lord of the manor, founded and endowed a priory of Austin canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and All Saints, and made it subordinate to West Acre priory: it was valued at 28*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* per annum, and was granted in 1545 to Richard Heydon; the Earl of Orford is the present possessor; but the only remains are a ruin. At Weybourne Hope the shore is stony, and the sea so deep, that ships may ride here and lie against it.

WIVETON, on the sea-coast, half a mile W. from Clay, contains 46 houses, and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.*

## 24. Humbleyard Hundred

Is bounded on the west and north-west by Forehoe hundred; on the north-east by Norwich liberty; on the east by Henstead hundred; and on the south by Depwade hundred.

BRACON ASH, 6 miles S.W. from Norwich, contains 49 houses, and 260 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 10*l.*: in the chancel windows are the arms of the East Angles and of England. Bracon Ash is the seat of Mrs. Berney. Edward Lord Thurlow, Chancellor of England, was a native of this place, in 1730.



**EAST CARLTON**, or *Carleton Curzon*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Norwich, contains 48 houses, and 262 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a rectory, value 4*l.*, in the presentation of the corporation of the city of Norwich. Here was formerly another church, dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle, which was suffered to fall into decay about 1550.

**COLNEY**, on the Yare, 3 miles W. from Norwich, contains 15 houses, and 78 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Here is a monument to Sir Thomas Bettys, who died 1481. Colney Hall is the seat of Jehosophat Postle, Esq.

**CRINGLEFORD**, on the Tase, 3 miles S.W. from Norwich, contains 17 houses, and 150 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Albert, is a curacy, value 45*l.*, in the presentation of the city of Norwich. Cringleford mill is mentioned in Domesday Book. Cringleford Hall is the seat of John Ewen, Esq.

**DUNSTON**, on the Tase, 4 miles S. from Norwich, contains 20 houses, and 111 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Remigius, is a curacy, value 18*l.* Here is an ancient brass, supposed to be Clere Talbot. Dunston Hall is the seat of the Rev. Robert Churchman Long.

**FLORDON**, on a branch of the Tase,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Norwich, contains 23 houses, and 159 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

**HETHEL**, or *Hethill*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Windham, contains 20 houses, and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Beever, Bart. Here are monuments of the family of Branthwayte. Hethel Hall was pulled down about 1823.

**HETHERSETT**, 4 miles N.E. from Windham, contains 183 houses, and 927 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Remigius, is a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the presentation of Gonvil and Caius College Cambridge. In the chancel is an altar-tomb, with the effigy of a knight in armour. The "Oak of Reformation," a tree in this parish, was so called in memory of Kett. Thickthorn, or *Thickham*, a hamlet to Hethersett, is the property of R. H. Gurney, Esq.: the hall has been rebuilt.

**INTWOOD**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Norwich, contains 12 houses, and 44 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* At Intwood Hall, Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt., who is reported to have built the house, entertained John Dudley Earl of Warwick, in 1549. Some of the old chimneys, very curiously wrought, still remain; but great part of the hall was taken down, and rebuilt by its present possessor, J. S. Muskett, Esq. Amongst the collection of paintings, is a view of Intwood Hall, in the reign of Elizabeth.

**KESWICK**, on the Yare, 3 miles S.W. from Norwich, contains 14 houses, and 104 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a rectory, value 5*l.* The tower is the only part of the edifice remaining; the nave, chancel, and south porch having been pulled down in 1597. Keswick is the seat of Richard Gurney, Esq., and Hudson Gurney, Esq. M.P.

**KETTERINGHAM**, 3 miles N.E. from Windham, contains 20 houses, and 175 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* Here are brasses of William Ive; Sir Henry Grey and his lady, who built the chancel; and Thomas Heveningham and his wife; also a monument to the memory of William Heveningham, one of the regicides. Ketteringham Hall is the seat of N. W. Peach, Esq.

**GREAT MELTON**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Norwich, contains 65 houses, and 386 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the presentation of Caius College Cambridge. Melton Hall is the seat of Edward Lombe, Esq., who possesses an extensive ornithological collection.

**LITTLE MELTON**, 5 miles W. from Norwich, contains 32 houses, and 210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Emanuel College Cambridge.

**MERKSHALL**, or *Mattishall Heath*, on the Tase, 3 miles S. from Norwich, contains 3 houses, and 23 inhabitants. It is a rectory, but the church is in ruins.

**MULBARTON**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Norwich, contains 84 houses, and 417 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 14*l.* Here is a mural monument of Sir Edwin Rich, Knt. ob. 1675; also one of Robert Rich, Esq.; and a slab to the memory of Thomas Crane and Eliza his wife 1678.

**NEWTON FLOTMAN**, on the Tase,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Norwich, contains 40 houses, and 390 inhabitants. The church, built in 1385, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* Against the north wall of the chancel is an arched monument, with a brass of three men in armour:—Richard Blundeville, ob. 1490; Ralph Blundeville, ob. 1514; and Edward Blundeville, ob. 1568.

Rainthorpe Hall, said to have been built in the time of Queen Elizabeth, is the seat of George Knight, Esq.

**SWAINSTHORP**, near the Tase, 5 miles S. from Norwich, contains 23 houses, and 185 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

**SWARDESTON**, or *Swerdestone*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Norwich, contains 52 houses, and 291 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* Swardeston rectory is the seat of John Kemp, Esq. Swardeston Hall, the ancient seat of the Bernays, is now occupied as a farm-house.

**WRENINGHAM**, 3 miles S.E. from Windham, contains 54 houses, and 427 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

## 25. Launditch Hundred,

NEARLY in the centre of the county, is bounded on the north by Gallow hundred; on the east by Eynsford hundred; on the south by Mitford and South Greenhoe hundreds; and on the west by Freebridge Lynn hundred.

**BEESTON**, 7 miles N.E. from Swaffham, contains 124 houses, and 666 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Bittering. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* The village is situated on an eminence, between Litcham and Framsham.

**BEETLEY**, 3 miles N. from Dereham, contains 48 houses, and 356 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

**EAST BILNEY**, 5 miles N.W. from Dereham, contains 29 houses, and 172 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Andrew Perne, D.D., Dean of Ely, and Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, in the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of this place: of him it is said that he changed his religion four times in twelve years, from the last year of the reign of Henry VIII. to the first of Queen Elizabeth.

**BRISLEY**, 6 miles N.W. from Dereham, contains 75 houses, and 362 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*: under the chancel is a crypt.

**COLKIRK**, 2 miles S. from Fakenham, contains 72 houses, and 358 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

**DUNHAM**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from Swaffham, contains 61 houses, and 468 inhabitants. It consists of two consolidated parishes, St. Andrew and St. Mary, and is a rectory, value 12*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* St. Mary's church is built in a conventual form, with a tower between the nave and chancel; in the last is a monument of Henry Bastard. Little Dunham, a mile and a half southward, contains 53 houses, and 307 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 16*s.* The two largest bells were melted, and the lead taken off the roof of the church, in 1768, in order to *beautify* it; the east window was renewed in 1823, and in 1825 the iron chest, containing the deeds of the parish, was stolen from out the church. The old Walsingham way passed through the village, and at High Cross was an ancient cross as a direction to pilgrims. Dunham Hall, built by Edward Parry, Esq. about 1784, stands on very high ground, commanding a view of Norwich Cathedral and the port of Lynn, also of Ely Cathedral. Charles Mansfield Clarke, Esq. is lord of the manor.

**ELMHAM**, on the banks of the Wensum, 5 miles N. from Dereham, contains 113 houses, and 1046 inhabitants. Here is an annual



fair on April 6 for horses and cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of G. J. Milles, Esq. At the time of the conversion of the East Angles, Elmham was granted by King Sigebert to Felix, the first bishop, previously to the year 647. In the year 673, when the diocese was divided, this town became the residence of the Bishops of Elmham, and so remained until Bishop Herbert removed the see to Thetford, A.D. 1075; but the Bishops of Norwich continued occasionally to reside in their palace here. Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich in the reign of Richard II., rebuilt the castle on an artificial hill, surrounded with a deep entrenchment, to which belonged a noble demesne. The remains of the palace are now overgrown with briars; and the park, which is well stocked with deer, is the property of T. W. Coke, Esq. Elmham Hall, the seat of G. J. Milles, Esq., stands on an eminence in a fine park, enriched with wood and water, and commanding a most pleasing view.

FRANSHAM, 6 miles N.E. from Swaffham, contains 64 houses, and 322 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*: in the chancel is a monument of Geoffery Fransham, with his effigy in armour. Little Fransham, a mile southward, and on the road from Norwich to Lynn, contains 37 houses, and 228 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

GATELEY, on a branch of the Wensum, 5 miles S.E. from Fakenham, contains 16 houses, and 104 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Christ's College Cambridge.

GRESSENHALL, on a branch of the Wensum, 2 miles N.W. from Dereham, contains 100 houses, and 861 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* An annual fair is held on 6th December, St. Nicholas's-day, chiefly for toys. At Rougholm, William de Stutevil, lord of the manor in the reign of Henry III., founded a college and chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas the Bishop, which was dissolved by King Edward VI., about the year 1550, when it was granted to Sir Nicholas Le Strange. The chapel has been demolished excepting the nave, which is converted to an infirmary, belonging to the poor-house erected for the hundreds of Mitford and Launditch.

HOO, *Hoe* or *How*, 2 miles N. from Dereham, contains 31 houses, and 228 inhabitants. It is a chapelry, formerly belonging to the abbey of Ely, and now to Dereham.

HORNINGTOFT, 4 miles S. from Fakenham, contains 35 houses, and 254 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*: the steeple was rebuilt in 1797.

KEMPSTON, 6½ miles N.E. from Swaffham, contains 9 houses, and 56 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of T. W. Coke, Esq.

LEXHAM, on the river Nar, 6 miles N. from Swaffham, and 3 miles E. from Castle Acre, contains 36 houses, and 186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse. Lexham Hall is the seat of Frederick Keppel, Esq. West Lexham, one mile distant, on the same river, contains 19 houses, and 92 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse. Northward from the village, towards Rainham, the view is singular and pleasing.

LITCHAM, on the river Nar, 7 miles N.E. from Swaffham, contains 123 houses, and 586 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse. On a common in this parish was formerly a hermitage.

LONGHAM, 4½ miles N.W. from Dereham, contains 44 houses, and 298 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory.

MILEHAM, 6 miles N.W. from Dereham, contains 60 houses, and 516 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Frederick Henry Barnwell, Esq. In the churchyard is an ancient and singular tomb, supposed to be that of a priest. Sir Edward Coke, the celebrated Lord Chief Justice, was born here in 1549. Near the village are the remains of Arundel Castle, an ancient seat of the Fitz Alans, and afterwards of the family of Gresham: it was on a mount, and encompassed by a circular foss.

OXWICK, 3 miles S. from Fakenham, contains 13 houses, and 79 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Pattesley. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

ROUGHAM, 7 miles N. from Swaffham, and 8 miles S.W. from Fakenham, contains 58 houses, and 330 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: over the western door is a fine ancient sculpture of the Crucifixion. In the church are monuments of the families of Swaffham, North, Yelverton, Peyton, and of Sir Joseph Bladwell, ob. 1680. Some of the ancient brasses are remaining (1829) in the church chest; and it is to be remembered that the vicar has received his fee for their preservation. On the south side of the church, one of the North family built a library, and furnished it with books, which were sold as waste-paper about the year 1789. Rougham Hall, the seat of Fountain North, Esq., has been pulled down.

SCARNING, 2 miles W. from Dereham, contains 94 houses, and 498 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 19*s.* Here is a free-school, founded and endowed by Mr. Secker, at which Lord Chancellor Thurlow was educated.

STANFIELD, 6 miles N.W. from Dereham, contains 31 houses, and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

SWANTON MORLEY, 3 miles N. from Dereham, contains 145 houses, and 723 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The church stands on a hill; and towards its erection, ten marks and a gold cup were contributed by Lord Morley.

TITTLESHALL, 6 miles S. from Fakenham, contains 97 houses, and 446 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Godwick. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*: in the chancel is a monument of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of England, who died in 1634.

WEASENHAM, or *Wesenhām*, 7 miles S.W. from Fakenham, contains 58 houses, and 284 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Weasenhām Hall is the seat of the Rev. Frederick Hotham. North Weasenhām, about half a mile distant, contains 57 houses, and 293 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 40*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WELLINGHAM, 5 miles S. from Fakenham, contains 30 houses, and 140 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of T. W. Coke, Esq.

WENDLING, 4 miles W. from Dereham, contains 43 houses, and 351 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory. William de Wendling, clerk, previously to the year 1267, founded and endowed an abbey of Premonstratensian canons here, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the revenue of which was 55*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per annum. By a bull of Pope Clement VII. in 1528, this abbey was dissolved and granted to Cardinal Wolsey; but after his fall it was granted by King Henry VIII. to Christ Church in Oxford, A. D. 1546. It was situated on low ground, with a branch of the Wensum on the south, but scarcely a vestige is now left.

WHISSONETT, or *Wissingset*, 4 miles S. from Fakenham, contains 124 houses, and 522 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

WORTHING, 3 miles N. from Dereham, and 1½ mile N.W. from Swanton, contains 15 houses, and 113 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory with Swanton.

## 26. Loddon Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Blofield hundred; on the east by Blaverling hundred; on the south by part of the county of Suffolk and Earsham hundred; and on the west by Depwade and Henstead hundreds.

ALPINGTON, 5½ miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 35 houses, and 169 inhabitants: it is a curacy.



ASHBY, 8 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 32 houses, and 234 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a rectory, value 6*l*.

BEDINGHAM, 7 miles N. from Harleston, contains 49 houses, and 343 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. Bedingham Hall is the seat of Robert Stone, Esq. Topcroft Hall is in this parish.

BROOME, 2 miles N. from Bungay in Suffolk, contains 95 houses, and 470 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

CARLETON, 8 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 11 houses, and 79 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l*.

CHEDGRAVE, or *Chatgrave*, on a branch of the Yare, 10 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 66 houses, and 302 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

CLAXTON, 7 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 23 houses, and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 30*l*.

DITCHINGHAM, on a branch of the Waveney, 2 miles N. from Bungay in Suffolk, contains 152 houses, and 761 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l*. Ditchingham House is the seat of John James Bedingfeld, Esq. Pirnhow Hall also belongs to this gentleman.

HARDLEY, on a branch of the Yare, 10 miles S.W. from Yarmouth, contains 28 houses, and 222 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy, value 40*l*., in the presentation of the city of Norwich.

HEDENHAM, 3 miles N.W. from Bungay in Suffolk, contains 59 houses, and 283 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.: in the chancel are several monuments of the Bedingfeld family. Hedenham Hall is the seat of Edward T. Hussey, Esq.

HILLINGTON, or *Helgheton*, 6 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 8 houses, and 63 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy to Ashley: in the chancel is a monument of Sir Anthony Gawdy, 1642.

KIRKSTEAD, 8 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 32 houses, and 230 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 10*l*.

LANGLEY, 9 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 54 houses, and 349 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, value 20*l*., in the presentation of Sir T. B. Proctor, Bart.; the interior was restored in 1823: in the chancel are monuments of the Hobart family, and a brass to Robert B. Berney. At Langley a monastery of Premonstratensian canons was founded in 1198, by Sir Robert Fitz Roger Helke, afterwards surnamed De Clavering: it was valued at 128*l*. 19*s*. 9½*d*., and was granted to John Berney, Esq. in 1546; it is now in the possession of Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. Langley Park, the seat of this gentleman, was erected about 1740, by *Brettingham*, the architect employed at Holkham, for Mr. Recorder Berney, of Norwich, but was not completed until it came into the possession of George Proctor, Esq.: it was afterwards considerably enlarged by Sir W. B. Proctor, the first baronet of this family. The centre or main building is in five divisions, and has a portico of the Doric order: two wings are connected with the edifice by a semicircular sweep, presenting a noble carriage front; the material is brick, but coloured to represent stone. In the various apartments is a very fine collection of paintings, also marbles, bronzes, &c.; and several of the windows contain painted glass by *Albert Durer*. On Langley Common is an ancient stone cross.

LODDON, on a branch of the Yare, 10½ miles S.E. from Norwich, and 112 miles from London, contains 141 houses, and 1038 inhabitants. Here is a market on Friday; and annual fairs are held on Easter Monday, and Monday after Martinmas, November 22nd. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 60*l*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely: it was built in the reign of Henry VII., by Sir James Hobart: the pulpit is of the style and carving of the time of James I.: in the chancel are several monuments and brasses of the Hobart and Sampson families. The poor's box in this church is curiously constructed.

MUNDHAM, 9 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 44 houses, and 304 inhabitants: it is a curacy.

SEETHING, or *Senges*, 9 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 67 houses, and 386 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy, value 5*l*., in the presentation of the corporation of Norwich. Seething Hall is the seat of Mrs. Kett.

SISLAND, or *Syseland*, on a branch of the Yare, 10 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 9 houses, and 101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l*. 13*s*. 9*d*.

THURTON, 8½ miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 38 houses, and 170 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, is a curacy, value 16*l*., in the patronage of Sir T. B. Proctor, Bart.

THWAITE, 11 miles S.E. from Norwich, contains 13 houses, and 94 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a rectory, value 4*l*.: in the south window of the nave is a figure of St. Edmund the martyr. Thwaite Hall is the seat of — St. John, Esq.

TOPCROFT, 7 miles N. from Harleston, contains 58 houses, and 420 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 10*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. Here are several monuments of the Smyth family, lords of the manor.

WOODTON, 10 miles S. from Norwich, contains 90 houses, and 505 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.: here are several monuments of the Suckling family, and a brass to Christiana Bacon. Woodton Hall is the seat of the Rev. Alfred Suckling.

## 27. *Mitford Hundred*

Is bounded on the north by Launditch and Eynsford hundreds; on the east by Forehoe hundred; on the south by Wayland hundred; and on the west by South Greenhoe hundred.

SOUTH BURGH, on the river Yare, 6 miles N.E. from Watton, contains 45 houses, and 242 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 5*l*. 13*s*. 6½*d*.

CRANWORTH, on the Yare, 5½ miles N.E. from Watton, contains 50 houses, and 331 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l*. 18*s*. 6½*d*. Here is the manor of Swathing.

EAST DEREHAM, 16 miles W. from Norwich, and 100 miles from London, contains 630 houses, and 3244 inhabitants: it is situated on a branch of the Wensum, over which there is a bridge. Here is a market on Friday; and annual fairs are held on Thursday and Friday before Old Midsummer, and Thursday and Friday before New Michaelmas. The large gardens and orchards in the vicinity of Dereham are highly productive. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 17*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.: the plan of the building is cruciform; in the south transept are monuments of William Cowper the poet, who died in 1800; Margaret Perowne, and Mrs. Unwin; in the north transept is a very curious and richly carved oak chest, said to be upwards of four hundred years old: the font is exceedingly handsome; it was erected in 1468, and the whole height is seven feet. Anna, King of the East Angles, founded a nunnery at East Dereham for Withburga his daughter, who was the superior of a community of Benedictine nuns, established at this place previous to the year 645: this house being totally destroyed by the Danes, the conventual church was made parochial in the year 798. In 974 the monks of Ely carried off the body of the princess, which had remained in the earth uncorrupted, and enshrined it at their own monastery, before the men of Dereham could take any steps for the recovery of so precious a relic. In after times a society or gild of St. Withburga was formed here, whose house was granted to Thomas Wodehouse, of Waxham, Esq., at the Dissolution. In the conventual church a spring is said to have arisen, and passed through the tomb of St. Withburga: this spring, which is covered with a curious arch, now exists in the churchyard. Another spring at some distance from the former is called St. Withburga's well. Dellington, in Launditch hundred, is a hamlet of this parish.

GARVESTON, 4½ miles S. from East Dereham, contains 70 houses, and 330 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mar-



garet, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 16*s.*: the font is ancient, and adorned with carving.

HARDINGHAM, on the Yare, 6 miles N.W. from Windham, contains 59 houses, and 461 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the presentation of Clare Hall Cambridge. The township of Flockthorpe is in this parish.

HOCKERING, on a branch of the Wensum, 6 miles E. from East Dereham, contains 39 houses, and 392 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

LETTON, 4 miles S. from East Dereham, contains 14 houses, and 127 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* Letton House is the seat of Theophilus Thornaugh Gurdon, Esq.

MATTISHALL, 4 miles S.E. from East Dereham, contains 129 houses, and 930 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*, in the presentation of Caius College Cambridge. Burgh Mattishall, on a branch of the Wensum, one mile E. from the above, contains 26 houses, and 219 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

REYMERSTON, 5 miles S. from East Dereham, contains 40 houses, and 285 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The hamlet of Calvelly is in this parish.

SHIPDHAM, 4 miles S.W. from East Dereham, contains 233 houses, and 1642 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The hamlet of Thorp is in this parish.

THUXTON, or *Thurston*, on a branch of the Yare, 5 miles S.E. from East Dereham, contains 9 houses, and 78 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

EAST TUDDENHAM, 6 miles E. from East Dereham, contains 59 houses, and 524 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.* East Tuddenham is the seat of the Rev. Edward Mellich. North Tuddenham, 4 miles E. from East Dereham, contains 49 houses, and 368 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

WESTFIELD, 2½ miles S. from East Dereham, contains 20 houses, and 165 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

WHINBERGH, 3 miles S. from East Dereham, contains 25 houses, and 196 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*

WOOD RISING, on the Yare, 4½ miles N.E. from Watton, contains 20 houses, and 119 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Here are monuments of the Southwell family.

YAXHAM, 2 miles S.E. from East Dereham, contains 75 houses, and 505 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*: the font is a remarkable specimen of the florid style of pointed architecture.

## 28. Norwich Liberty.

THE liberty of the city and county of the city of Norwich is bounded on the north by Taverham hundred; on the east by Blofield and Henstead hundreds; on the south by Humbleyard hundred; and on the west by Forehoe hundred.

EARLHAM, on the banks of the Yare, 2 miles W. from Norwich, contains 14 houses, and 118 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Bacon Frank, Esq.: in the chancel are several monuments of the Bacon family. Earlham Hall is the seat of J. J. Gurney, Esq.

EATON, on the river Yare, 2 miles S.W. from Norwich, contains 91 houses, and 419 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle, is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. Eaton Hall is the seat of Captain Morrison.

HEIGHAM, anciently *Staunford*, on the river Wensum, one mile N.W. from Norwich, contains 355 houses, and 1503 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich: in the chancel are several monuments of the family of Bishop Hall, whose residence still remains.

LAKENHAM, on the Yare, 2 miles S. from Norwich, contains 403 houses, and 1875 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich: it stands on a cliff near the river; and the churchyard is picturesque in its appearance. Harford Bridge, at the extremity of the city liberty, is in this parish.

THE CITY OF NORWICH, on the river Wensum, 112 miles from London, contains 9617 houses, and 45,620 inhabitants. It is the capital of the county; and the houses being interspersed with gardens, it is said to cover a much larger space of ground than any city in the kingdom, comparatively with its population, which occasioned the popular name of "A City in an Orchard." The market days are on Wednesday and Saturday of every week, which are remarkably well supplied with all kinds of provisions. Norfolk is famous for the production of poultry. It is recorded that on the 23rd Dec. 1793, one thousand seven hundred turkeys were sent hence to London, and two days after half as many more. The market-place was the main croft of the castle; and it is doubted whether any city in England has an open square of equal dimensions appropriated to a market. Here are annual fairs the day before Good Friday, Saturday before Whit Sunday, and Saturday after Whit Sunday, for horses, sheep and lambs. The hay-market is held on the Castle Ditches, and the seed-market in the old hay-market, and continues from the month of March to the end of April. The skin-market is also here. The corn exchange at the end of a new street leading from the market-place has on its eastern side the rooms for the exhibition of pictures by Norwich artists: both erected by *W. Mear*. A new theatre was opened in 1826, built from designs by *Wilkins*. The city is governed by a mayor, a recorder, steward, two sheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, sixty common-councilmen, a town clerk and other officers. The mayor, recorder, and steward are justices of the peace and of the quorum in the city and its liberties, and the mayor continues a justice of peace for life. The assizes for the county are held here. The arms of the city are *Gules, a castle surmounted by a tower argent, in base a lion passant guardant or*. Norwich returns two members to Parliament, a privilege granted in the reign of Edward I., and the right of election vested in the freeholders and such freemen only as are entered in the books and do not receive alms. The sheriffs are the returning officers. The present members are the Right Hon. R. Grant, and Richard Hudson Gurney, Esq. The city is divided into four districts. 1. The Great Ward of Conisford. 2. The Great Ward of Mancroft. 3. The Northern Ward, or the Great Ward beyond the water. And 4. The Great Ward of Wimer, besides the close or precincts of the cathedral; and contains the following parishes: All Saints, a rectory, value 3*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; St. Andrew's, a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the parishioners; St. Augustine, a rectory, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich; St. Benedict, a curacy, in the presentation of the parishioners; St. Clement's, a rectory, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Caius College Cambridge; St. Edmund's, a rectory, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; St. Ethelred's, a curacy, in the presentation of the corporation of Norwich; St. George's Colegate, a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich; St. George's Tombland, a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely; St. Helen's, a curacy, in the presentation of the corporation; St. John's Madder Market, a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of New College Oxford; St. John's Sepulchre, a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich; St. Julian's, a rectory, with All Saints, St. Lawrence, a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; St. Margaret's, a rectory, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; St. Martin at Palace, a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich; St. Martin at Oak, a rectory, value 1*l.*; St. Mary, a rectory, value 3*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Marquess Townsend; St. Michael Coslary, a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; St. Michael at Pleas, a rectory, value 6*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Sir J. B. Lennard, Bart.; St. Michael at Thorne, a curacy, in the presentation of Lady Suffield; St. Paul's, a rectory, value 1*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich; St. Peter's Hungate, a rectory, value 3*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*,



in the patronage of the Crown; St. Peter's Mancroft, a curacy, in the presentation of the parishioners; St. Peter's per Mountergate, a rectory; St. Peter's Southgate, a rectory, value 2*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich; St. Saviour's, a rectory, value 3*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich; St. Simon and St. Jude, a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich; St. Stephen's, a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich; St. Swithin's, a rectory, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich; St. John's Timberhill, a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich; Trinity, or St. Mary in the Marsh, a rectory, value 5*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The churches in general are old edifices built with flint, presenting few traces of enriched architecture; but that of St. Peter Mancroft, the principal parish, is a noble building of free-stone; a doorway on the north side of St. Etheldred's church is one of the most ancient specimens now remaining in the city. The see of Norwich was anciently two distinct bishoprics, viz. of Elmham and of Dunwich in Suffolk; but Herefast, the twenty-second Bishop, removed the seat of the see to Thetford, where it continued till Herbert de Losing in 1094 transferred the see to Norwich, where it has continued. The revenues of this bishopric have greatly diminished since the Reformation, when King Henry VIII. seized all the lands belonging to the see, and allowed the bishops only to retain the estates belonging to the monastery of St. Benet's at Holm. Previously the bishops had the patronage of ninety-two churches, besides fifteen palaces, exclusive of those of Dunwich and Thetford, which were severed from the see when it was removed, and fifty-six lordships or manors. The principal clergy and officers of this diocese are a dean, four archdeacons, six prebendaries, eight minor canons, a chancellor, two registrars, a receiver, &c. The deanery and five of the prebends are in the gift of the Crown, and the other prebend is annexed to the mastership of Katherine Hall Cambridge; the archdeaconries are all in the patronage of the bishop.

The arms of the see are, *Azure, three mitres, or.* The cathedral, one of the oldest in England, was originally built by Herbert, the first bishop of Norwich, in 1096; but before the year 1272 was dilapidated, and was nearly rebuilt by succeeding bishops and priors. It still displays throughout the most important of its constituent parts the Anglo-Norman style of architecture; on the exterior the innovations of the pointed style are chiefly apparent from the original massive character, where its flat buttresses, semicircular headed windows, and intersecting arcades, are mixed with numerous pointed arch windows of different ages and different degrees of beauty. The east end of the cathedral appears to have experienced little alteration, and is believed to present traces of the structure erected by Bishop Herbert de Losinga, in which the union of solidity and elegance seldom fails to delight, particularly when viewed from the choir. At the intersection of the transept with the nave and choir rises a lofty tower, evidently of Anglo-Norman construction, and surmounted by a spire, erected by Bishop Percy in the reign of Edward III., which is three hundred and seventeen feet high, and the highest in England excepting Salisbury: the internal part of the tower is open to a considerable height, and is divided into compartments, comprising a gallery, which leads to the battlements, an arcade of blank arches, and a range of windows, producing the effect of an open lantern. It is also observable that the ancient part of the nave, although built at a later date than the choir, exhibits the same simple and massive character. In dimension the cathedral, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is in length from east to west four hundred and eleven feet, and from north to south the transept is one hundred and ninety-one feet; the breadth of the body and of the aisles is seventy-one feet. The whole was repaired in 1807. The best general view of the cathedral is from the Bishop's garden on the north side. The cloister, situated on the south side of the church, is the largest quadrangle of the kind in England; each side is one hundred and seventy feet in length, and nearly fourteen feet in breadth; the stone roof is highly enriched with legendary sculpture: at the principal entrance at the south-western angle the sacrament of marriage is sculptured; and within the cloister at this point are two lavatories, over one of which is represented a fox in a pulpit, habited as a secular priest, holding up a goose to his congregation; a monkish reflection on the parish priests, to whom the regular clergy bore an inveterate hatred, and by encroachments deprived them of lawful profit. The cloister was finished in the year 1430. St. Ethelbert's, or *St. Albert's Gatehouse*, the only entrance to the

Close at night, was erected about 1274, and has a chapel over the arch. The gable on the western front was restored by *Wilkins*: the whole building is of stone, with tracery in flint work. Sir Thomas Erpingham was enjoined to build the Erpingham Gate about the year 1400, as an atonement for disseminating the principles of Wickliffe. The word *PERA* often occurs in the enrichments, which also consist of thirty-eight small statues, various shields of arms, and buttresses crowned with sitting figures. In a canopied niche over the arch is a kneeling effigy of the founder. The Bishop's palace stands on the north side of the church, and was originally built by Bishop Salmon, about the year 1320: the gardens are tastefully laid out. St. Leonard's priory, on Mousehold, or Monkshold, stood on the hill, since called Surrey Hill, and was a cell to the abbey of Norwich. At the Dissolution this cell was in the hands of the Crown, who granted it to Thomas Duke of Norfolk in 1538, whose son, Henry Howard Earl of Surrey, built a house on the site; but the rebels destroyed it in 1549. The estates of the earl being forfeited to the Crown, Queen Elizabeth, in 1562, granted it, with the Duke's palace in Norwich, to Thomas Duke of Norfolk. In the parish of St. George, at Colegate, was a convent of Dominican or Black friars, dedicated to St. John the Baptist: its site is chiefly built upon. The Unitarian or Octagon chapel stands upon the north part of the conventual churchyard. The Independent meeting-house also stands within the precincts of the Dominican friary, near the orchard of the convent. The priory in Hungate, to which the Black friars removed, has been converted to a workhouse for the use of the city; the choir of the church being used as a chapel, and the nave as a corn-market and guildhall. In the parish of St. James, at Cowgate, was a priory of Carmelites or White friars, founded about 1256, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary: the site of the convent is now much built upon, and is in the hands of many different proprietors. In the parish of St. Michael, in Conisford, Roger Minot founded a priory of Austin friars in 1293, dedicated to God, St. Mary, the Virgin, and St. Augustine: in 1547 the site was granted by King Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Heneage; it was afterwards called Conisford Place, and belonged to the Paston family; the principal part of the site is now the property of Timothy Tompson, Esq. St. Giles Hospital, or *Domus Dei*, commonly called the Great Hospital, is an ancient foundation, now belonging to the mayor and corporation: the choir of the ancient collegiate church is used for the women's ward; part of the nave and aisles for the men's ward. The carved and gilded roof of the choir is still in excellent preservation. There were also the hospitals of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Paul or Norman Spital, and St. Saviour's.

King Canute is said to have rebuilt the castle of Norwich about the year 1018. After the Conquest the castle was held by Ralph de Walder, together with the earldom of Norfolk; but reverted to the Crown on his rebellion, when the earldom and castle were conferred on Roger Bigod, who is supposed to have erected the keep-tower in the reign of William Rufus. This part of the castle, which is now standing, is square in form, and in dimension very considerable: it has an attached tower on the eastern side, called Bigod's Tower. From east to west, including this tower, the keep extends one hundred and ten feet, and from north to south nearly ninety-three feet; the whole height to the top of the merlons is sixty-nine feet. An open portal, of very curious architecture, and attributed to the time of King Stephen, leads to the grand entrance in Bigod's Tower. The promontory on which the castle is built is believed to be chiefly artificial; and the area, including the outworks of the castle, contained about twenty-three acres, surrounded by walls. Norwich Castle has been much altered on the interior, it being now the county gaol; and it appears upon record to have been used as a prison so early as the reign of Henry I. The vaulted basement story of this and other castles might be so used, being appointed by royal authority to be public and privileged prisons at all times. The practice of committing state prisoners to the custody of different lords during pleasure was continued to the reign of Henry VIII. In the *Archæologia* both Mr. King and Mr. Wilkins are decided in their opinions regarding Norwich Castle as belonging to the Anglo-Saxon period of architecture. The view from the summit of the castle is considered superior to any of the kind in the county.

TROWSE, on the river Yare, 2 miles S. from Norwich, contains 112 houses, and 505 inhabitants, including Carrow and Bracondale. It is partly in Henstead hundred. At Carrow was a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, on which King Stephen bestowed all his uncultivated lands in Norwich field, and all the



meadows between Ber-street or Southgate and Trowse-bridge. It was valued at 84*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* per annum; and in 1538 was granted to Sir John Shelton, in whose family it remained for several generations. The present possessor is Philip Meadows Martineau, Esq. Carrowe-bridge, a single arch of cast-iron, about 50 feet span, was erected in 1810. Bracondale Hall, the seat of Philip Meadows Martineau, Esq., is situated on a gentle eminence, commanding a beautiful view down the river to Thorp.

## 29. Shropham Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Wayland and Forehoe hundreds; on the east by Depwade hundred; on the south by Giltcross hundred; and on the west by Grimshoe hundred.

ATTLEBURGH, or *Attleborough*, 15 miles S.W. from Norwich, 14 miles N.E. from Thetford, and 94 from London, contains 328 houses, and 1659 inhabitants. Here is a good market every fortnight, besides a small weekly one every Friday. The annual fairs are held on 11th April, on Thursday after Holy Thursday, and 15th August for cattle and toys. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Sir Robert Mortimer, by will in 1387, endowed a college of secular canons, who resided in a house near the north-west corner of the churchyard: it was valued at 21*l.* 16*s.* per annum, and was granted in 1541 to Robert Earl of Sussex, who pulled down the choir of the church, which had been previously appropriated to the college. Attleburgh Hall is the seat of Sir William Smyth, Bart. The road to Attleburgh is said to have been the first turnpike-road in England: the Act passed for this purpose was in the year 1707.

BESTHORP, one mile E. from Attleburgh, contains 62 houses, and 519 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Winterton.

BRETENHAM, on the river Brett, 3 miles E. from Thetford, contains 9 houses, and 50 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

BRIDGEHAM, on the river Brett, 5 miles E. from Thetford, contains 37 houses, and 294 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The bridge here was frequented by the pilgrims to Walsingham in their way to Rodham cross.

BUCKENHAM, 4½ miles S.E. from Attleburgh, contains 143 houses, and 720 inhabitants. It has a weekly market on Saturday; and here are annual fairs on 29th May, and 22nd Oct. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a curacy, in the presentation of the inhabitants. The town is situated near the source of the river Waveney. Old Buckenham, one mile and a half north-westward, contains 227 houses, and 1134 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the inhabitants. William de Albi Earl of Arundel, about the year 1146, founded a priory of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, and the Institution of St. Mary of Mertune, dedicated to God, St. Mary, St. James the Apostle, and all the Saints, which appears to have been the only priory of this particular institution of canons in England: it was valued at 131*l.* 11*s.* per annum; and after the Dissolution Sir Thomas Knivet of Buckenham Castle obtained a grant of the site, the present possessor of which is the Earl of Albemarle. The chapel on the south side of Buckenham Castle was suppressed at the same time as the priory, and has ever since belonged to the owner of the castle, who at present is Samuel Taylor. The castle, which was granted by William the Conqueror to William de Albi, was situated on a hill; but the ruins of the gate-house and keep only remain. St. Andrew's Hall is the seat of the Honourable and Reverend George Herbert.

ECCLES, 5 miles S. from Attleburgh, contains 12 houses, and 122 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* Overly is a hamlet of this parish. At Eccles is said to have been a palace of the Bishops of Norwich. Eccles Hall is the seat of — Ayton, Esq.

GREAT ELLINGHAM, 2 miles N.W. from Attleburgh, contains 114 houses, and 760 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

HARGHAM, or *Harpham*, 3 miles S. from Attleburgh, contains 15 houses, and 72 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Hargham Hall is the seat of Sir Thomas Beever, Bart.

HOCKHAM, 8 miles N.E. from Thetford, contains 83 houses, and 525 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* Little Hockham is a hamlet of this parish. Hockham Mere, or *Cranberry Fen*, covers two hundred and eighty acres of ground.

ILLINGTON, 6 miles N.E. from Thetford, contains 7 houses, and 96 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

KILVERSTON, 2 miles N.E. from Thetford, contains 8 houses, and 31 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Kilverton Lodge is the seat of John Wright, Esq. An oak in this parish gave rise to a poem published in 1826, called "The Annals of an Oak."

LARLING, or *Larlingford*, on the river Lark, 9 miles N.E. from Thetford, contains 34 houses, and 171 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

ROCKLAND ALL SAINTS, 3 miles W. from Attleburgh, contains 58 houses, and 267 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, united with Rockland St. Andrew, one mile eastward from the village, which contains 29 houses, and 143 inhabitants. Rockland St. Peters, on the north, is in Wayland hundred.

ROUDHAM, or *Rowdham*, 6 miles N.E. from Thetford, contains 14 houses, and 72 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* It takes its name from a rood or cross that formerly stood here.

SHROPHAM, 10 miles N.E. from Thetford, contains 51 houses, and 457 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the mayor and aldermen of Norwich. Shropham Hall is the seat of the Rev. G. R. Leathes.

SNETTERTON, 10 miles N.E. from Thetford, contains 29 houses, and 225 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Albemarle.

THETFORD, on the Little Ouse and borders of Suffolk, 29 miles S.W. from Norwich, and 80 miles from London, contains 579 houses, and 2922 inhabitants. It is situated at the junction of the river Thet, with the Ouse or Brandon river; and by means of the last, which is navigable to the Great Ouse, carries on a considerable trade in corn and coals by way of Lynn. The principal streets are disposed on the line of road from Newmarket to Norwich, and from Botesdale to Lynn. Here is a regular market; and there are annual fairs on 14th May, 2nd and 17th of August for sheep, and 25th Sept. There is also a wool fair, for which the day is fixed by T. W. Coke, Esq. of Holkham, and is generally in the month of July.

The corporation, according to the charter of Queen Elizabeth, consists of a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, ten capital burgesses, twenty common-councilmen, a coroner, and other officers. Thetford returns two members to Parliament, a privilege conferred in the reign of Edward VI. The right of election is vested in the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty, amounting in the whole to thirty-one. The mayor is the returning officer. The present members are Lord James FitzRoy, and Alexander Baring, Esq. The assizes in the summer circuit are held here; and in some cases the county magistrates have concurrent jurisdiction in the town. It contains the parishes of St. Cuthbert in Suffolk, a rectory, in the patronage of the Duke of Grafton; St. Mary, a rectory; and St. Peter, a rectory, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. A Benedictine priory was founded at Thetford, but within the limits of Suffolk, by Uvius, the first abbot of Bury, about the year 1020, to commemorate the great battle that was fought between St. Edmund and the Danes in this neighbourhood: it was dedicated to St. George, and was valued at 50*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* In 1540 it was granted to Sir Richard Fulmerston of Ipswich, and was afterwards held by the Clere family. The present possessor is Sir Robert John Buxton, Bart. Roger Bigod Earl of the East Angles, and Alice his wife, in 1104 commenced the foundation of a monastery, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Andrew, making it dependent on the foreign Abbey of Cluni; it was valued in 1534 at 418*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* per annum, and in 1540 was granted to Thomas Duke of Norfolk: at present the site belongs to Lord Petre. The gate-house, constructed with free-stone and black flints,



with parts of the church, still remain. William, third Earl of Warren and Surrey, founded a monastery in the parish of St. Mary in 1139, which was dedicated to the Honor of God, the Holy Sepulchre, and the Holy Cross: it was valued in 1534 at 49*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* per annum; and in 1540 was granted to Sir Richard Fulmerston; it now belongs to Lord Petre. On the site of the free-school, John Plantagenet Earl of Warren and Surrey, between the years 1325 and 1345, placed the preaching friars in the ancient cathedral of the see. The nave of the conventual church of the Black friars is now occupied, and cultivated as a garden belonging to the free-school; the precinct extends over part of a rope-walk and a meadow adjoining. A church and monastery of Augustine friars, founded by John of Ghent Duke of Lancaster in 1386, was situated in a meadow upon the south side of the *Ballium*, sloping towards the river: none of the conventual buildings can now be traced; the site belongs to George Beauchamp Proctor, Esq. A circular elevated earth-walk, about 100 yards in diameter, opposite Dichenford, west of the Canon's priory, is said to be the site of St. Margaret's hospital and church. An ancient school in this town was revived or refounded by Sir Richard Fulmerstone in 1566; and a free-school, built upon the site of the Trinity church and of the Black friars church, formerly the cathedral; and by the assistance of Lord Chief Justice Coke in 1610 a corporate body was founded, who are the patrons and governors of the school. At the eastern extremity of the town are considerable remains of fortifications, consisting of a large artificial mount, or castle hill; on the top of the hill are many tumuli, the most remarkable of which is called Tut Hill. The general face of the country round Thetford consists chiefly of corn-land, almost wholly open and uninclosed. A chalybeate spring was opened in 1818; and a promenade from the Nun's Bridge to the Spa has been since made. Near the town are the seats of G. Beauchamp, Esq. and S. Vipan, Esq.; Linford Hall, the seat of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart.; Snare Hill House, the seat of F. Redhead, Esq.; and West Tofts Hall, of John Mawley, Esq. On the opposite bank of the Ouse is New Place, the seat of Mrs. Marsham.

WILBY, 11 miles N.E. from Thetford, contains 12 houses, and 103 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

WRETHAM, 5 miles N. from Thetford, contains 55 houses, and 342 inhabitants, including West Wretham. The church, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College. Wretham Hall is the seat of Wyrley Burch, Esq. West Wretham church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of King's College Cambridge. Wretham Thorp is a hamlet of this parish.

### 30. Smithdon Hundred

Is bounded on the west and north by the German Ocean; on the east by Brothercross and Gallow hundreds; and on the south by Freebridge Lynn hundred.

BARWICK, or *Berwick in the Brakes*, 10 miles S.W. from Wells, contains 4 houses, and 29 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.*; but the church is in ruins. Barwick is the seat of W. Hoste, Esq.

BIRCHAM, 13 miles N.E. from Lynn, contains 72 houses, and 398 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 22*l.*

Bircham Newton, half a mile northward from the above, contains 17 houses, and 75 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, with Bircham Tofts, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Bircham Tofts, half a mile eastward from Great Bircham, contains 12 houses, and 135 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

BRANCASTER, near the coast, 9½ miles W. from Wells, contains 135 houses, and 770 inhabitants. This town carries on the greatest malting trade in England. Here is a free-school, built by Robert Smithe, Esq. in the reign of Elizabeth. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a rectory, value 24*l.* Brancaster is supposed to have been a Roman station: Roman coins have been frequently dug up.

DOCKING, 11 miles N.W. from Fakenham, contains 119 houses, and 1107 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is

a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the presentation of Eton College, at the nomination of the Bishop of Norwich. The hamlet of Southmere is in this parish.

FRING, or *Frenge*, 12 miles N.E. from Lynn, contains 15 houses, and 139 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, value 35*l.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

HEACHAM, or *Hitcham*, on the coast, 12½ miles N. from Lynn, contains 136 houses, and 710 inhabitants. A trade is carried on by small craft in favourable seasons. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Heacham is the seat of — Rolfe, Esq. Here are also residences of Nicholas Styleman, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Davy, master of Corpus Christi College.

HOLME, next the sea, 13½ miles W. from Wells, contains 48 houses, and 219 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* It was built in the reign of Henry IV. by Henry de Nottingham, who lies buried in a chapel at the east end of the south aisle, with the effigies of his wife and himself in brass. Here are also monuments of the L'Estrange family.

HUNSTANTON, or *Hunstan*, on the coast, 15 miles N. from Lynn, contains 52 houses, and 433 inhabitants. It is situated at the north-western extremity of Norfolk, and is remarkable for its lofty cliff, about one hundred feet high. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Here are many monuments and brasses of the L'Estrange family from an early period.

Hunstanton Hall, the seat of the L'Estranges, was built in the reign of Henry VIII. and is a very fine specimen of the domestic architecture of the time: it is now the seat of Henry Styleman, Esq. At the extreme verge of the coast on St. Edmund's Point is a light-house.

INGOLDESTHORP, or *Ingaldesthorpe*, on the sea-coast, 9 miles N. from Lynn, contains 52 houses, and 247 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 12*l.* Here is Mount Amelia, the seat of the Rev. William Davy, commanding a view of the sea, the hills of Suettisham to the north, and Sandringham to the south, which, with the country rising in a gradual ascent behind the house, form a beautiful semicircle. The hills are crowned by the lodge at Snettisham on the one side, and the lodge of Sandringham on the other, both sea-marks; and to the north-west the high tower of Boston church, across the channel, bounds the prospect.

RINGSTEAD, 13½ miles W. from Wells, contains 89 houses, and 453 inhabitants, including Little or Barret Ringstead. Here are the united parishes of St. Peter and St. Andrew: St. Peter's church has been pulled down; and that of St. Andrew repaired with the materials. It is a rectory, value 9*l.*, in the presentation of Christ's College Cambridge. Ringstead Downs are formed by a long valley of turf, which winds from Hunstanton Park. The hamlet of Choseley is in this parish.

SEGEFORD, 12 miles N.E. from Lynn, contains 97 houses, and 534 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. At Sedgeford is a tumulus; and here is the seat of Edmund Rolfe, Esq.

SHERNBORNE, 10 miles N.E. from Lynn, contains 24 houses, and 135 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Here is the monument of Sir Thomas Shernborne and his lady, 1458. The ancient font has been engraved in the *Archæologia*.

SNETTISHAM, near the coast, 10½ miles N. from Lynn, contains 78 houses, and 959 inhabitants. Here is a free grammar-school. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; it stands on a hill, and has a lofty octangular spire, which serves for a sea-mark: at the east end of the north aisle is the monument of Sir Wymond Carye, 1612; here is also a brass of John Cremer and family, 1610. Snettisham Hall is the seat of Mrs. Styleman.

STANHOE, 9 miles N.W. from Fakenham, contains 82 houses, and 445 inhabitants, including Barwick. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l.* In this parish was a chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, and frequented by pilgrims on their way to Walsingham. Stanhoe is the seat of Frederic Hare, Esq.



**THORNHAM**, near the coast,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Wells, contains 130 houses, and 627 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

**TITCHWELL**, near the coast,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Wells, contains 17 houses, and 136 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the presentation of Eton College.

### 31. Taberham Hundred

Is bounded on the north by South Erpingham hundred; on the east by Tunstead and Walsham hundreds; on the south by Blofield hundred, Norwich Liberty and Forehoe hundred; and on the west by Eynsford hundred.

**ATTLEBRIDGE**, on the Wensum,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Norwich, contains 9 houses, and 105 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 10*½d.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

**BEESTON ST. ANDREW**, 4 miles N.W. from Norwich, contains 6 houses, and 69 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Beeston Hall is the seat of Nathaniel Micklethwait, Esq.

**CATTON**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Norwich, contains 123 houses, and 639 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. A small part of this parish is within the jurisdiction of the city of Norwich.

**CROSTWICK**, on Stone Beck, a branch of the Bure, 5 miles N. from Norwich, contains 15 houses, and 136 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

**DRAYTON**, on the Wensum,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Norwich, contains 67 houses, and 283 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, in the presentation of the Bishop of Norwich. The curious font has been engraved in the *Archæologia*. At Drayton are the seats of Mrs. Laton and Mrs. Payne.

**FELTHORP**, 7 miles N.W. from Norwich, contains 53 houses, and 370 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

**FRETENHAM**, 6 miles N. from Norwich, contains 45 houses, and 248 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

**HAINFORD**, or *Hayneford*, 7 miles N. from Norwich, contains 103 houses, and 484 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

**HELLESDON**, or *Haylesdon*, on the Wensum,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Norwich, contains 41 houses, and 293 inhabitants. Part of this parish is within the jurisdiction of the city of Norwich. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

**HORSFORD**, on a rivulet, 5 miles N. from Norwich, contains 63 houses, and 512 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Northward of the village is Horsford Heath.

**HORSHAM ST. FAITH**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Norwich, contains 155 houses, and 735 inhabitants: it is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. In 1105 a priory of Black monks was here founded by Robert Fitz Walter and Sibill his wife: it was valued at 193*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; and the site was granted to Edward Elrington and Sir Richard Southwell in 1543. In this town was an hospital belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and by them granted to the prior and convent of St. Faith's.

**HORSTEAD**, on the Bure, 8 miles N. from Norwich, contains 57 houses, and 492 inhabitants, including Staininghall. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, in the presentation of King's College Cambridge. The font has been engraved in the *Archæologia*. Horstead is the seat of Thomas Horatio Batchelor, Esq.

**NEWTON ST. FAITH**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Norwich, contains 64 houses, and 394 inhabitants: it is a curacy.

**RACKHEATH**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from Norwich, contains 29 houses,

and 260 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Rackheath Hall is the seat of Sir Edward Stracey, Bart.

**SALHOUSE**, or *Sallow*, near the Bure, 6 miles N.W. from Norwich, contains 101 houses, and 475 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, with Wroxham.

**SPIXWORTH**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Norwich, contains 7 houses, and 74 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.*: here are monuments of the Longe family, lords of the manor. Spixworth Hall is the seat of — Longe, Esq.

**SPROWSTON**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Norwich, contains 171 houses, and 832 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Margaret, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich: here are monuments of the Right Hon. Lady Wilhelmina Maria Micklethwait, ob. 1805, by *Bacon*; Sir Thomas Adams, 1667; Sir Paul Paynter and family, 1686; also monuments of the Hobart and Corbet families. Sir John Corbet of Sprowston was created baronet July 4, 1623. Sprowston Hall is the seat of the Rev. Thomas Talbot; and Sprowston Lodge is the seat of John Stracey, Esq.

**TAVERHAM**, on the Wensum, 6 miles N.W. from Norwich, contains 16 houses, and 192 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 2*s.* 8*½d.* Taverham is the seat of N. Micklethwait, Esq.

**WROXHAM**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from Norwich, contains 65 houses, and 351 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*: in the churchyard is a very tasteful sepulchral chapel for the Southwell family, erected from designs by *Anthony Salvin*; the monumental slabs are not only inlaid with brass, but enamelled: the chapel contains a painted window by *Willement*, in corresponding taste, the whole referring to the period of the reign of Edward I. Here are the seats of Mrs. Southwell and the Rev. John Homfray, F.S.A. Wroxham Broad, on which is held an annual water frolic, abounds with fish, particularly pike and perch.

### 32. Tunstead Hundred

Is bounded on the north by North Erpingham and the German Ocean; on the east by Happing hundred; on the south by Taverham and Walsham hundreds; and on the west by South Erpingham hundred.

**ASHMANHAUGH**, 9 miles N.E. from Norwich, contains 21 houses, and 128 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithun, is a curacy.

**BACTON**, on the sea-coast,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from North Walsham, contains 83 houses, and 388 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Bronholm priory was founded by William de Glanville in 1113, and made subordinate to the Cluniac monastery at Castle Acre. In 1233 King Henry II. and his court resided for a time at this priory, and confirmed several grants in augmentation of its endowment: it was dedicated to the Honor of God, St. Mary, and St. Andrew, and was valued in 1534 at 144*l.* 19*s.* per annum. Sir Thomas Wodehouse of Waxham, in 1545 had a grant of the site, which now belongs to the Hon. Colonel John Wodehouse, M.P. A great source of profit to this priory was a cross made of the identical wood of that on which Christ suffered. The remains of the building form one of the subjects of Cotman's etchings.

**BARTON TURF**, 6 miles S. from North Walsham, contains 78 houses, and 371 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

**BEESTON ST. LAWRENCE**, 6 miles S.E. from North Walsham, contains 6 houses, and 54 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 6*l.* The church was nearly rebuilt by Sir Thomas Preston in 1820: in the chancel are several monuments of his family. Beeston Hall, the seat of Lady Preston, was rebuilt in 1786: the park possesses all the natural advantages of wood, water, and varied ground.

**BRADFIELD**, 2 miles N. from North Walsham, contains 38 houses, and 195 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*



**CROSTWIGHT**, or *Crostick*, 3 miles E. from North Walsham, contains 12 houses, and 84 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

**DILHAM**, 4 miles S.E. from North Walsham, contains 85 houses, and 420 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. A navigable canal from North Walsham to the rivers Ant and Bure passes this village.

**EDINGTHORP**, 3 miles N.E. from North Walsham, contains 37 houses, and 175 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**FELMINGHAM**, 3 miles S.W. from North Walsham, contains 52 houses, and 361 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Bp. of Norwich.

**HONING**, 4 miles S.E. from North Walsham, contains 46 houses, and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

**HORNING**, 10 miles N.E. from Norwich, contains 91 houses, and 440 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 30*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. The approach to St. Benet's Abbey was through Horning, by a causeway and bridge over the Bure. At the head of this causeway was a hospital, dedicated to St. James, said to have been founded by Daniel, who was installed abbot in 1153; it was under the almoner of St. Benet's monastery. The estate now called the Hospital Farm is held by lease of the Bishop of Norwich, to James Coldham, Esq. In this parish, at the junction of the Bure and Thurne rivers, a society of monks was established as early as the year 800. On this solitary spot King Canute, before the year 1020, founded the abbey of St. Benet's at Hulme for Benedictine monks: from this time the revenues of this abbey increased. In addition to the extensive endowments assigned to it by its royal founder, its privileges were further extended by Edward the Confessor, and by succeeding monarchs; and the nobility, during the long succession of five hundred years, devoted a portion of their wealth in augmentation of the revenues of this institution; it was valued in 1534 at 677*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and by virtue of a private Act of Parliament in 1535 the estates of this mitred abbey were exchanged for the old estates of the Bishops of Norwich, who became from that time, and still remain, titular abbots of Hulme. A room in the episcopal palace at Norwich is ornamented with some carved oak, which was brought from this abbey. Some remains of the west or principal gate-house exist; a mill now standing on the ruins is used to draw water from the marshes on which it is situated, and to empty the same into the North river, whereon it abuts.

**HOVETON**, on the river Bure, 8 miles N.E. from Norwich, contains 35 houses, and 270 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

Hoveton St. Peter, a mile northward, contains 15 houses, and 117 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. The church was rebuilt in 1624. Hoveton Broad is one of several large pieces of water through which the navigable river Bure runs; each of these Broad is distinguished by the name of the parish it belongs to.

**IRSTEAD**, on the river Ant, 10½ miles N.E. from Norwich, contains 27 houses, and 152 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. Henry Headley the poet was born here in 1766.

**NEATESHEAD**, 10½ miles N.E. from Norwich, contains 98 houses, and 576 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

**PASTON**, on the sea-coast, 4 miles N.E. from North Walsham, contains 41 houses, and 238 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: in the chancel are several monuments of the Paston family; those of Sir Edmund Paston and Katherine Lady Paston are both by *Nicholas Stone*. Paston Hall, the seat of John Mack, Esq., is a modern edifice.

**RIDLINGTON**, 4 miles E. from North Walsham, contains 36 houses, and 203 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

**SCO RUSTON**, or *South Ruston*, 5 miles S. from North Wals-

ham, contains 16 houses, and 103 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy.

**SLOLEY**, 4 miles S. from North Walsham, contains 55 houses, and 308 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

**SMALLBURGH**, 5 miles S.E. from North Walsham, contains 100 houses, and 722 inhabitants, including the House of Industry for the incorporated hundreds of Happening and Tunstead, which was erected in 1787. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 4*s.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Wafer-bridge, over the river Ant, is in this parish.

**SWAFIELD**, 1½ mile N. from North Walsham, contains 28 houses, and 131 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the King as Duke of Lancaster. The village is pleasantly situated near the river Ant.

**TUNSTEAD**, 5 miles S. from North Walsham, contains 79 houses, and 501 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

**NORTH WALSHAM**, 15 miles N.E. from Norwich, 24 N.W. from Yarmouth, and 123 from London, contains 491 houses, and 2303 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated on rising ground, between the rivers Bure and Ant, and has a weekly market on Thursday, chiefly for corn; and an annual fair on Ascension-day, for horses and lean cattle. The market-cross was built by Bishop Thiriby in the reign of Edward VI., and repaired by Bishop Redman in 1600. A free grammar-school was founded here in 1606 by Sir William Paston, Bart.; it is situated at the entrance of the town from Norwich, and was rebuilt in 1765: the Rev. William Tylney Spurdens is the master. A silk manufactory has lately been established in the town. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich: it is an ancient and interesting edifice, and stands in the centre of the town. The massive tower, originally one hundred and forty-seven feet high, fell down in 1724, and has not yet been rebuilt, but remains in a dilapidated state. The south porch, bold and ornamental in its design, is composed of flint and stone; the spandrels of the arch of entrance bear the arms of John of Ghent, and of St. Benet's Abbey. On the north side of the chancel is the monument of Sir William Paston, ob. 1608. The very curious font is surrounded by a low screen, the impost of which were crowned by evangelical symbols, but three only remain; the highly enriched cover is surmounted by a pelican, the emblematical symbol of the church of Christ. On North Walsham Heath, beside the road to the city of Norwich, is still standing a stone cross, said to mark the field of battle in 1381, when the rebels were defeated by Henry Spencer, the warlike Bishop of Norwich. North Walsham Hall is the seat of Thomas Hammond Cooper, Esq.

**WESTWICK**, 2 miles S. from North Walsham, contains 45 houses, and 182 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: in the chancel are several monuments of the Berney family. Westwick House, the seat of John Berney Petre, Esq., is surrounded by extensive and beautiful woods.

**WITTON**, 3 miles E. from North Walsham, contains 50 houses, and 236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Witton House, the seat of the Honourable Colonel Wodehouse, Lord Lieutenant of the county, was built in 1770 by John Norris, Esq., founder of the Norrisian Professorship at Cambridge, who died in 1777.

**WORSTEAD**, 3 miles S. from North Walsham, contains 99 houses, and 706 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on 3rd May, for cattle and horses. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich: it is a handsome structure; the walls are composed of flint, but the quoins of the buttresses, and the mullions of the windows, as well as the arches, are of free-stone. The chancel was built in the reign of Richard II., at which time the prior of Norwich granted thirteen oaks out of Plumstead Wood, and timber out of St. Leonard's Wood, towards its completion: in the chancel are several monuments of the ancestors of Sir George Berney Brograve, Bart. The chancel screen, erected in 1412; a gallery at the west end, and the font, with its spiral cover, are particularly curious and interesting specimens of church architecture. Worstead House was



built by *Wyatt*, for Sir Berney Brograve, Bart.: it stands in a most delightful park, about four hundred acres in extent, with a canal running through it. Worstead stuffs are said to have taken that name from their being first manufactured at this place. Henry Warton, author of *Anglia Sacra*, was born here in 1664.

### 33. *Walsham Hundred*

Is bounded on the north by Tunstead and Happening hundreds; on the north-east by West and East Flegg hundreds; on the south-east by the county of Suffolk; on the south-west by Blofield hundred; and on the west by Taverham hundred.

ACLE, or *Oakley*, 11 miles E. from Norwich, contains 136 houses, and 698 inhabitants. It is situated near the Bure, on grounds which rise suddenly from the marshes below. Wey-bridge, of three arches, connects the hundred of Walsham with that of West Flegg. No other bridge existing between this and the mouth of the Yare, it forms an important pass. The church, dedicated to St Edmund, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Wey-bridge priory of Austin canons stood by Acle dam, near the bridge.

BEIGHTON, or *Boyton*, 9½ miles E. from Norwich, contains 34 houses, and 244 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.*

HALVERGATE, 7 miles W. from Yarmouth, contains 76 houses, and 449 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

HEMBLINGTON, or *Hemlington*, 8 miles E. from Norwich, contains 39 houses, and 255 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, value 15*l.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

MOULTON, 8½ miles W. from Yarmouth, contains 36 houses, and 185 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

RANWORTH, or *Randworth*, on the Bure, 9½ miles N.E. from Norwich, contains 59 houses, and 352 inhabitants, including Panxworth. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Near the village is a Broad.

REEDHAM, near the Yare, 7 miles S.W. from Yarmouth, contains 63 houses, and 437 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 18*l.* Here are monuments of the Berney family. Reedham Hall is the seat of C. Laton, Esq.

TUNSTALL, 7½ miles W. from Yarmouth, contains 13 houses, and 79 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a curacy, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

UPTON, 10½ miles E. from Norwich, contains 62 houses, and 465 inhabitants, including Fishley. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

SOUTH WALSHAM, 9½ miles E. from Norwich, contains 32 houses, and 524 inhabitants. Here are the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Lawrence. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. St. Lawrence's church was burnt down in 1827.

WICKHAMPTON, 7 miles W. from Yarmouth, contains 14 houses, and 112 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of the South Sea Company.

WOODBASTWICK, 8½ miles N.E. from Norwich, contains 28 houses, and 236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Fabian and St. Sebastian, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*

### 34. *Wapland Hundred*

Is bounded on the north by South Greenhoe and Mitford hundreds; on the east by Forehoe hundred; on the south by Shropham hundred; and on the west by Grimshoe and South Greenhoe hundreds.

ASHILL, 5 miles S.E. from Swaffham, contains 117 houses, and 579 inhabitants. It stands on high ground, and commands a pros-

pect of Norwich and Ely Cathedrals. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*

BRECKLES, or *Breccles*, 5 miles S.E. from Watton, contains 17 houses, and 140 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

CARBROOKE, 2½ miles E. from Watton, contains 154 houses, and 771 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* In 1173, Roger Earl of Clare founded at Carbrooke a preceptory of Knights Templars. In 1182, Maud Countess of Clare, and widow of the former, gave the preceptory to the Knights Hospitallers, and amply endowed it: it was valued at 65*l.* 2*s.* 9½*d.*, and was granted in 1543 to Sir Richard Gresham, and Sir Richard Southwell. Carbrooke Hall is the seat of James Barker, Esq. Little Carbrooke is in this parish.

CASTON, on a branch of the Lark, 11 miles N.E. from Thetford, contains 93 houses, and 432 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Caston Hall was the ancient seat of the Caston family.

LITTLE ELLINGHAM, 9 miles S. from Dereham, contains 49 houses, and 240 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*

GRISTON, 2 miles S.E. from Watton, contains 39 houses, and 198 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely.

MERTON, 10 miles N. from Thetford, contains 29 houses, and 162 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Walsingham. Here are many ancient monuments of the De Grey family. Merton Hall, the seat of Lord Walsingham, was built about 1610, and has a curious gate-house.

OVINGTON, 8 miles S.E. from Swaffham, contains 48 houses, and 219 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*

ROCKLAND ST. PETER, 8½ miles S.W. from Windham, contains 73 houses, and 349 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.* There are three villages of this name in the adjoining hundred.

SAHAM TONEY, on a branch of the Wissey, 7 miles S.E. from Swaffham, contains 196 houses, and 925 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*, in the presentation of Winchester College Oxford. In this parish is a lake, remarkable for its fine eels.

SCOULTON, 8 miles S. from Dereham, contains 61 houses, and 339 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

STOWBEDON, or *Stow Bydon*, on a branch of the Lark, 10 miles N.E. from Thetford, contains 57 houses, and 290 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*

THOMPSON, 9½ miles N.E. from Thetford, contains 78 houses, and 427 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a curacy, value 20*l.* In 1349 Sir Thomas de Shardelowe and Sir John his brother founded and endowed a perpetual chantry in the church, which was valued at 52*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*; and in 1542 was granted to Sir Edmund Knyvet.

THREXTON, on a branch of the Wissey, 10½ miles N. from Thetford, contains 6 houses, and 34 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

TOTTINGTON, on a branch of the Wissey, 8 miles N. from Thetford, contains 33 houses, and 284 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*, in the presentation of the Governors of the free-school of Chigwell.

WATTON, 21 miles S.W. from Norwich, and 91 miles from London, contains 199 houses, and 894 inhabitants. The market is on Wednesday, and annual fairs are held on July 10, October 10, and November 8. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* Between this town and Merton is Wayland Wood, commonly called Wailing Wood, from its being the very spot where the circumstance which gave rise to the popular tradition of "The Two Children in the Wood, or the Norfolk Gentleman's last Will and Testament," is said to have taken place.









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## SUFFOLK.—*Norfolk Circuit.*

THIS county is bounded on the north by Norfolk; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by Essex; and on the west by Cambridgeshire: in length it is forty-seven miles, twenty-seven in breadth, and in circumference it is one hundred and ninety-six miles. The British inhabitants of this county were the Iceni, or Cenomanni; and by the Romans it was included in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis, whose principal stations are supposed to have been Combretonium, Stratford; Extensium, Easton Ness; Garianonum, Burgh; Sitomagus, Stowmarket; and Villa Faustina, Woolpit. During the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy Suffolk formed part of the kingdom of East Anglia, and received its present name from Sud, or Southern, folk. There are ancient encampments at Brettenham, Habyrdon near Bury, Kentfield near Icklingham, Stow Langtoft, and at Stratford on the banks of the Stour. The castles of its ancient lords were at Framlingham, Bungay, Clare, Felixstow, Haughley, Ipswich, Mettingham, Offton, Ousdon, Wingfield, and Soham Lodge. There were abbeys at Bury, Leiston and Sibton, and priories at Blithburgh, Brisset, Butley, Clare, Dodnash, Eye, Felixstow, Herringfleet, Hoxne, Ipswich, Ixworth, Kersey, Letheringham, Mendham, Snape, Wanford, and Woodbridge; nunneries at Bruisyard, Bungay, Campsey, Flixton, and Redlingfield; besides collegiate churches at Mettingham, Stoke, Sudbury, and Wingfield. Suffolk contains one county town, 30 market-towns, 510 parishes, 42,773 houses, and 270,542 inhabitants. It returns sixteen members to Parliament, two for Aldeburgh, two for Bury St. Edmund's, two for Dunwich, two for Eye, two for Ipswich, two for Orford, two for Sudbury, and two for the county, who at present are Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, Bart., of Barton Hall near Bury, and Charles Tyrrell, Esq.

There is in this county a considerable variety of soil, nor is the diversity anywhere more distinctly marked; the whole may be divided into clay, sand, loam, and fen: the clay comprehends the midland part of the county, through nearly its whole extent from east to west, and forms about two thirds of the land; it consists of a stony or clayey loam, much of it high land and flat, but occasionally diversified by valleys, the sides of which are of superior quality, being in general composed of rich friable loams: this district is High Suffolk. The sand lies in opposite sides of the county; the maritime part from the Orwell to the Waveney is chiefly of this description, towards the north inclining to loam: much of this district is highly cultivated, and it is considered the most profitable. The rest of the sand division lies on the western side of the county, and comprises nearly the whole north-western angle; it contains few spots of such rich land as are found on the coast, but abounds with warrens and sheep-walks. The third division is that of loam, which is but a small portion of the county, and is chiefly confined to the hundred of Samford, with a small part of Colneis near the coast: this is not so clearly discriminated as the others, and is composed of a vein of vegetable mould of extraordinary fertility. The remaining division is fen, at the extreme north-western angle from Brandon to the conflux of the Ouse and Lark. The rivers of this county are the Alde, Breton, Blythe, Deben, Gipping, Lark, Little Ouse, Ore, Orwell, Stour, Waveney, and Yare. The Stour rises near Haverhill, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, passes to Sudbury, and thence, after being joined by the Brett near Nayland, to its mouth, dividing Suffolk from Essex, at Harwich it meets the Orwell from Ipswich, and both rivers fall into the sea beneath Landguard Fort on the Suffolk coast. The Orwell has its source in the centre of the county, near Stowmarket, whence it pursues a south-easterly direction to Ipswich, and making a curve almost to the south, meets the Stour opposite to Harwich. The Deben, the Alde, and the Blythe are three small rivers, penetrating through this county to the German Ocean: the Deben, at Woodbridge; the Alde, at Aldborough and Orford; and the Blythe, at Southwold. The Waveney and the Yare meet in the marshes which environ Yarmouth, the first for a considerable distance dividing this county from Norfolk as it flows towards the north-east, and the last winding eastward through the heart of Norfolk. The course of the Waveney is very pleasant; but that of the Yare is not accompanied by much distinction and beauty. A canal from Stowmarket to Ipswich was opened in 1793. The produce of the county, which is purely agricultural, is wheat, beans, barley, oats, clover, turnips, &c.: it is one of the most productive and most skilfully tilled counties in the kingdom. In some parts there are extensive dairies, producing excellent butter; but the cheese is proverbially inferior. The horses of this county are the very best for agricultural purposes; the breed of cows is also very famous; the sheep are of the Norfolk breed, excepting where of late they have been changed for that of the South Down. Suffolk is almost unrivalled in productiveness of game; and for rabbits it is certainly unequalled. What woodland there is in the county may be traced from the north-eastern to the north-western side of it; but it is not a woody county. It has no mines of any kind, nor has it any manufacture, excepting that of Woolpit bricks. The Suffolk words and phrases have been collected by Edward Moor, and were published by him in 1823; and a Suffolk Garland, or a Collection of Poems, Songs, &c., relative to the county, was published in 1818. Euston Hall, near Thetford, is the seat of the Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of the county.



## 1. Babergh Hundred

Is bounded by Thingoe and Thedwestry hundreds on the north; on the east by Cosford hundred; on the south by Essex; and on the west by Risbridge hundred.

ACTON, or *Aketon*, 3 miles N. from Sudbury, contains 86 houses, and 555 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Acton Place, built by William Jennens, Esq., is now unoccupied. Acton Hall is the seat of Amos Todd, Esq.

ALPHETON, 7½ miles N. from Sudbury, contains 56 houses, and 264 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The church stands in a valley, at a considerable distance from the village. From Bull's Hill in this parish is an extensive and beautiful prospect over a rich picturesque country.

ASSINGTON, 2 miles S.W. from Boxford, contains 79 houses, and 533 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* Assington Hall is the ancient seat of the Gurdon family. John Gurdon, of Assington, was sheriff of this county in the 26th of Elizabeth.

BOXFORD, on a branch of the river Stour, 5 miles W. from Hadleigh, 16 miles W. from Ipswich, and 10 miles N. from Colchester, in Essex, contains 117 houses, and 743 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, between two brooks, which unite a little below it. Here is a manufactory for dressing sheep and deer skins; and a considerable trade in malt is carried on. The annual fairs are on Easter Monday and 21st of December. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it is a spacious edifice, with a spire. Here is a free grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth. Coddenhall, an old seat of the Bennett family, is now a farm-house. Hadleigh is a hamlet of this parish.

BOXTED, or *Boxstead*, on a branch of the river Stour, 6 miles N. from Sudbury, and 5 miles N.E. from Clare, contains 33 houses, and 196 inhabitants. It is a rectory, united with Hartest. Boxstead Hall was an ancient seat of the Pooley family; afterwards of the Weller family.

BRENT ELEIGH, or *Ely Brent*, on the river Brett, 6 miles N.W. from Hadleigh, contains 48 houses, and 298 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* Dr. Colman, Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge, founded a parochial library at the end of the chancel, and well furnished it with books. Brent Eleigh Hall is the seat of Sir Felix Agar.

BURES, or *Buers*, on the river Stour, partly in the county of Essex, 5 miles S. from Sudbury, contains 165 houses, and 1292 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on Holy Thursday. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 16*s.*: in the chancel are ancient monuments of the Buers family; a cross-legged figure, said to be one of the Cornard family; a monument of Sir Richard Walgrave, ob. 1400, and of several of his family. It was at this village that St. Edmund was crowned king of the East Angles.

CAVENDISH, on the river Stour and borders of Essex, 2½ miles E. from Clare, contains 242 houses, and 1215 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Cambridge.

CHILTON, 1½ mile E. from Sudbury, contains 20 houses, and 97 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* Chilton Park is the seat of Colonel Addison. Sir John Crane of Chilton was created baronet the 11th May 1627: the title is now extinct.

COCKFIELD, 7 miles S.E. from Bury St. Edmund's, contains 160 houses, and 897 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 30*l.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge. Cockfield Hall is the seat of Sir Charles Blois, Bart. of Grundisburgh.

CORNARD, on the borders of Essex, 1½ mile S.E. from Sudbury, contains 137 houses, and 656 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*

Little Cornard, 3 miles S.E. from Sudbury, contains 42 houses, and 297 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

EDWARDSTON, 6 miles W. from Hadleigh, and 1 mile N. from Boxford, contains 55 houses, and 416 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* St. Edward's Place was formerly a religious house, and a cell to the abbey at Abingdon in Berkshire, founded by Hubert de Montchensi about 1114; but the monks were removed by Abbot Walkelin about the year 1160 to Colne in Essex: the endowments of this cell were annexed in the year 1559 to the see of Ely.

GLEMSFORD, on a branch of the Stour, 4 miles N. from Sudbury, contains 159 houses, and 1275 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 30*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. As early as the reign of Edward the Confessor here was a college of priests, under the government of a dean. King Stephen, Henry II., and Henry III., confirmed its endowments; but nothing more is recorded of the college. Here is an annual fair on the 24th June.

GROTON, one mile N. from Boxford, and 6 miles W. from Hadleigh, contains 123 houses, and 597 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The manor formerly belonged to the abbots of Bury.

HARTEST, 9 miles S. from Bury St. Edmund's, and 7 miles N.E. from Clare, contains 155 houses, and 740 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

LAVENHAM, or *Laneham*, on a branch of the river Brett, 7 miles N.E. from Sudbury, contains 375 houses, and 1898 inhabitants. The town is in a valley, everywhere surrounded by hills excepting on the south. The rivulet upon which Lavenham is situated rises near Bradfield Combust, about five miles northward, and unites with the Brett below Chelsworth Bridge. The town is governed by six capital burgesses, who are chosen for life; and here are annual fairs on the 10th October, for butter and cheese, and on Shrove Tuesday for horses. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Caius College Cambridge. The edifice is generally considered the handsomest in the county: the architecture of this beautiful fabric is not entirely of one period, the chancel being probably as old as the reign of Edward III.; but the magnificent tower and body of the church are known to have been erected in the reign of Henry VII. The building, like many others of the same period, is enriched upon the surface of the exterior with the armorial cognizances of the Veres, Earls of Oxford and lords of the manor; and of the Springs, opulent clothiers of the town, who erected the principal part of the church. The tower is very imposing in its appearance, and is much admired for the design, as well as for the excellence of the workmanship; it is one hundred and forty-one feet in height: this, as well as a chapel on the south side, was erected by Thomas Spring, called the rich clothier of Laneham. The south porch is one of those elaborate specimens of architectural ornament not uncommon in the reign of Henry VII.: the spandrils of the arch of entrance are each charged with a boar, the punning cognizance of the Vere family, adopted from the Latin *verres*, as a quaint play upon the name; and the porch is supposed to have been erected by John, fourteenth Earl of Oxford, of that family. An ancient pew belonging to the family of Spring, is at the east end of the north aisle; it is entirely of oak, not painted, and of workmanship so elaborate, that it could not require the further enrichment of colour and gilding: a similar pew in the south aisle was erected for the Earl of Oxford's family, the ornamental parts of which have suffered from want of care. There are no galleries to disfigure the beautiful symmetry of the building. In the chancel are monuments of the Copingers; and in other parts are several interesting memorials of former inhabitants of the town and its vicinity.

LAWSHALL, 7 miles S. from Bury St. Edmund's, contains 182 houses, and 837 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The parish is high ground, perhaps the highest in the county; from the church porch Hedingham Castle, in Essex, is visible; and there are many beautiful spots in the surrounding scenery. Near the village is an entrenchment; one of several places fixed upon as the Combretonium of the Romans; it crosses the road from Sudbury to Bury. Queen Elizabeth, in her progress from Melford to Bury, dined at Lawshall Hall.

MELFORD, or *Long Melford*, on the river Stour, 3 miles N. from



Sudbury, contains 493 houses, and 2288 inhabitants; one of the largest villages in England. It has an annual fair on Whit Tuesday; and the petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*: it is a most exquisite specimen of architecture of the reign of Edward IV., and stands upon rising ground at the northern extremity of the village. In the chancel is a large and curious monument of Sir William Cordell, of Melford Hall, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. The Clopton chapel, upon the north side of the chancel, is one of the most interesting portions of the building: it contains the monument of John Clopton, of Kentwell Hall, sheriff of the county in 1451, and who died in 1497. The arch of this monument, which is open to the chancel, was formerly used on Good Friday for the sepulchre of Christ. The most curious part of this chapel is the roof or ceiling of oak, the rafters of which are painted a bright red colour; while the panelled surface between each is of a delicate azure, studded with golden stars. Upon the rafters are painted a number of small labels, inscribed *Thy Mercy* and *Ora Mercy* alternately: between them, against the eornice, is a succession of armorial shields, with impalements of the different matches of the family. Below these shields is a wide scroll, commencing from an extended hand at one end, and continuing all round the chapel, containing a very long genealogical history. The walls of the chapel appear also to have been nearly covered with scriptural legends, extremely curious as a specimen of the magnificent decoration anciently applied to sepulchral chapels. In the north aisle of the church is inserted a very curious tablet of alabaster, representing the Offering of the Magi, beautifully sculptured in basso-relievo. Melford Hall, the seat of Sir William Parker, Bart., stands upon the eastern side of the green, and is a spacious building of brick, the principal part of which was evidently constructed in the reign of Elizabeth. The mansion environs three sides of a quadrangle, and is of uniform plan; the principal architectural feature being four octangular towers, which rise above the roof, and terminate in cupolas and vanes. It was long the seat of the Cordell family, of which there are some portraits preserved here. Sir William Cordell, in 1572, founded and endowed a hospital at Melford. About a mile and a half northward from the village is Kentwell Hall, the seat of Richard Moore, Esq. This structure was erected, in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir William Clopton, and is a fine example of the peculiar style of architecture of that period: in plan, it consists of a centre division, and two projecting wings. The court in front is approached by a bridge over a moat, and the road leading to it is adorned by a fine avenue of trees. Most of the windows in this ancient mansion are enriched with stained glass, exhibiting the armorial escutcheons of the family alliances of the Cloptons, its former proprietors. The grounds are not much varied, but are beautifully wooded, and present the most delightful home scenery. The family of Martin long resided in a mansion at the south end of the village. Sir Roger Martin, of Melford, was created baronet March 28, 1667.

MILDEN, or *Milding*, 6½ miles N.W. from Hadleigh, contains 29 houses, and 167 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Milden Hall was the seat of the Canham family; and Wells Hall formerly belonged to the Shorelands.

MONKS ELEIGH, or *Ely Monks*, on a branch of the Brett, 6 miles N.W. from Hadleigh, contains 139 houses, and 713 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter.

NAYLAND, or *Neyland*, on the river Stour and borders of Essex, 6 miles N.E. from Colchester, and 8 miles S.W. from Hadleigh, contains 199 houses, and 1019 inhabitants. The manufactures here consist of fine woollen yarn for crape and bombasin, which is sent to Norwich; and here is a trade in flour. The market is weekly, on Friday; and there is an annual fair on the 2nd of October for horses and cattle. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy, and was formerly a chapel to the vicarage of Stoke: it is a handsome edifice, and stands in the middle of the town. Abel, a clothworker, is said to have built the porch, which bears the rebus of his name. There are several ancient monuments in memory of eminent clothiers, for which this town was once famous.

NEWTON, 3½ miles E. from Sudbury, contains 76 houses, and 343 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Peter House College Cambridge.

POLSTEAD, 5 miles S.W. from Hadleigh, and 12 miles N. from Colchester in Essex, contains 179 houses, and 900 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 22*l.* This village was remarkable for its fine cherries. Polstead Park lies westward from the village.

PRESTON, 9 miles N.W. from Hadleigh, contains 40 houses, and 320 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of Emanuel College Cambridge. Preston Hall, which is about two miles east from Lavenham, anciently belonged to the Earls of Oxford.

SHIMPLING, on a branch of the river Stour, 8 miles N. from Sudbury, contains 64 houses, and 450 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Chadacre Hall, a mile northward from the village, is the seat of — Pamplin, Esq.

SOMERTON, 8 miles N.E. from Clare, contains 19 houses, and 156 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

STANSTEAD, 7 miles N. from Sudbury, contains 66 houses, and 341 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

STOKE NAYLAND, 2 miles N. from Nayland, contains 250 houses, and 1393 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on the 12th of May. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Sir William Rowley, Bart. On the south side is the monument of Katherine, first wife of John Howard Duke of Norfolk, slain at Bosworth-field in 1485: she died in 1452. There are also other monuments of the Howard and Mannoock families. The steeple of this church may be seen at Harwich, a distance of twenty miles. Tendring Hall, southward from the village, was erected in 1736 by Sir John Williams, alderman of London, and afterwards became the property of the Rowley family. Admiral Sir William Rowley, of Tendring Hall, was created baronet June 10, 1786. Giffard's Hall, two miles eastward from Stoke, was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. by Peter Giffard, a relative of Queen Anne Boleyn: it surrounds a quadrangular court, and is entered by a noble gate-house; the whole is of brick; even the mouldings of the windows, doors, and other architectural enrichments, are of the same material. Sir Francis Mannoock, of Giffard's Hall, was created baronet June 1, 1627. The title is now extinct.

SUDBURY, on the river Stour and borders of Essex, 22 miles S.W. from Ipswich, and 54 from London, contains 819 houses, and 3950 inhabitants. The principal street is disposed on the sides of the road from Colchester to Bury St. Edmund's; which last is distant sixteen miles from the town. Sudbury was one of the first towns inhabited by the Flemings, who were invited to this country by King Edward III., and, by its extensive clothing manufacture, became very opulent. This trade is now diverted into other channels; but there is still a manufactory of crape, soys, &c.: and by means of the river, which is navigable, here is a trade in the commodities consumed in the neighbouring counties. The market is on Saturday; and there are annual fairs on 12th March, 10th July, and 12th December. Sudbury is governed by a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, including the mayor, a bailiff, town-clerk, twenty-four common-councilmen, and two serjeants-at-mace. It returns two members to Parliament,—a privilege conferred in the reign of Elizabeth; and the right of election vested in the sons of freemen, born after their fathers were made free, and in such as have served six years' apprenticeship, or have been made freemen by redemption: the mayor is the returning officer. The present members for Sudbury are Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart., and Digby Caley Wrangham, Esq. The town consists of three parishes—All Saints, St. Gregory, and St. Peter. All Saints is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich: the others are curacies. Simon Theobald or Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1375, was born here. This prelate built the east end of the church of St. Gregory when he was Bishop of London; and where his father's house stood, he founded and endowed a college of secular priests, part of which is still standing. He was at length barbarously beheaded upon Tower Hill during the rebellion of Wat Tyler. The church of St. Gregory is large, and comprises a nave, with its north and south aisles, and a chancel, having an embattled tower at the west end. St. Anne's chapel, on the south side, contains monuments of the Carter family. In a grated recess of the vestry was preserved the head of Archbishop Sudbury, who was



really buried here; the monument in Canterbury Cathedral being only a cenotaph. Against the westernmost pillar on the north side of the nave is the very curious and ancient baptismal font, having a cover of rich workmanship, heightened by colour and gilding: the lower compartment of the cover opens like a closet when the ceremony is performed. Against the north wall, in the aisle, is a monument of the Rev. John Newman, rector of Little Cornearth, ob. 1814, by *Bacon*. In the same aisle are monuments of the Warner family.

In the time of Henry II., Wulfric, Master of the Mint to the King, founded a Benedictine priory, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, as a cell to the abbey of Westminster; and after the Dissolution the estate was annexed to the endowments of the Dean and Chapter. The priory was pulled down in 1779. A farm-house on the site, with a chapel and land belonging to it, is under their jurisdiction, and extra-parochial. About the year 1272 the Black friars were established in a convent at Sudbury, by Baldwin de Shimpling and Mabella his wife. In 1539 the site was granted to Thomas Eden, Clerk of the Star-chamber: the last remains of this priory were pulled down about twenty years ago.

WALDINGFIELD, 3 miles E. from Sudbury, contains 126 houses, and 711 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Clare Hall Cambridge. Little Waldingfield, about a mile north-eastward, contains 87 houses, and 386 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* Holbrook Hall, westward from the village, is the seat of Robert Bevan, Esq.

WISTON, or *Wissington*, on the river Stour, and borders of Essex, 2 miles W. from Nayland, contains 31 houses, and 246 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

## 2. Blackbourn Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the county of Norfolk; on the east by Hartismere hundred; on the south by Stow, Thingoe, and Thedwestry hundreds; and on the west by Lackford hundred.

GREAT ASHFIELD, 6 miles N.W. from Stow Market, contains 48 houses, and 345 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, value 16*l.* Lord Chancellor Thurlow was the son of the rector of Ashfield.

BADWELL ASH, or *Little Ashfield*, 8 miles N.W. from Stow Market, contains 48 houses, and 427 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, is a curacy, value 13*l.*

BARDWELL, 9 miles N.E. from Bury St. Edmund's, contains 78 houses, and 687 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the presentation of St. John's College Cambridge: in one of the windows is the effigy of Sir William Bardwell.

BARNHAM, on the Little Ouse, 3 miles S. from Thetford, contains 58 houses, and 369 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Grafton. St. Martin's church has long been in ruins. Between this place, Rushford, Euston, and Thetford, is a row of tumuli.

BARNINGHAM, 12 miles N.E. from Bury St. Edmund's, contains 54 houses, and 424 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

CONEY WESTON, 13½ miles N.E. from Bury St. Edmund's, contains 20 houses, and 261 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

CULFORD, 4½ miles N. from Bury St. Edmund's, contains 33 houses, and 291 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a rectory, value 8*l.*: here are monuments of the Cornwallis and Bacon families. Culford Hall is the seat of Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq. The grounds by which the mansion is environed are pleasing, and are watered by the river Lark.

ELMSWELL, 5 miles N.W. from Stow Market, contains 83 houses, and 628 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Here is the monument of Sir Robert Gardener, Chief Justice of Ireland, who died in 1619: he founded an alms-house at Elmswell in 1614. The church is situated on an eminence, and the tower is a conspicuous object for many miles round. From the churchyard is an extensive and beautiful prospect.

EUSTON, 10 miles N. from Bury St. Edmund's, contains 37 houses, and 164 inhabitants. The petty sessions are held here. The church, built in 1676, and dedicated to St. Genovese, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Grafton. Here are several monuments of the Fitz Roy family. Euston Hall, the seat of the Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of the county, was built in the reign of Charles II., by Henry Earl of Arlington: it is without the exuberance of decoration usual in edifices of that period; the material is red brick, with stone quoins and dressings, and surmounted by a balustrade of stone. The house is in form of an half H: it is environed by fine old trees of rich foliage, and near it glides a branch of the Little Ouse, over which is a very picturesque bridge. The park contains one thousand four hundred and fifty acres, the varied scenery of which is the theme of "The Farmer's Boy," by Robert Bloomfield, a native of Honington, a village near this seat.

On an elevated situation in the park stands a temple of Grecian architecture, two stories in height, erected by Charles second Duke of Grafton, for a banqueting-house, in 1746; the design was furnished by *Kent*: it commands an extensive prospect, and is a conspicuous object in the views from a considerable distance round. The Euston estate is of great extent, being in circumference not less than forty miles, embracing many villages and hamlets.

Euston was formerly the estate and property of a family of that name. It was acquired by the Bennet family, probably by purchase, from that of Patishall. Sir John Bennet, Knight, by Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Crofts of Saxham, in this county, had several sons. From John Bennet, the eldest, are descended the Earls of Tankerville. Henry the second son, after signalizing himself in behalf of the King during the civil wars, followed the fortune of Charles II.

After the Restoration he was made Privy Purse and principal Secretary of State, as also a Knight of the Garter, and fulfilled other high offices under the Crown. He was raised to the dignity of a peer, by the title of Lord Arlington, in 1663, and in 1672 was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Arlington and Viscount Thetford. This nobleman was one of the five ministers of Charles II., who from their initials, were denominated the CABAL. He married Isabella, daughter to Louis de Nassau, a natural son of Maurice Prince of Orange, and by her had an only daughter, Isabella, who married, August 1, 1672, Henry Fitz Roy, son of Charles II., by Barbara Duchess of Cleveland. The Earl of Arlington died July 28, 1685, and was buried at Euston.

Immediately after his marriage, Henry Fitz Roy was created Earl of Euston, Viscount Ipswich, and Baron Sudbury, all in this county, by letters-patent bearing date August 16, 1672; and on September 11, 1675, was created Duke of Grafton, in the county of Northampton, and also hereditary ranger of Whittlebury Forest in the same county. By Isabella his Duchess he had an only son, Charles, second Duke of Grafton, who was born at Arlington House October 25, 1683, and became, in right of his mother, Earl of Arlington, &c.; he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Suffolk by King George I. His Grace died May 6, 1757, and was succeeded by his grandson Augustus Henry, third Duke of Grafton, at whose death in 1811 the estates and title descended to his eldest son, the present peer.

GREAT FAKENHAM, 9½ miles N. from Bury St. Edmund's, contains 35 houses, and 214 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Grafton. Fakenham Wood, the largest in the county, covers three hundred and fourteen acres; this wood is also celebrated by the rural poet Bloomfield, whose mother was born in the village of Fakenham.

HEPWORTH, 11 miles N.E. from Bury St. Edmund's, contains 103 houses, and 523 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*



**HINDERCLAY**, 13½ miles N.E. from Bury, contains 56 houses, and 403 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*

**HONINGTON**, 8 miles N. from Bury, contains 21 houses, and 250 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Robert Bloomfield, author of the "Farmer's Boy," was born at this village in 1766.

**HOPTON**, 13 miles N.E. from Bury, contains 68 houses, and 524 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**HUNSTON**, 7 miles N.W. from Stow Market, contains 33 houses, and 178 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, value 16*l.*

**INGHAM**, 4½ miles N. from Bury, contains 35 houses, and 185 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated upon a hill, commanding towards the south a delightful prospect over the villages of Culford and the Fornhams, extending to Ickworth, the mansion in this park forming a prominent object in the scenery. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.*, with Culford and Timworth.

**IXWORTH**, on a branch of the Little Ouse, 7 miles N.E. from Bury, and 77 miles from London, contains 112 houses, and 952 inhabitants. The petty sessions are held here. The market is on Friday; and an annual fair is on Whit Monday. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, value 40*l.*: in the chancel is an altar-tomb of Richard Codrington, Esq., lord of the manor of Ixworth, ob. 1568, and Elizabeth his wife, ob. 1571; also a monument of John Norton, ob. 1597. A priory of Austin canons was here founded in 1100 by Gilbert de Blount, or Blund, who came over with the Conqueror: it was valued at 280*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, and granted in 1538 to Richard Codrington and Elizabeth his wife, in exchange for the manor of Nonsuch, in Surrey. Ixworth Hall, the seat of Richard Norton Cartwright, Esq., stands on the site of the priory.

Ixworth Thorp, 7½ miles N.E. from Bury, contains 16 houses, and 148 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, value 20*l.*

**KNEETTISHALL**, on the borders of Norfolk, 13½ miles N.E. from Bury, contains 6 houses, and 70 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

**LANGHAM**, 9 miles N.E. from Bury, contains 29 houses, and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Sir Patrick Blake of Langham was created a baronet September 19, 1772; he died in 1748, and his monument is in the church. Langham Hall is the seat of Sir James Blake, Bart.

**LITTLE LIVERMERE**, 6 miles N. from Bury, contains 27 houses, and 187 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, with Great Livermere, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Nathaniel Lee Acton, Esq. Livermere Hall, the seat of this gentleman, is situated in a large and beautiful park: it was built by — Coke, Esq., and was left to Augustus Henry, the third Duke of Grafton, who made it his residence for some time. Baptist Lee, Esq., the next possessor, inclosed the park, now containing about 600 acres, and which lies to the east of Ampton. The alterations in the mansion were chiefly made by the present possessor, consisting of the two wings, built with the white brick from Woolpit; he at the same time cased the north front with white Woolpit tiles, and also added two colonnades from the house to the stables.

At the joint expense of the proprietors of Livermere and Ampton, a serpentine river was formed in both parks, which winds through a thick planted wood, with a very bold shore, in some places wide, in others so narrow that the overhanging trees join their branches.

**NORTON**, 7½ miles E. from Bury, contains 100 houses, and 691 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Peter House College Cambridge: the font is very ancient. Norton Hall is the property of Mr. Woodward. At Little Haugh, a seat in this parish, the staircase was painted by *Tillemans*.

**RICKINGHALL INFERIOR**, 13½ miles N.E. from Bury, contains 88 houses, and 428 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*

**SAPISTON**, on a branch of the Little Ouse, 9 miles N.E. from Bury, contains 30 houses, and 242 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Grafton. The whole parish of Sapiston, formerly consisting of sheep-walks, was inclosed and cultivated by the late Duke of Grafton.

**STANTON**, 10 miles N.E. from Bury, contains 188 houses, and 939 inhabitants. Here are two churches: All Saints, a rectory, value 9*l.* 6*s.*; and St. John's, a rectory, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.* In All Saints' church are monuments of the Capel family.

**STOWLANGTOFT**, 7 miles E. from Bury, contains 27 houses, and 172 inhabitants. The church, built about 1370, and dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*: here are several monuments of the D'Ewes family. Stow Langtoft Hall is the seat of Henry Wilson, Esq.

**THELNETHAM**, on the borders of Norfolk, 14 miles N.E. from Bury, contains 68 houses, and 512 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

**TROSTON**, 6½ miles N.E. from Bury, contains 39 houses, and 371 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Troston Hall is the seat of Robert Emlyn Lofft, Esq. The late Capel Lofft, Esq., a writer in defence of liberty, was the principal patron of Bloomfield the poet.

**WALSHAM LE WILLOWS**, 8 miles N. from Stow Market, contains 135 houses, and 1081 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a curacy, value 12*l.*

**WATTISFIELD**, 12½ miles N.E. from Bury, contains 74 houses, and 596 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

**WESTON MARKET**, 13 miles N.E. from Bury, contains 41 houses, and 332 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

**WEST STOW**, on a branch of the Ouse, 5 miles N. from Bury, contains 36 houses, and 179 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.* Here are monuments of the Croft family. West Stow Hall was built about the reign of Henry VII.; it is a brick mansion, formerly surrounded by a quadrangular court, and moated, but now much reduced in size, and appropriated to a farm-house.

**WORDWELL**, 5½ miles N. from Bury, contains 8 houses, and 48 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*: it is a picturesque building.

### 3. Blything Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Wangford, Mutford, and Lothingland hundreds; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by Plomesgate hundred; and on the west by Hoxne hundred.

**ALDRINGHAM**, 6 miles S.E. from Saxmundham, contains 43 houses, and 315 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy. Here is an annual fair on St. Andrew's Day.

**BENACRE**, 5½ miles N.E. from Wangford, contains 43 houses, and 315 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Gooch. Benacre Park, southward from the village, is the seat of Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart.

**BLYTHBURGH**, on the river Blyth, 3 miles S.W. from Wangford, contains 55 houses, and 513 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Hinton and Bulcamp. Here is an annual fair on 5th April. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir Charles Blois, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The Abbot of St. Osyth, in Essex, in the reign of Henry I. founded here a priory of Austin canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary: it was valued in 1534 at 48*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* per annum; and in 1538 Sir Arthur Hopton of Westwood Lodge, obtained a grant of the priory, with Hinton Grange, &c. Some part of the ancient priory is yet standing, about one hundred and fifty yards north-eastward from the



parish church; a considerable quantity of the stone from the ruins was carried away to form the adjoining bridge and dam, about the year 1785. The House of Industry is situated in Bulcamp hamlet, about a mile northward, on the opposite bank of the river. Hinton lies three miles southward from Blythburgh.

**BLYTHFORD**, on the river Blyth, 3 miles E. from Halesworth, and 5 miles S.W. from Wangford, contains 21 houses, and 163 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy.

**BRAMFIELD**, 3 miles S. from Halesworth, contains 121 houses, and 630 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: in the chancel is a very fine monument of Arthur, third son of Sir Edward Coke; and several inscriptions for members of the families of Rabbet and Nelson. Bramfield Hall was for some time the seat of Thomas Sherlock Gooch, Esq.

**BRAMPTON**, 4 miles N.W. from Wangford, and 5 miles N.E. from Halesworth, contains 28 houses, and 255 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 20*l.* The family of Lenian have been long seated here. Brampton Hall, rebuilt after having been burnt in 1733, is the seat of the Rev. N. O. Leman, Esq., lord of the manor, and patron of the church.

**CHEDISTON**, 2½ miles W. from Halesworth, contains 66 houses, and 427 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of W. Plummer, Esq. of Chediston Hall.

**COOKLEY**, 4 miles S.W. from Halesworth, contains 34 houses, and 247 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Huntingfield. Cookley Grange formerly belonged to Sibton Abbey.

**SOUTH COVE**, on the sea-coast, 4 miles N. from Southwold, contains 24 houses, and 186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**CRATFIELD**, 6½ miles S.W. from Halesworth, contains 81 houses, and 717 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Huntingfield.

**DARSHAM**, 7 miles N.E. from Saxmundham, and 2 miles E. from Yoxford, contains 97 houses, and 487 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Stradbroke. Darsham Hall has been lately pulled down.

**DUNWICH**, on the sea-coast, 10 miles N.E. from Saxmundham, and 4½ miles S. from Southwold, contains 38 houses, and 200 inhabitants. This town stands on a cliff of considerable height, commanding an extensive view of the German Ocean, and was formerly a flourishing place; but the encroachments of the sea have greatly lessened its importance. It is now a fishing-town, chiefly for herrings and sprats,—the last are cured at Southwold, as the herrings at Yarmouth. It has a weekly market on Saturday; and an annual fair on 25th July. The corporation of the borough having a separate jurisdiction, consists of two bailiffs and twelve capital burgesses, and returns two members to Parliament, a privileged conferred in the reign of Edward I. The bailiffs are the returning officers. The present members are Frederick Barne, Esq., and the Earl of Brecknock, eldest son of the Marquess Camden, K.G. Dunwich contains the following parishes: All Saints', St. John's, St. Martin's, St. Nicholas's, and St. Peter's; the churches of which are demolished, excepting St. Peter's, which has been lately rebuilt. From the coins and other antiquities found here, Dunwich appears to have been a Roman town; and Felix, Bishop of the East-Angles, fixed his episcopal see here, where it continued for two hundred years; but the early history of the town is so obscure that little can be collected respecting its religious institutions. The first Christian church was founded under the auspices of Segebert, the pious king of the East-Angles, and was dedicated to St. Felix, who established a college for the introduction of the principles of Christianity into the East-Anglian kingdom, and hither repaired many of the first converts to assist his design. This church was totally destroyed by the encroachment of the sea several centuries ago. Humbert appears to have been the last bishop of Dunwich; he performed the ceremony of crowning King Edmund in the year 856, and, with that monarch, was slain about 870. As they both were consi-

dered by the church to be martyrs in the cause of Christianity, they were afterwards canonized. At a very early period here was a cell of Benedictine monks subordinate to Eye monastery, the estates of which were granted in 1536 to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk; but so much of this place has been swept away by the sea, that it is now impossible to ascertain what portion of the priory lands is yet remaining. The Knights Templars had a preceptory at Dunwich before the year 1252. The estate was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Andrews, Esq. in 1561, and now belongs to Barne Barne, Esq., and Downing College Cambridge. A Franciscan convent and church were founded in 1289, the site of which contained seven acres. In 1544 it was granted to John Eyre, Esq., and now belongs to Barne Barne, Esq. Part of this friary is now a barn, and two of the gate-houses remain nearly entire. The precinct is separated from All Saints' churchyard by a lane on the east side. A Maison Dieu, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, founded as early as the reign of Henry III., is still continued as an almshouse. The foundation of St. James's hospital and church is ascribed to John Earl of Moreton, afterwards King of England: it is situated about half a mile westward from All Saints' church. The semicircular east end of the hospital church furnishes a beautiful specimen of early architecture; the building was of a simple form, consisting of a nave, choir, and chancel, and is worthy of inspection. Stow mentions a high wind and great tide on New Year's Day 1287, which did great damage to the churches here.

**EASTON BAVENTS**, a depopulated village, on the sea-coast, one mile N. from Southwold, contains 3 houses, and 24 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.*; but the church, which was dedicated to St. Nicholas, is entirely swept away by the sea. A promenade from Southwold leads to a spa, lately discovered. The remains of a mammoth and other fossils have been found here.

**FROSTENDEN**, 2½ miles N. from Wangford, contains 48 houses, and 390 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.*

**HALESWORTH**, on the river Blyth, 33 miles N.E. from Ipswich, and 102 from London, contains 414 houses, and 2166 inhabitants. Hemp is grown in the neighbourhood of this town, and the chief manufacture here is spinning yarn. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and here is an annual fair on the 18th Oct. for Scots cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of W. Plummer, Esq. The Blyth is navigable hence to Southwold.

**HENSTEAD**, 6 miles S.E. from Beccles, contains 48 houses, and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of Emmanuel College Cambridge. Hulverstreet, a mile westward, is a hamlet of this parish.

**HEVENINGHAM**, 5 miles S.W. from Halesworth, contains 77 houses, and 411 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Heveningham Hall, the seat of Lord Huntingfield, was built in 1777, from designs by *Sir Robert Taylor*, and was erected under the superintendence of *James Wyatt*. It presents a front two hundred feet in length, consisting of a centre and wings of the Corinthian order: all the apartments are of noble dimensions, and are adorned by an extensive valuable collection of pictures, chiefly of the Dutch and Flemish schools of painting. The situation of the mansion is calculated to produce the finest effect; it stands on an eminence, and is seen to a very great advantage from various parts of the park, particularly from the opposite side of the river. The park is very extensive, and is well wooded; an avenue leading to the house is of great length and uncommon beauty. The river Blyth, which takes its course eastward through the valley, forms in front of the mansion a broad lake, which adds very considerably to the effect in the view. The family of Vanneck is of Dutch extraction. Sir Joshua Vanneck was created a baronet in 1751, and his son was raised to the peerage of Ireland by the title of Lord Huntingfield of Heveningham, 8th June 1796.

**HOLTON**, 1½ mile N.E. from Halesworth, contains 51 houses, and 399 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**HUNTINGFIELD**, 4 miles S.W. from Halesworth, contains 43 houses, and 386 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Huntingfield.



**KNODISHALL**, or *Knottishall*, 3 miles E. from Saxmundham, contains 39 houses, and 316 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 11*l*.

**LEISTON**, or *Leyston*, 5 miles E. from Saxmundham, contains 90 houses, and 954 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Sizewell, upon the coast. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Governors of Christ Hospital London. King Henry II. granted the manor of Leiston to the celebrated Justiciary Ranulph de Glanville, who in the year 1182 founded a Premonstratensian canonry about a mile northward, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, which flourished about one hundred and eighty years; and having received considerable additions of property was refounded in 1363 by Robert de Ufford Earl of Suffolk, nearly a mile distant from the first Abbey. This new house, called the Lady Abbey, was burnt down about the year 1389; but being rebuilt, remained till the Dissolution: its revenue was valued at 181*l*. 17*s*. 1*d*. per annum; and in 1536 the site was granted to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk. The Duke afterwards exchanged the site of the abbey and lands attached to it with the Crown for Henham Hall. It was then granted to Robert Browne, Esq.: the present possessor is Lord Huntingfield. Some interesting remains of the abbey are yet standing, which are converted to barns, granaries, &c., belonging to a farm. The church appears to have been a handsome building, ornamented by an intermixture of black squared flints and freestone: in the walls are many ancient bricks or *wall tiles*; and there is also a turret, entirely of brick, erected about the time of Henry VII., some of the enrichments of which have been formed in moulds. The site of the first abbey belongs to William Tatnall, Esq., whose seat is erected on the spot.

**LINSTEAD**, 4½ miles W. from Halesworth, contains 13 houses, and 103 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of Lord Huntingfield. Little or Lower Linstead, two miles north-eastward, contains 19 houses, and 164 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy, also in the presentation of Lord Huntingfield.

**MIDDLETON**, 4½ miles N.E. from Saxmundham, and 3½ miles S.W. from Dunwich, contains 78 houses, and 564 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Fordley. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 5*l*.

**NORTH HALES**, or *Cove Hithe*, on the sea-coast, 4 miles N.E. from Wangford, and 4 miles N. from Southwold, contains 21 houses, and 169 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., in the patronage of Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. Cove Hithe was formerly a fishing-town; and here is still a fair on St. Andrew's Day.

**PEASENHALL**, 5 miles N.W. from Saxmundham, and 3 miles W. from Yoxford, contains 86 houses, and 746 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy.

**REYDON**, or *Raydon*, 2 miles E. from Wangford, and 2 miles N. from Southwold, contains 42 houses, and 325 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., in the patronage of the Earl of Stradbroke.

**RUMBURGH**, 4 miles N.W. from Halesworth, contains 77 houses, and 445 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation of the parishioners. Between the years 1064 and 1070 Brother Blakere and other monks from St. Benet's at Hulme, founded a Benedictine priory here subordinate to that abbey: it was afterwards granted by Stephen Earl of Britany and Richmond as a cell to the abbey of St. Mary at York. It was one of the priories which were suppressed before the general dissolution, and was given by the King to Cardinal Wolsey for his college at Ipswich in 1528. The remains of the priory are converted into a farm-house, which is now, together with the manor, the property of Miss Jessop.

**SIBTON**, 4 miles N. from Saxmundham, and 2 miles W. from Yoxford, contains 64 houses, and 569 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*. In the year 1149, William Cheney of Horsford founded a monastery here, in which he placed Cistercian monks from Wardon in Bedfordshire. The abbey was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and its revenue was valued at 250*l*. 15*s*. 7*d*. per annum. In 1536, two years before the Act passed for dissolving the greater monasteries, the abbot, prior, and convent sold the site and all the estates of the abbey to Thomas

Duke of Norfolk; but after his attainder most of the endowments were granted to Sir Anthony Denny in 1547. The present owner is the Bishop of Salisbury, in right of his wife Dorothea Scrivener. Some ancient glazed tiles, and a singularly sculptured stone, were found among the ruins of the abbey about 1806, and were engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for that year.

**SOTHERTON**, 4 miles E. from Halesworth, and 2 miles W. from Wangford, contains 25 houses, and 178 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., in the patronage of the Earl of Stradbroke. Westward of the village is Henham Hall, the seat of the Earl of Stradbroke.

**SOUTHWOLD**, on the sea-coast, near the mouth of the river Blyth, 3 miles S.E. from Wangford, and 36 miles from Ipswich, contains 348 houses, and 1676 inhabitants. The town, situated on a hill, occupies an island formed by a creek on the north, and the river Blyth on the south, and is disposed nearly in form of a triangle. It carries on a considerable import trade for the use of the inland towns, and derives benefit from its connexion with the port of Yarmouth, of which it is a member. The market, on Thursday, is very well supplied with fish; and there are annual fairs on Monday after Trinity Sunday, and 24th of August. The corporation consists of two bailiffs and burgesses. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a curacy, in the presentation of the vicar of Reydon: it is a very fine edifice. The bay, commonly called Solebay, was formerly confined by Easton Ness and a point south of Dunwich; but the sea having washed away the point, together with much land within it, may now more properly be called Dunwich Bay, made by Cove Hithe Ness and Thorp Ness: it has very commodious anchorage, and is memorable for two engagements between the English and Dutch. The first was, a little northward of the bay, on 3rd June 1665, between the Duke of York and Admiral Opdam, when the English gained a signal victory. The second was on the 28th May, 1672, between the Duke of York and Admiral De Ruyter, in which the Earl of Sandwich lost his life. The town is now much frequented in the bathing season.

**SPEXHALL**, 2 miles N. from Halesworth, contains 30 houses, and 172 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 14*l*., in the patronage of the Crown.

**STOVEN**, 2 miles N.W. from Wangford, contains 13 houses, and 116 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy.

**THERBERTON**, 4 miles N.E. from Saxmundham, contains 69 houses, and 557 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 26*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Crown.

**THORINGTON**, 4 miles S.E. from Halesworth, contains 17 houses, and 158 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l*.

**UBBESTON**, 6 miles S.W. from Halesworth, contains 38 houses, and 181 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

**UGGESHALL**, one mile N.W. from Wangford, contains 38 houses, and 308 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., in the patronage of the Earl of Stradbroke.

**WALBERSWICK**, on the river Blyth, 4 miles S. from Wangford, and one mile W. from Southwold, contains 61 houses, and 263 inhabitants. The village has a coasting trade, which was formerly more considerable than at present. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy.

**WALPOLE**, on the river Blyth, 2 miles S.W. from Halesworth, contains 124 houses, and 605 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

**WANGFORD**, on the Wang, a branch of the river Blyth, 3 miles N.W. from Southwold, and 102 from London, contains 76 houses, and 615 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Stradbroke. Before the year 1160, Dodo Asini, steward of the household to the King, founded a priory here, which was a cell to the Cluniac monastery at Thetford: its revenue was valued at 30*l*. 9*s*. 5*d*. per annum. At the Dissolution, this priory, together with the monastery at Thetford, was granted in 1540 to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and at



present belongs to the Earl of Stradbroke. Traces of the ancient building are visible on the south side of the church. Henham is a hamlet of this parish. Henham Hall, the seat of the Earl of Stradbroke, stands in a park of about eight hundred acres, abounding with game of every description, and commanding beautiful views of the sea, as well as an extent of contiguous property. The mansion was rebuilt in 1797 from designs by *James Wyatt*, near the site of an old hall, destroyed by fire in 1773. This seat was built by De La Pole Duke of Suffolk, on a grand scale: it afterwards became the residence of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, on whose death it was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Arthur Hopton, who sold it in 1545 to Sir Anthony Rous of Dennington. Sir John Rous of Henham was created baronet 16th Aug. 1660; and Sir John Rous, the sixth baronet of this family, was elevated to the British peerage by the title of Lord Rous of Dennington, May 28, 1796; and in July 9th, 1821, was created Viscount Dunwich and Earl of Stradbroke.

WENHASTON,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. from Halesworth, contains 97 houses, and 887 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Mells. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: the north aisle of the church was built in 1530.

WESTHALL, 4 miles N.E. from Halesworth, contains 50 houses, and 440 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

WESTLETON, 6 miles N.E. from Saxmundham, and 3 miles W. from Dunwich, contains 89 houses, and 788 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* Westleton Hall is the seat of Alexander Adair, Esq.

WISSETT, 2 miles N.W. from Halesworth, contains 64 houses, and 435 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy.

WRENTHAM, 4 miles N.E. from Wangford, contains 124 houses, and 995 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Many cottages have been built on Wrentham common. Wrentham Hall is an ancient seat of the Brewster family.

YOXFORD, on a small stream which falls into the sea, about 2 miles S. from Dunwich, is situated  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Saxmundham, and contains 129 houses, and 1073 inhabitants. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Stadbrooke. Yoxford Grove is the seat of D. E. Davy, Esq.; Sans Souci, of Jacob Wittington, Esq.; and Cockfield Hall is the seat of Sir Charles Blois, Bart.

#### 4. Bosmere and Claydon Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Hartismere and Thredling hundreds; on the east by Carlford hundred; on the south by the liberty of Ipswich, and Samford hundred; and on the west by Cosford and Stow hundreds.

AKENHAM,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Ipswich, contains 13 houses, and 120 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

ASH BOCKING,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Needham, contains 38 houses, and 248 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

BADLEY, 2 miles N.W. from Needham, contains 10 houses, and 84 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

BARHAM, 4 miles N. from Ipswich, contains 45 houses, and 845 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* The house of industry for Bosmere and Claydon hundred is in this parish.

BARKING,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile S.W. from Needham, contains 54 houses, and 387 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* Barking Hall is the seat of Lord Lovaine. Needham Market is a hamlet of this parish.

BATTISFORD, on a branch of the Orwell,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Needham, contains 60 houses, and 421 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* In the reign of Henry II. here was a commandery of Knights Hospitallers; it was valued at 53*l.* 10*s.*, and in 1543 was granted to Sir Richard Gresham.

BAYLEHAM,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Needham, contains 48 houses, and 237 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

BLAKENHAM, on the Orwell, 4 miles S.E. from Needham, contains 24 houses, and 162 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*, in the presentation of Eton College. At Blakenham an alien priory of Benedictine monks was founded in the time of King William the Conqueror by Walter Giffard Earl of Buckingham; it was granted in 1440 to the provost and fellows of Eton College. Little Blakenham, 4 miles S. from Needham, contains 22 houses, and 120 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

BRAMFORD, on the river Orwell, 3 miles N.W. from Ipswich, contains 147 houses, and 855 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Bramford Hall is the seat of N. Lee Acton, Esq.

BRICETT, or *Briset*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Needham, contains 34 houses, and 290 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Lawrence, is a curacy, in the patronage of King's College Cambridge. In the year 1110 Ralph Fitz Brian founded here an alien priory of Austin canons, dedicated to the Honor of God, St. Mary, and the Holy Confessor of St. Leonard: it was granted in 1426 to King's College Cambridge.

CLAYDON,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Ipswich, contains 72 houses, and 328 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

CODDENHAM, on a branch of the Orwell, 4 miles E. from Needham, contains 168 houses, and 847 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Here was a priory of Cistercian or White nuns, instituted about 1098 by Eustace de Merch.

CREETING,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile N. from Needham, contains 35 houses, and 271 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

Creeping St. Mary,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile N. from Needham, contains 26 houses, and 167 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College. Here was an alien priory of Benedictine monks: it was suppressed in 1414, and was granted to Eton College.

Creeping St. Olave, 2 miles N.E. from Needham, contains 5 houses, and 35 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; but the church is in ruins. Here was an alien priory of Benedictine monks.

CROWFIELD,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Stow Market, contains 50 houses, and 345 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a chapelry to Coddenham. Crowfield Hall is the seat of David Pugh, Esq.

DORMSDEN, or *Darmsden*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile S. from Needham, contains 11 houses, and 74 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy, with Barking.

FLOWTON,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Ipswich, contains 30 houses, and 150 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

GOSBECK, 4 miles E. from Needham, contains 52 houses, and 308 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

HELMINGHAM,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Ipswich, contains 40 houses, and 325 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown; and here are many splendid memorials of the Tollemaches: the monument of Anna Maria Countess of Dysart, who died in 1804, is by *Nollekens*.

Helmingham Hall is the seat of the Countess of Dysart; a building affording so interesting a display of characteristic architecture



of the period of the reign of Henry VIII., when a love of splendour in domestic structures had its origin, is now seldom to be met with. The circumstance of its being erected wholly of brick, adds considerably to its interest and curiosity. This stately residence is situated in a beautiful park, comprehending four hundred acres; it contains some of the finest oak-trees in the county, many of them of great age, and is abundantly stocked with deer, there never being less than seven hundred head in the park, amongst which are a few remarkably large stags.

The Hall has been the principal seat of the family from the period of its erection; and here Sir Lionel Tollemache was honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth for five days, from August 14th to the 18th, in the year 1561. Her Majesty was entertained with great splendour and sumptuous hospitality; and during her visit stood godmother to Sir Lionel's son, and at the same time presented his mother with a lute, which is still preserved. Very few innovations have been made in the mansion; and with regard to its exterior appearance, it exists in all its pristine grandeur: it is a quadrangular structure, environing a court, and completely surrounded by a terrace and moat, having the principal entrance in the centre of the south front, which elevation may be considered as having five divisions; the entrance porch, projecting to the wall of the terrace, and surmounted by a gable termination, the apex of which, as well as the buttresses at the angles, is adorned with ornamental finials, buildings on each side in continuation, and others at each angle, where they assume a more ornamented character: both on this front, and on the returns at east and west, are large bay windows, with projecting cornices and embattled parapets, and the gables terminated by richly wrought finials; these, as well as the chimneys, ornamented in the same manner, with reticulated and indented mouldings, have a beautiful and singular effect. The approach is by draw-bridges, on the east and south fronts, which are raised every night. The moat, as well as a fine piece of water in the park, is frequented by great numbers of wild fowl. In the great hall is a collection of ancient armour; and the library is remarkable for the number of early printed books it contains, all in very fine condition. There are in some of the rooms a few fine paintings, and many ancient and curious portraits of members of the various branches of the family: amongst the pictures are two views in Cheshire, by *Wilson*, and a fine landscape by *Morland*. Sir Lionel Tollemache was high sheriff of Suffolk in 1609, and was advanced to the dignity of a baronet May 22, 1611, being the twelfth baronet in the order of precedence.

HEMINGSTON, or *Helmningstone*, on a branch of the Orwell, 4 miles S.E. from Needham, contains 41 houses, and 322 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*

HENLEY, 4½ miles N. from Ipswich, contains 36 houses, and 241 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

MICKFIELD, 4½ miles N.E. from Needham, contains 29 houses, and 246 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*

NEEDHAM, or *Needham Market*, on the river Orwell, 8 miles N. from Ipswich, and 74 miles from London, contains 277 houses, and 1300 inhabitants. The petty sessions are held here. The market is on Wednesday; and on 8th November is an annual fair for toys. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy, value 10*l.* Needham is a hamlet to Barking parish.

NETTLESTEAD, 6½ miles S. from Stow Market, contains 16 houses, and 85 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*

OFFTON, on a branch of the Orwell, 6 miles S. from Stow Market, contains 48 houses, and 328 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*

RINGSHALL, 3¼ miles S.W. from Needham Market, contains 42 houses, and 304 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*

SOMERSHAM, on a branch of the Orwell, 5 miles N.W. from Ipswich, contains 50 houses, and 377 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.*

STONHAM ASPALL, 5½ miles E. from Stow Market, contains

72 houses, and 633 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lambert, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.* Earl Stonham, 2½ miles N. from Needham, contains 94 houses, and 677 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*s.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the presentation of Pembroke Hall Cambridge. Little Stonham, or *Jernegan's Stonham*, 4 miles N. from Needham, contains 39 houses, and 311 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 11½*d.*

SWILLAND, 5½ miles N. from Ipswich, contains 44 houses, and 195 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 4½*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WESTERFIELD, 2 miles N. from Ipswich, contains 60 houses, and 289 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. This parish extends into Ipswich liberty.

WILLISHAM, 7 miles N.W. from Ipswich, contains 23 houses, and 173 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

## 5. Carlford Hundred

Is bounded on the north and north-west by Bosmere and Claydon hundred; on the east by Loes and Wilford hundreds; on the south by Colneis hundreds; and on the west by the liberty of Ipswich.

BEALINGS, 2 miles W. from Woodbridge, contains 69 houses, and 339 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Little Bealings, one mile southward, contains 30 houses, and 262 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* Bealings Hall is the seat of the Henniken family; and Sackford Hall is the seat of Jeremiah Heard, Esq.

BRIGHTWELL, on a branch of the Deben, 5 miles E. from Ipswich, contains 13 houses, and 73 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory; it was nearly rebuilt by Thomas Essington in the reign of Charles I. Sir Samuel Barnardiston, of Brightwell, was created baronet 11th May, 1663, a title which became extinct in 1740; he rebuilt the hall, which was pulled down about 1730; the estate descended to Sir John Shaw, Bart., of Eltham, in Kent, and is now the property of Sir Robert Harland, Bart.

BURGH, 3 miles N.W. from Woodbridge, contains 36 houses, and 250 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

CLOPTON, 4 miles N.W. from Woodbridge, contains 49 houses, and 413 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

CULPHO, 4 miles W. from Woodbridge, contains 9 houses, and 55 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a curacy.

FOXHALL, on a branch of the Deben, 4 miles E. from Ipswich, contains 39 houses, and 217 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a ruin. Bixley Decoy is about two miles westward from the village.

GRUNDISBURGH, 3½ miles W. from Woodbridge, contains 92 houses, and 815 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity College Cambridge. Grundisburgh Hall was in the possession of the family of Blois as early as the reign of Henry VII.; and Sir Charles Blois of Grundisburgh was created baronet 15th April, 1686; but their principal seat is now Cockfield Hall, near Yoxford.

HASKETON, 2 miles N.W. from Woodbridge, contains 66 houses, and 530 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

KESGRAVE, 3½ miles E. from Ipswich, contains 17 houses, and 102 inhabitants: it is a curacy.

MARTLESHAM, on a branch of the Deben, 2 miles W. from Woodbridge, contains 50 houses, and 413 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*



NEWBOURN, on a small stream which falls into the Deben, 4 miles S. from Woodbridge, contains 19 houses, and 181 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

OTLEY, 7 miles N. from Ipswich, and 6 miles N.W. from Woodbridge, contains 112 houses, and 629 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Abergavenny.

PLAYFORD, on a branch of the Deben, 4 miles N.E. from Ipswich, contains 30 houses, and 264 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Marquis of Bristol: it was built by one of the Felbrig family, whose monument is in the chancel, and was afterwards a seat of the Felton family: Sir Henry Felton of Playford was created Baronet 20th July, 1621.

RUSHMERE, 2 miles E. from Ipswich, contains 49 houses, and 437 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: the tower was built in 1521, at the expense of Katherine Cadye.

TUDDENHAM, 3 miles N.E. from Ipswich, contains 34 houses, and 308 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

WALDRINGFIELD, on the banks of the river Deben, 3 miles S. from Woodbridge, contains 19 houses, and 163 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

WITNESHAM, 4 miles N. from Ipswich, contains 70 houses, and 515 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Peter House College Cambridge. The Rev. John King, rector, died in 1822, and is buried in the chancel. The Burghersh family had a moated residence here, the site of which is marked by Burrage Lane. The Fyn, a rivulet which falls into the Deben at Martlesham, rises in this parish.

## 6. Colneis Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Carlford hundred; on the east by Welford hundred; on the south by the German Ocean; and on the west by the river Orwell and Samford hundred.

BUCKLESHAM, 5 miles E. from Ipswich, contains 38 houses, and 269 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Kembroke is a hamlet of this parish.

FALKENHAM, 9 miles S.E. from Ipswich, contains 34 houses, and 285 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

FELIXSTOW, on the sea-coast, 11 miles S.E. from Ipswich, contains 50 houses, and 385 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* Here was one of the ecclesiastical colleges, established by St. Felix in East-Anglia; and here Roger Bigod Earl of Norfolk founded a Benedictine priory about the year 1105, as a cell to the monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester; it was dedicated to St. Felix, and was granted in 1528 to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his intended college at Ipswich; but after the failure of that design, and after the fall of the Cardinal, it was granted to Thomas Seckford in 1576: no remains of this priory are now discernible excepting the fish-ponds. Felixstow Cottage was the residence of the celebrated Philip Thicknesse, governor of Langer Fort; and afterwards of Sir Samuel Brudenell Fludyer, Bart.

Landguard, or *Langer Fort*, rebuilt in 1718 for the defence of Harwich and the mouth of the Orwell, is three miles southward from the village; and here is a garrison, under a governor and lieutenant-governor.

HEMLEY, or *Helmley*, on the river Deben, 5 miles S. from Woodbridge, contains 13 houses, and 80 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

KIRTON, or *Kirkton*, 8 miles S.E. from Ipswich, contains 67 houses, and 578 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin

Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

LEVINGTON, 5½ miles S.E. from Ipswich, contains 41 houses, and 205 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* An alms-house was built and endowed here by Sir Robert Hitcham.

NACTON, 4 miles S.E. from Ipswich, contains 109 houses, and 527 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Broke Hall, eastward from the village, the seat of Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart., K.C.B., is approached by a fine avenue of trees, and commands a view of the river Orwell: the estate was purchased in the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir Richard Broke, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; but the mansion has been rebuilt in modern times. Sir Robert Broke of Nacton was created baronet by King Charles II. 21st May, 1661, which title became extinct. The present baronet was so created 25th September, 1813, for his conduct in the action between the Shannon frigate, under his command, and the Chesapeake United States frigate, within sight of Boston in America, on 1st June in the same year. About a mile northward from the village of Nacton are the Seven Hills, elevations which have the appearance of barrows, and more in number than the name implies. Orwell Park, south-westward from the village, is the seat of Sir Robert Harland, Bart. The banks of the river Orwell are in general picturesque, but more particularly so below Ipswich; they are here steep, beautifully fringed with wood, and adorned with several seats. On the opposite side is Woolverston, the seat of Charles Berners, Esq.

TRIMLEY, 8 miles S.E. from Ipswich, contains 58 houses, and 436 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Grimston Hall, in this parish, was the seat of Thomas Cavendish, who sailed round the world in 1588; and afterwards of Sir John Barker, created baronet 17th March, 1621. Trimley St. Mary, an adjoining village, contains 46 houses, and 379 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

WALTON, on the sea-coast, 10 miles S.E. from Ipswich, contains 160 houses, and 783 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* From the church-yard is a delightful sea-prospect, with a view of Orford church and castle.

## 7. Cosford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Thedwestry and Stow hundreds; on the east by Bosmere and Claydon hundred; on the south by Samford and Babergh hundreds, and on the west by Babergh hundred.

ALDHAM, 1¼ mile N. from Hadleigh, contains 50 houses, and 292 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

BILDESTON, or *Bilson*, on a branch of the river Bret, 11 miles N.W. from Ipswich, and 63 miles from London, contains 117 houses, and 814 inhabitants. The chief business of the town is the spinning of yarn. The market is on Wednesday; and there are annual fairs on Ash Wednesday and Holy Thursday. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.* Bildeston House is the seat of R. Wilson, Esq.

BRETTHENHAM, 4½ miles N.E. from Lavenham, contains 45 houses, and 280 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Brettenham Hall is the seat of J. Camac, Esq.

CHELLESWORTH, or *Chelsworth*, on the river Bret, 4½ miles N.W. from Hadleigh, contains 38 houses, and 311 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. At Chelsworth are the seats of Sir R. Pocklington and Major Fouke.

ELMSETT, 3¼ miles N.E. from Hadleigh, contains 45 houses, and 371 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Clare Hall Cambridge.



**HADLEIGH**, on the river Bret, 9 miles W. from Ipswich, and 64 miles from London, contains 576 houses, and 2929 inhabitants. Like many old towns, it affords some curious specimens of ancient architecture; the beams of the lath and plaster houses are ornamented with rude and grotesque carving, the different stories projecting one over the other: here are also the remains of several old brick mansions. The woollen trade, which once flourished in this town, has long been reduced to the spinning of yarn for the manufacturers of Norwich. The markets are on Monday and Saturday; and there are annual fairs on Whit Monday and October 10th. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 45*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury; it stands in the centre of the town, and is a handsome edifice. Guthrum, or Gormo, the Danish chieftain, who embraced Christianity, and died in 889, was buried in this church. Hadleigh was the rectory of Dr. Rowland Taylor, who was burnt here in 1555 for his adherence to the Protestant religion; and upon the spot of his execution a stone was erected to commemorate the event. Twelve alms-houses and a chapel were built in Magdalen-street about 1497, by Dr. Pykenham, archdeacon of Suffolk, and rector of this place. Hadleigh Rectory is the residence of Dr. Drummond; the gate-house, built by Dr. Pykenham about 1490, is flanked by two hexangular towers, and is entirely constructed of brick.

**HITCHAM**, on a branch of the Bret, 6 miles N. from Hadleigh, contains 187 houses, and 965 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**KERSEY**, 1½ mile N.W. from Hadleigh, contains 125 houses, and 621 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, value 150*l.*, in the presentation of King's College Cambridge. A priory of Austin canons, dedicated to God, the Virgin Mary, and the Blessed St. Anthony, was founded here about 1190; it was granted in 1533 to King's College Cambridge. Sampson's Hall is in this parish.

**KETTLEBASTON**, or *Kettilbarston*, 3 miles E. from Lavenham, contains 24 houses, and 190 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

**LAYHAM**, or *Leyham*, on the Bret, 1½ mile S. from Hadleigh, contains 119 houses, and 595 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*, in the presentation of St. John's College Cambridge.

**LINDSEY**, 3½ miles N.W. from Hadleigh, contains 42 houses, and 232 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, value 40*l.*, in the patronage of King's College Cambridge.

**NAUGHTON**, 4 miles N. from Hadleigh, contains 21 houses, and 155 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 15*s.*

**NEDGING**, near the Bret, 4 miles N. from Hadleigh, contains 30 houses, and 203 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

**SEMER**, or *Seamere*, on the river Bret, 3 miles N. from Hadleigh, contains 36 houses, and 262 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The House of Industry for Cosford hundred is in this parish. Semer Lodge is the seat of — Archer, Esq.

**THORP MORIEUX**, 9½ miles E. from Needham Market, contains 71 houses, and 369 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*

**WATTISHAM**, 5¼ miles N. from Hadleigh, contains 28 houses, and 193 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the patronage of King's College Cambridge.

**WHATFIELD**, or *Wheatfield*, 2½ miles N. from Hadleigh, contains 60 houses, and 326 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 15*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the presentation of Jesus College Cambridge. The History and Antiquities of Wheatfield, published in 1758, 4to, is a humorous account of this village, by the Rev. John Clubbe, in ridicule of the History and Antiquities of Colchester.

## 8. Hartismere Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the county of Norfolk; on the east by Hoxne hundred; on the south by Stow, Bosmere and Claydon, and by Thredling hundreds: on the west it is bounded by Blackbourn hundred.

**ASPALL**, near the source of the river Deben, 6 miles N.E. from Stonham, and 6 miles S. from Eye, contains 16 houses, and 109 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

**BACTON**, 5 miles N. from Stow Market, contains 96 houses, and 715 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

**BOTESDALE**, or *Botolph's Dale*, 6 miles N.W. from Eye, and 5 miles S.W. from Diss in Norfolk, contains 78 houses, and 584 inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Thursday, which was granted to the Abbot of Bury; and an annual fair on Holy Thursday, which by the charter of Henry III., by whom it was granted, is said to be on the eve and day of St. Botolph. A grammar-school was here founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon in 1576, the master and usher to be of Bench College Cambridge, where Sir Nicholas himself was educated. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory.

**BRAISEWORTH**, 2 miles S.W. from Eye, contains 21 houses, and 170 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 4*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

**BROCKFORD**, or *Brockford Street*, 5½ miles S.W. from Eye, contains 121 houses, and 937 inhabitants, including Wetheringset. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

**BROOME**, 2 miles N. from Eye, contains 38 houses, and 324 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Broome Hall was an ancient seat of the family of Cornwallis. Sir John Cornwallis of Broome was Steward of the Household to Prince Edward, in the reign of Henry VIII.; his son Sir Thomas Cornwallis was Comptroller of the Household to Queen Mary. Sir Frederick Cornwallis of Broome was created baronet 4th May, 1627, and Lord Cornwallis of Eye in 1661; his descendant Charles was created Earl Cornwallis and Viscount Broome by King George III.

**BURGATE**, 4 miles N.W. from Eye, contains 41 houses, and 344 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*: in the chancel is a monument of Sir William Burgate.

**COTTON**, 5 miles N.E. from Stow Market, contains 90 houses, and 527 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

**EYE**, on a branch of the river Waveney, 23 miles N. from Ipswich, and 89 miles from London, contains 339 houses, and 1882 inhabitants. Here is a market on Saturday; and an annual fair on Whit Monday for cattle. The town was incorporated by King John, and is governed by two bailiffs, a town-clerk, a recorder, ten capital burgesses, and twenty-four common-councilmen. The borough returns two members to Parliament, a privilege granted in the reign of Elizabeth; and the right of election is vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot: the present members for Eye are Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., and William Burge, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*: in the chancel, and in the south or abbey aisle, are several ancient monuments; the south porch bears the arms of De la Pole.

Here was formerly a castle belonging to Robert Malet, a Norman baron, who obtained from King William the honour of Eye, comprising a hundred and twenty manors, or the greatest part, in this county, of which Eye was the chief: he held afterwards the office of Great Chamberlain of England to King Henry I. This nobleman founded a Benedictine priory, on the east side of the town, dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle, which was originally subordinate to the abbey of Bernay in Normandy; but in the year 1384 King Richard released it from its foreign dependence, on account of the great injury sustained in the revenues of the monasteries during the wars with France. The prior of Eye, in addition to other privileges, had the liberties and customs of a fair at Dunwich, kept on the eve and morrow of the feast of St. Leonard. The site of this priory, with the court-yard, orchard, gardens, and houses belonging to it, contained about ten acres of ground: its annual revenue was valued at 184*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* per annum; and after the Dissolution the site was granted to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk,



in 1536: several manors were also granted to Edmund Bedingfield at the same time. During the absence of King Richard I. in the Holy Land, William de Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, had the custody of the castle of Eye: it was afterwards held by the families of De La Pole, Earls and Dukes of Suffolk.

**FININGHAM**, or *Finningham*, 6 miles S.W. from Eye, contains 60 houses, and 435 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* Here is an annual fair for cattle, beginning on the 24th of August.

**GISLINGHAM**, 5 miles W. from Eye, and 6 miles S. from Diss in Norfolk, contains 81 houses, and 620 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Several lands in this village having been given to the Knights Templars by Sir Robert Burgate, a preceptory of that order was established here as early as the reign of Edward I., which afterwards came to the Knights Hospitallers. It was granted in 1553 to John Grene and Robert Hall. The Temple lands, in the adjoining parish of Rickingham, now belong to Admiral George Wilson. Swatsal Hall, about a mile eastward, was rebuilt by Charles Bedingfield, Esq. about 1760.

**MELLIS**, 4 miles W. from Eye, contains 57 houses, and 447 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**MENDLESHAM**, 6 miles N.E. from Stow Market, and 10 miles S. from Diss in Norfolk, contains 174 houses, and 1250 inhabitants. The market on Thursday has been discontinued; but there is an annual fair on Holy Thursday for cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; it is a very handsome structure. The land in the neighbourhood of this town produces heavy crops of beans, wheat, and oats; and the inhabitants are mostly employed in agriculture.

**OAKLEY**, 2½ miles N. from Eye, contains 48 houses, and 403 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in ruins. It is situated on the borders of Norfolk. Oakley Hall is the seat of Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., M.P.

**OCCOLD**, 2½ miles S. from Eye, contains 79 houses, and 461 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

**PALGRAVE**, on the borders of Norfolk, 2 miles S. from Diss, and 4 miles N.W. from Eye, contains 92 houses, and 654 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* St. John's House is the residence of Charles Harrison, Esq., owner of lands and tenements in the parish, which formerly belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had a preceptory at Gislingham. Thomas Martin of Palgrave, an industrious antiquary, died in 1771, and was buried with others of his family in the church porch.

**REDGRAVE**, 7 miles N.W. from Eye, and 5 miles W. from Diss in Norfolk, contains 90 houses, and 713 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*: in the chancel is a monument of Sir N. Bacon, Bart., ob. 1616, by *N. Stone*. Redgrave Hall is the seat of Admiral Wilson: it was erected by Rowland Holt, Esq. about 1770, and stands in a large and well wooded park. The manors of Redgrave, Botesdale, and Gislingham, part of the estates of the abbey at Bury, were granted in 1544 to Sir Nicholas Bacon, who was made Lord-keeper of the Great Seal of England, in the first year of the reign of Elizabeth. During her progress in Suffolk in 1577, Her Majesty visited Redgrave Hall; and telling Sir Nicholas that it was too little for his lordship, the crafty statesman replied, "No, Madam, but Your Highness has made me too big for it." He upon that remark added to the former house. Sir Nicholas Bacon of Redgrave, his eldest son, had the honour to be the first person advanced to the title of baronet by King James I., at the institution of the order. Sir Robert Bacon sold this estate to Sir John Holt, and built a seat at Garboldisham in Norfolk for the residence of the family. Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, is celebrated in the Tatler, No. 14, for his integrity and uprightness as a judge, under the character of Verus the magistrate: he died in 1700; and in the chancel of the church is a very handsome monument of him, sitting in his robes, with the figures of Justice and Mercy on either side. Redgrave Hall became the property of Admiral Wilson by marriage with the heiress of the Holt family.

**REDLINGFIELD**, 3 miles S.E. from Eye, contains 23 houses,

and 222 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Manasses Earl of Guisnes, and Emma, his wife, daughter of William de Anas, in 1120: it was dedicated to the Blessed Mary and St. Andrew, and was valued at 81*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* per annum. In 1536 the site was granted to Edmund Bedingfield, Esq.: at present the estate belongs to Alexander Adair, Esq.

**RICKINGHALL SUPERIOR**, 7½ miles W. from Eye, contains 136 houses, and 705 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

**RISHANGLES**, 4½ miles S. from Eye, contains 25 houses, and 208 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

**STOKE ASH**, 3½ miles S.W. from Eye, contains 39 houses, and 330 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

**STUSTON**, or *Sturston*, on the borders of Norfolk, 3 miles N. from Eye, and 2 miles S.E. from Diss, contains 30 houses, and 208 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

**THORNDON**, 3 miles S. from Eye, contains 75 houses, and 638 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

**THORNHAM**, 3½ miles W. from Eye, contains 47 houses, and 342 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Little Thornham, one mile northward, contains 19 houses, and 139 inhabitants.

**THRANDESTON**, 3 miles N.W. from Eye, contains 43 houses, and 330 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

**THWAITE**, 5 miles S.W. from Eye, and the same distance N. from Stonham, contains 18 houses, and 112 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* The petty sessions are held here.

**WESTHORP**, 7½ miles N. from Stow Market, contains 31 houses, and 234 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

**WICKHAM SKEYTH**, 5 miles S.W. from Eye, contains 62 houses, and 523 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The manor was given to St. John's Abbey at Colchester by Robert Sackville, in the reign of Henry I., upon condition that four monks should be settled here to pray for his soul. His son John, in the next reign, permitted these religious to return to Colchester, and consented that their estate here should remain with the abbey of St. John, in whose possession it continued till the general dissolution. In 1542 the estate was granted to John Freston: the present possessor is Thomas Bond.

**WORTHAM**, 5½ miles N.W. from Eye, contains 112 houses, and 935 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory in mediocres, called Southmore, or Wortham Everard, value 13*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; and East Gate, or Wortham Jervis, value 13*l.* 1*s.*

**WYVERSTON**, 6½ miles N. from Stow Market, contains 33 houses, and 260 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

**YAXLEY**, 1½ mile W. from Eye, contains 50 houses, and 425 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

## 9. Horne Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the county of Norfolk; on the east by Wangford and Blything hundreds; on the south by Plomesgate and Loes hundreds; and on the west by Hartismere hundred.

**ATHELINGTON**, or *Allington*, 4 miles S.E. from Eye, contains 13 houses, and 100 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**BADINGHAM**, on a branch of the river Alde, 6 miles N.W. from Saxmundham, contains 80 houses, and 816 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*



**BEDFIELD**, 6½ miles S.E. from Eye, contains 44 houses, and 319 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 14*l*.

**BEDINGFIELD**, 3½ miles S. from Eye, contains 35 houses, and 318 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l*.

**BRUNDISH**, 8 miles N.W. from Saxmundham, contains 48 houses, and 427 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, with Tannington.

**CARLTON**, in a detached part of this hundred, half a mile N. from Saxmundham, contains 16 houses, and 126 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 3*l*. 11*s*. 0½*d*.

**DENHAM**, 2½ miles E. from Eye, contains 31 houses, and 259 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 5*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*.

**DENNINGTON**, 7 miles N.W. from Saxmundham, contains 105 houses, and 938 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 36*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. Sir Benjamin Wright of Dennington was created a baronet February 7, 1646.

**FRESSINGFIELD**, 7 miles E. from Eye, contains 143 houses, and 1231 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 17*l*. 17*s*. 1*d*., in the presentation of Emmanuel College Cambridge.

**HORLAM**, 4 miles E. from Eye, contains 53 houses, and 423 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l*. 7*s*. 1*d*.

**HOXNE**, or *Hoxon*, on the river Waveney, 3¼ miles N.E. from Eye, contains 135 houses, and 1066 inhabitants. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 12*l*. 3*s*. 6½*d*. Over the grave of King Edmund, who was here martyred, a chapel was raised and dedicated to his name, where the body of this saint remained for the space of thirty years, but was removed to its more splendid receptacle at Bury Abbey in 903. In the chapel were lamps burning before his image, to which pilgrimages and oblations were made. At Hoxne was a priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to Norwich; it was valued at 18*l*. 1*s*. 0½*d*., and was granted in 1546 to Sir Richard Gresham. Hoxne Hall is the seat of Henry Maynard, Esq.

**KELSALE**, one mile N. from Saxmundham, contains 135 houses, and 1060 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l*. 0*s*. 5*d*. This parish is in a detached part of Hoxne hundred.

**LAXFIELD**, 6½ miles S.W. from Halesworth, contains 138 houses, and 1158 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; the steeple, which is very beautiful, was built about 1445.

**MENDHAM**, on the river Waveney, 8½ miles N.W. from Halesworth, contains 105 houses, and 835 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 5*l*. 5*s*. 2½*d*. This parish extends into Earsham hundred, in the county of Norfolk. About 1140, William the son of Roger de Huntingfield founded upon the island of Hurst, or Bruninghurst, in this parish, a priory of Cluniac monks, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; in 1539 it was granted to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk; and in 1555 to Sir Richard Freston and Anne his wife. Some interesting specimens of ecclesiastical architecture may be seen in the remains of the priory; but much of this ruin, by mistaken taste, has been removed to another site.

**METFIELD**, 6 miles N.W. from Halesworth, contains 84 houses, and 682 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy.

**MONK SOHAM**, 7 miles S.E. from Eye, contains 49 houses, and 388 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 19*l*. 5*s*. 2½*d*.

**SAXSTEAD**, 8½ miles S.E. from Eye, contains 53 houses, and 453 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy.

**SOUTHOLT**, 5 miles S.E. from Eye, contains 26 houses, and 203 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy to Worlingworth.

**STRADBROOK**, 5 miles E. from Eye, contains 163 houses, and 1400 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage,

value 9*l*. 18*s*. 6½*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Lord Rous of Henham Hall was created Earl of Stradbroke July 9, 1821.

**SYLEHAM**, on the river Waveney, 5 miles N.E. from Eye, contains 48 houses, and 360 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage.

**TANNINGTON**, 7 miles S.E. from Eye, contains 24 houses, and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, is a vicarage, value 12*l*. 10*s*. 2½*d*., in the presentation of the Bishop of Rochester.

**WEYBREAD**, 7 miles N.E. from Eye, contains 92 houses, and 680 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 4*l*. 15*s*.

**WILBY**, 6 miles E. from Eye, contains 67 houses, and 576 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l*. 6*s*. 10½*d*.

**WINGFIELD**, 5 miles E. from Eye, contains 80 houses, and 578 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. In the year 1362, the executors of Sir John de Wingfield procured, in pursuance of his will, the parish church of St. Andrew in Wingfield, to be made collegiate; and at the south-west corner of the churchyard they erected a college for priests or canons. Previously to this there was a chantry here, which was founded a short time before by Sir Jolin and Lady Wingfield: it was valued at 69*l*. 14*s*. 5*d*.; and in the reign of Edward VI. was granted to the Bishop of Norwich.

Wingfield Castle, of which there are considerable remains, was the seat of the Wingfield family from before the Norman Conquest. They were early divided into several eminent branches, which from time to time afforded knights of the shire and sheriffs of the county of Suffolk; many of whom were likewise famous in feats of war.

**WITHERSDALE**, 7 miles N.W. from Halesworth, contains 20 houses, and 168 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 6*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*., in the patronage of Emmanuel College Cambridge.

**WORLINGWORTH**, 6 miles S.E. from Eye, contains 84 houses, and 685 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l*. 12*s*. 3½*d*. Worlingworth Hall is the seat of Lord Henniker.

## 10. Ipswich Liberty

Is bounded on the north by Bosmere and Claydon hundred; on the east by Carlford hundred; on the south by Colneis hundred; and on the west by Samford hundred.

**IPSWICH**, at the confluence of the rivers Gipping and Orwell, 69 miles from London, contains 3264 houses, and 17,186 inhabitants. The town forms part of a circle round a reach of the river, and has a considerable trade, for which its quay and custom-house are conveniently situated. The Greenland fishery is here prosecuted with success, the same wind serving to take the vessels out of the harbour and to the Greenland sea; as well as the corn and coasting trades: ship-building is carried on, and here is a timber trade, chiefly for the use of the royal dock-yards. As the neighbouring country is remarkably productive of fine wheat and other grain, quantities are annually shipped for the London markets: vessels also sail every tide hence to Harwich. In the passage the view is terminated in front by the ocean, on the right by a prospect of Harwich and the high coast of Essex, and on the left with Languard Fort, the high land of Walton and Felix Stow cliffs. The markets are held on Tuesday and Thursday for small meat, Wednesday and Friday for fish, and on Saturday for all kinds of provisions. There are annual fairs on 4th and 18th May, for cattle, on 25th July for toys, 8th August for horses, 22nd August for lambs, and 25th Sept. for butter and cheese. The corporation consists of two bailiffs, a recorder, high steward, twelve portmen, of whom the bailiffs are two, two coroners, a town clerk, twenty-four common-councilmen, and other officers: the bailiffs and four of the portmen are justices of the peace. No free-man can be obliged to serve on juries out of the town, or be compelled to discharge the duties of county offices, excepting that of sheriff. The petty sessions are held here; and here is a court both for civil and criminal causes. The corporation has an admiralty jurisdiction, and is entitled to all waifs, strays, and goods, cast on shore within its liberty, which extends beyond Harwich on the Essex



coast, and on both sides of the Suffolk coast, beyond Languard Fort. The borough of Ipswich returns two members to Parliament, a privilege granted in the reign of Edward I., and the right of election vested in the bailiff, portmen, commonalty, and freemen, not receiving alms. The present members are James Morrison, Esq., and Rigby Wason, Esq. Ipswich contains the following parishes: St. Clement's, a curacy,—Wyke's Bishop hamlet is included in this parish; St. Helen's, a rectory, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; St. Lawrence, a curacy, in the presentation of the parishioners,—the church is said to have been built about 1440; St. Margaret, a curacy,—Cold Dunghill's, an ex-parochial district, is within this parish; St. Mary at Elms, a curacy, in the presentation of the parishioners; St. Mary at the Quay, a curacy, in the presentation of the parishioners; St. Mary Stoke, a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely; St. Mary at the Tower, a curacy, in the presentation of the parishioners; St. Matthew, a rectory, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown; St. Nicholas, a curacy, in the presentation of the parishioners; St. Peter's, a curacy, and St. Stephen's, a rectory, value 4*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* In the parish of St. Margaret a spacious mansion called Christchurch, belonging to the Rev. Charles Fonnereau, stands on the site of a priory of Austin canons, originally founded before the year 1177, and rebuilt about 1200, by John de Oxford Bishop of Norwich. At the request of Cardinal Wolsey this priory was suppressed; and the revenue, valued at 88*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* per annum, applied towards founding his two intended colleges at Oxford and Ipswich; but in 1544 it was granted to St. Thomas Pope. The Dominican or Black friars settled here in the latter end of the reign of Henry III., their house being founded by Henry de Manesby, Henry Redhead, and Henry de Lowdham. In 1307 they had a patent from King Edward II. to enlarge the precincts of their house; and much of the original edifice still remains, applied to the purposes of a hospital, called Christ's Hospital, a grammar-school, the corporation library, a bridewell, &c.; the cloisters, refectory, and other conventual buildings are entire. Sir Robert Tibtot of Nettlestead, before 1296, founded a priory of Franciscan friars in the parish of St. Nicholas, the site of which now belongs to Simon Jackaman, Esq. Sir Thomas de Lowdham founded a convent of Carmelite or White friars in the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Lawrence: this priory was of considerable extent, reaching from St. Nicholas-street to St. Stephen's-lane; and a portion of the building was after the Dissolution used as the county gaol; but there are no remains excepting part of a doorway. The priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, contiguous to the churchyard of St. Peter, was suppressed in 1527; and the site now belongs to Dykes Alexander, Esq.: the crypt of the ancient priory remains. Cardinal Wolsey, who was born at Ipswich in 1471, and had the merit of rising from an obscure station, being desirous of erecting a lasting monument of his greatness, and of bestowing some mark of his regard for the place of his nativity, conceived the design of founding here a noble college and grammar-school, to serve as a nursery to his great college at the University of Oxford. For this purpose he obtained bulls from the pope, and letters-patent from King Henry VIII. in 1527, for suppressing the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, and for erecting upon its site his intended college. This institution, however, was scarcely perfected, and its endowments and regulations settled, before the disgrace of its patron, the Cardinal, led to the dissolution of this college. The circumstance of its erection affords a pleasing proof of Wolsey's attachment to the scene of his childhood, and shows that he was superior to the littleness of remembering his origin with shame. No part of the college now remains, excepting the gatehouse, which adjoins the east end of St. Peter's churchyard, and is entirely constructed of brick, but enriched with the royal arms over the arch of entrance in a compartment of stone. The foundation stone of this college was laid by John Longland Bishop of Lincoln, 15th June 1528, and is now preserved at Christchurch Oxford. Henry VIII. renewed the grammar-school by royal charter, which was confirmed and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth in 1565.

Sir Anthony Wingfield, K.G. Vice Chamberlain to King Henry VIII., had a house in the parish of St. Stephen's, now known by the sign of the Tankard. The great parlour, a room on the ground floor, twenty-seven feet by sixteen feet nine inches, remains nearly in its original state: it is only nine feet and a half in height, with a pendent ceiling; over the chimney-piece is carved the Judgment of Paris; the panelling and other decorations are very curious examples of domestic building, and well worth attention. The arms of Ipswich, as confirmed in 1561, are *Per pale gules and azure, on the dexter a lion*

*rampant guardant or, on the sinister three demi-hulks of ships of the last.* Crest a demi-lion rampant or, holding in his paws a ship of three masts. Supporters two sea horses.

The suburbs of Ipswich include the hamlets of Stoke, Brook's Hall, Wyke's Ufford, and Wyke's Bishop. Birkfield Lodge is the seat of Count Linsingen; Holy Wells, of J. Cobbold, Esq.; and the Red House, of Mileson Edgar, Esq. Westerfield parish is partly in Ipswich liberty, but extends into Bosmere and Claydon hundred, where it is described.

WHITTON, 2 miles N. from Ipswich, contains 33 houses, and 255 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Thurleston is a hamlet of this parish.

## 11. Lackford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the Little Ouse, which separates it from the county of Norfolk; on the east by Blackbourn and Ithingoe hundreds; on the south by Risbridge hundred; and on the west by the county of Cambridge.

BARTON MILLS, or *Little Barton*, on the river Larke, one mile S.E. from Mildenhall, contains 91 houses, and 523 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Barton Hall is the seat of William Walker, Esq.

BRANDON, on the borders of Norfolk, 6 miles N.W. from Thetford in Norfolk, and 78 miles from London, contains 335 houses, and 1770 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the Little Ouse, which is navigable from Lynn to Thetford, and is here crossed by a bridge; a mile lower down the river is a ferry for conveying goods to and from the Isle of Ely. Here is a manufactory of gun flints, the refuse of which forms curious heaps at the end of the town.

Some extensive rabbit-warrens in the neighbourhood contribute largely to the supply of the London markets; one of these alone is said to furnish forty thousand in a year. Annual fairs are held on February 11, Monday before Easter, July 5, and November 16, for cattle, horses, sheep, and toys. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.* At Brandon is the seat of Edward Bliss, Esq. Brandon Hall is also in the vicinity.

CAVENHAM, or *Canham*, 4½ miles S.E. from Mildenhall, contains 39 houses, and 261 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Cavenham Hall is the seat of H. S. Waddington, Esq.

ELVEDON, or *Elden*, 5 miles S. from Brandon, contains 40 houses, and 277 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Elvedon Hall, built by the Earl of Albemarle, is the seat of William Newton, Esq. On the road to Barnham, eastward of the village, Elvedon Hall, surrounded with woods, and the steeple of the church just rising above the trees, are seen to great advantage.

ERISWELL, or *Earswell*, 2½ miles N. from Mildenhall, contains 44 houses, and 346 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

EXNING, or *Ixning*, in a detached part of this hundred, joined only by the high road to the rest of the county, and otherwise surrounded by Cambridgeshire, 2 miles N.W. from Newmarket, contains 142 houses, and 695 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: the tower commands an extensive prospect, and is seen at a great distance. This village, situated in a vale, has a rivulet, one of the branches of the Ouse, running through the midst of it, and is well shaded with poplars, producing an agreeable contrast to the monotony of the surrounding country, which in general presents one uniform naked plain. Exning Lodge is the seat of W. Bryant, Esq.

FRECKENHAM, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 3 miles S.W. from Mildenhall, contains 48 houses, and 366 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 3*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.* The rectory of Freckenham is valued at 16*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*, and is in the presentation of Peter House College Cambridge.

HERRINGSWELL, 3 miles S. from Mildenhall, contains 26 houses, and 215 inhabitants. The church dedicated to St. Ethelbert, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*



**ICKLINGHAM**, on the river Larke, 4 miles E. from Mildenhall, contains 60 houses, and 424 inhabitants. In this village are the consolidated parishes of All Saints, a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and St. James's, a rectory, value 11*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.* Here are vestiges of a Roman station; and westward is Kentfield, a square encampment: upon Warren Hill, further westward, are three large barrows, each encompassed by a ditch.

**LAKENHEATH**, 5¼ miles N. from Mildenhall, contains 189 houses, and 1042 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Lakenheath Hall is the seat of W. Eagle, Esq.

**MILDENHALL**, 40 miles N.W. from Ipswich, and 70 miles from London, contains 567 houses, and 2974 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Larke, which being navigable to the Ouse, this town possesses a considerable inland trade. The market is on Friday; and a fair is held on 10th October. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 22*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*: the roof is ornamented with carved work in wood, and the tower is 120 feet high; in the chancel are several monuments of the North family. The ancient mansion of the Norths is Elizabethan, and contains numerous apartments, besides a gallery the whole length of the front.

**NEWMARKET**, in a detached part of Lackford hundred, 14 miles W. from Bury St. Edmund's, is mostly in Cambridgeshire, and has been described at page 171. The parish of All Saints in this county is a rectory, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

**SANTON DOWNHAM**, on the banks of the Little Ouse, on the borders of Norfolk, contains 11 houses, and 79 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, value 50*l.*

**TUDDENHAM**, 2½ miles S.E. from Mildenhall, contains 64 houses, and 316 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

**WANGFORD**, 3 miles S.W. from Brandon, contains 10 houses, and 63 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.*

**WORLINGTON**, on the banks of the Larke, one mile W. from Mildenhall, contains 70 houses, and 360 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Worlington is the seat of Rice James, Esq.

## 12. Loes Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Hoxne hundred; on the east by Plomesgate hundred; on the south by Welford hundred; and on the west by Carlford hundred.

**BRANDESTON**, 7 miles N. from Woodbridge, contains 57 houses, and 458 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

**BUTLEY**, 6 miles E. from Woodbridge, and 5 miles W. from Orford, contains 59 houses, and 321 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy, in the presentation of Lord Rendlesham. A priory of Austin canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded by Ranulph de Glanville, Lord Chief Justice of England, about 1171, the year in which St. Thomas of Canterbury was killed. This convent was repaired, or rebuilt, some time afterwards by William de Auberville, a descendant of the original founder: it was amply enriched by the contributions of a number of noble and pious persons; and by the foundation-deed certain alms were distributed on seven festivals in the year: the annual value of its possessions in 1534 was 318*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* In 1540 the site was granted to Thomas Duke of Norfolk; and 2nd June, 1544, to William Forthe, of Hadleigh. Much of this monastery still remains, occupying nearly twelve acres of ground: the gate-house is almost entire, and over the entrance is a curious heraldic enrichment; the arms of the patrons and benefactors to the priory are arranged in five courses, beautifully sculptured, seven in each course of masonry: between each shield of arms is a fleur de lis, and the series commences alternately with a shield and a fleur de lis. The following coats of arms of distinguished families in the county, &c., are amongst

this splendid enrichment: in the first course, Bury Abbey, the emblems of the Crucifixion, Plantagenets, and Denston; in the second course, Vere, Bohun, Warren, and Clare; in the third course, FitzWalter, Mortimer, Albiui, Roos, and Bigod; in the fourth course, Tiptoft, Huntingfield, Mowbray, and Ufford; in the fifth course, the arms of Norwich priory, Glanville, and Braham. The arms of the priory, derived from that of the founder, was *Or, a chief indented azure; over all, in bend, a crossier, the staff gules, the crook of the first.* The priory is now the property of Lord Rendlesham; it is situated about half a mile southward from the village church, and about a mile westward from a branch of the Ald, called the Butley river.

**CAMPSEY ASH**, or *Ash by Campsea*, 6 miles N.E. from Woodbridge, and 2 miles E. from Wickham Market, contains 46 houses, and 342 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 5*s.*: it contains monuments of the Braham, Glover, and Sheppard families. A seat in this parish, formerly belonging to Theophilus Howard Earl of Suffolk, was purchased by John Braham, Esq., and it remained for some time in the possession of that family. Ash High House, the seat of John Wilson Sheppard, Esq., was erected by William Glover, a retainer of the Earl of Suffolk, about the year 1600, but was enlarged by John Sheppard, Esq., about the commencement of the last century; the chimneys are curiously ornamented. The park contains some fine timber in several beautiful avenues; and the pleasure-grounds, which are extensive, retain the ancient features, the high box hedges, stately yews, and venerable oaks, being carefully preserved, presenting a striking contrast to the present improved and more natural mode of disposing and embellishing the parterre and pleasure grounds. Theobald de Valoins, before the year 1195, gave an estate at Campsey to his two sisters, Joan and Agnes, for the purpose of founding a nunnery, dedicated to the Honor of God and the Blessed and Glorious Virgin Mary, which design was put in execution; and the convent was built in a pleasant valley, watered by the river Deben, having on the north Campsey Mere, which supplied them with fish and wild fowl: it was valued at 182*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* per annum; and the site of the nunnery, with the adjacent demesne, was granted in 1543 to Sir William Willoughby. Jacob Whitbread, Esq. is the present possessor.

**CHARSFIELD**, 5 miles N. from Woodbridge, contains 67 houses, and 549 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy.

**CRETINGHAM**, 8 miles N.W. from Woodbridge, contains 50 houses, and 375 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**EARL SOHAM**, or *East Soham*, 10 miles N. from Woodbridge, and 4 miles W. from Framlingham, contains 96 houses, and 641 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* The village derives its prefix of Earl from its having belonged to the Earls of Norfolk, one of whom obtained a grant of a market and a fair; the last is still held on 12th July. Soham Lodge was anciently a seat of the Cornwallis family.

**EASTON**, 2½ miles N.W. from Wickham Market, contains 44 houses, and 371 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Rochford. The White House at Easton was built by Sir Anthony Wingfield, who was created baronet 17th May, 1627: it is now the seat of the Earl of Rochford.

**EYKE**, 3½ miles N.E. from Woodbridge, contains 79 houses, and 396 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 15*l.* Staverton, or *Stavender Park*, formerly part of the possessions of Butley priory, is the seat of Nathaniel Barnardiston, Esq.

**FRAMLINGHAM**, on the river Ore, 10 miles N. from Woodbridge, and 18 miles N.E. from Ipswich, contains 461 houses, and 2327 inhabitants. It is a large old town situated on an eminence, near the source of the river, and has a spacious market-place: the market is on Saturday; and there are annual fairs on Whit Monday and 10th Oct., for cattle and sheep. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Pembroke Hall Cambridge; it is a stately edifice, constructed chiefly with black flints, and is supposed to have been built by the Mowbrays Earls of Norfolk: the tower at the west end is nearly one hundred feet in height. At the eastern end of the north aisle are monuments of Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Richmond and Earl of Nottingham, K.G. ob. 24th July, 1536; he was the son of King Henry VIII. by Lady



Talbois, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk : he died at St. James's Palace London, æt. 16; of Henry Howard Earl of Surrey, who was beheaded 19th Jan. 1546; and of Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, ob. 1554: in the chancel is a monument of Sir Robert Kitchin, attorney-general in the reign of Charles I., ob. 1636: he was the founder of an alms-house and a free-school in the town. In the church is also a monument, by *Roubillac*, of Jane Ker-ridge of Shelley Hall, ob. 1744. On a hill northward of the town, are very considerable remains of Framlingham Castle, attributed to the Anglo-Saxon period of history. It is said to have been one of the residences of St. Edmund the King, but much of the structure is of more modern date; the outer wall is nearly circular in plan, and eight feet in thickness; it is flanked by thirteen square turrets higher than the ramparts, and is in fine preservation. The principal gate-house is in the south side of the castle; part of the area is now occupied by a work-house for the poor of the town.

HACHESTON, 2 miles N. from Wickham Market, contains 65 houses, and 534 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* Here is an annual fair on Nov. 2.

HOO, 4 miles N.W. from Wickham Market, contains 31 houses and 174 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew and St. Eustachius, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Ely. Hoo Hall was a seat of Thomas Brotherton Earl of Norfolk; afterwards of the Earls of Suffolk; and of Sir R. Naunton.

KENTON, 6½ miles N.W. from Framlingham, contains 39 houses, and 252 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* Kenton Hall is the seat of William Stane, Esq.

KETTLEBURGH, 2½ miles S.W. from Framlingham, contains 43 houses, and 360 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 16*l.*

LEATHERINGHAM, 3 miles N.W. from Wickham Market, contains 16 houses, and 175 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy: in the chancel are some very fine ancient monuments and intagliated brasses of the families of Wingfield and Naunton, in a dilapidated state. William de Boville, at an early period, which has never been ascertained, founded here a priory of Austin canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, as a cell to the monastery of St. Peter's in Ipswich: it was valued in 1534 at 26*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* per annum, and was granted at the Dissolution to Sir Anthony Wingfield. In 1553 it was granted to Elizabeth Naunton his daughter, and in the reign of James I. was converted to a mansion by Sir Robert Naunton, who removed from Alderton: he was Secretary of State, and author of *Fragmenta Regalia*, a work abounding with interesting observations on the court of Elizabeth: he died in 1635, and was buried in the parish church, on the north side. Letheringham Priory now belongs to Andrew Arcedekne, Esq.

MARLESFORD, 2 miles N.E. from Wickham Market, contains 81 houses, and 436 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

MONEWDEN, 4½ miles N.W. from Wickham Market, contains 26 houses, and 188 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

RENDLESHAM, 3 miles S. from Wickham Market, and 5 miles N.E. from Woodbridge, contains 43 houses, and 249 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Rendlesham Hall, the seat of Lord Rendlesham, was destroyed by fire 2nd Feb. 1830, while the family were at Paris. The grounds are amply stored with game. Hough Hill, in this parish, is said to have been a residence of Edward the Confessor.

WOODBIDGE, on the river Deben, 8½ miles N.E. from Ipswich, and 77 miles from London, contains 640 houses, and 4060 inhabitants. The town is a member of the port of Yarmouth, and principally consists of two streets, forming the roads to Debenham and Ipswich. By its situation on the Deben, which is navigable for vessels of considerable burden, it commands an extensive coasting trade, as well as a trade to Holland and other places on the Continent. Here are several docks for building ships, and very commodious wharfs and quays: fine salt is the principal manufacture. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and here are annual fairs on 5th April, on St. Matthew's Day, and the day following. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy: it is said to have been founded by John Lord

Segrave, and his wife Margaret de Brotherton, in the reign of Edward III. A chapel on the north side of the chancel was erected, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Thomas Seckford, Esq., Master of Requests, and a great benefactor of this town. It was under his patronage that the first set of maps of the counties of England were published by Christopher Saxton in 1575, in folio. Towards the close of the twelfth century, Ernald Rouse founded here a priory of Austin canons, dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary: it was situated on the south side of the parochial church, to which it joined. The revenue of this priory in 1534 was valued at 50*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* per annum. In 1541 the site was granted to Sir John Wingfield and Dorothy his wife; and in 1576 to Thomas Seckford, Esq.: the present owner is Admiral William Carthew.

### 13. *Mutford and Lothingland Hundred*

Is bounded on the north by Breydon Water, which divides it from the county of Norfolk; on the east by the North Sea; on the south by Blything hundred; and on the west by Wangford hundred and the county of Norfolk. Mutford and Lothingland were formerly distinct hundreds, separated by Lake Lothing.

ASHBY, 5 miles N.W. from Lowestoft, contains 7 houses, and 34 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.*

BARNBY, 4 miles E. from Beccles, contains 55 houses, and 262 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, with Mutford.

BELTON, 7 miles N.W. from Lowestoft, contains 83 houses, and 385 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

BLUNDESTON, 3¼ miles N.W. from Lowestoft, contains 88 houses, and 448 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

BRADWELL, 2½ miles S.W. from Yarmouth in Norfolk, contains 48 houses, and 272 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 28*l.*

BURGH CASTLE, on the river Waveney, 4 miles W. from Yarmouth in Norfolk, contains 36 houses, and 239 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. This is said to have been the Gariannonum of the Romans, where the Stablesian horse had their station. It is now quite overgrown with briars and thorns, amongst which Roman coins are sometimes dug up. The castle is in the form of a parallelogram; the wall towards the east remains still in its full length, with four round towers, which, though joined to the wall, jut out so far beyond it that only a small part of the periphery is within. These towers are each fourteen feet diameter, and of equal height with the wall.

CARLTON COLVILLE, 3½ miles S.W. from Lowestoft, contains 142 houses, and 714 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*

CORTON, on the coast, 3 miles N. from Lowestoft, contains 70 houses, and 375 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown: the chancel only of this edifice is appropriated to divine service, the rest being in ruins.

FLIXTON, 2½ miles N.W. from Lowestoft, contains 4 houses, and 34 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.*; but the church, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, is in ruins.

FRITTON, 7 miles N.W. from Lowestoft, contains 27 houses, and 174 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* On Fritton Broad, eastward of the town, are several decoys. Fritton Hall is the seat of A. G. Johnston, Esq.

GISLEHAM, 4 miles S.W. from Lowestoft, contains 38 houses, and 222 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

GORLESTON, on the river Yare, 1½ mile S. from Yarmouth in



Norfolk, contains 414 houses, and 1928 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, with the rectory of South Town. In the reign of Edward I. a priory of Austin friars was founded here by William Woderove and Margaret his wife; it was granted in 1544 to John Eyre. The spot, which is generally recognised as the site of the friary, occupies several acres, and is partly in South Town Yarmouth, and partly in Gorleston.

GUNTON,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile N. from Lowestoft, contains 9 houses, and 87 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Gunton Hall is the seat of Thomas Fowler, Esq.

HERRINGFLEET,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Lowestoft, contains 29 houses, and 168 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy. A priory of Austin canons was erected here by Roger Fitz Osbert of Somerleyton, near an ancient ferry across the Waveney, about the beginning of the long reign of Henry III.: it was dedicated to the honour of the Virgin Mary, and St. Olave the King and Martyr; the value was 49*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*; and in 1546 it was granted to Henry Jernegan, Esq.

HOPTON, near the coast,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Lowestoft, contains 52 houses, and 274 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, value 100*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

KESSINGLAND, near the coast, 8 miles S.W. from Beccles, contains 75 houses, and 579 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

KIRKLEY, near the coast,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile S.W. from Lowestoft, contains 66 houses, and 337 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*: it was rebuilt by the Rev. John Tanner, vicar of Lowestoft, merely to compel the rector of Kirkley to do his duty; the old church having fallen into decay\*.

LOUND,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Lowestoft, contains 83 houses, and 416 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 8*l.*

LOWESTOFT, 45 miles N.E. from Ipswich, and 114 miles from London, contains 756 houses, and 3675 inhabitants. It stands upon the most easterly point of land in England, on a lofty eminence, commanding an extensive view of the German Ocean, and when beheld from the sea has the noblest and most beautiful appearance of any town on the coast, between Newcastle and London: the town chiefly consists of one principal street, running nearly north and south; it occupies the very summit of the cliff, and is intersected by several smaller avenues: the declivity of the cliff is unperceived through hanging gardens, at the bottom of which a line of buildings, appropriated to the curing of fish, extends the whole length of the town. The grammar-school was founded by Thomas Annot in the latter end of the sixteenth century. The trade is derived from the herring fishery, which begins about a fortnight before Michaelmas, and lasts till Martinmas. The market is on Wednesday; and annual fairs are held on May 1st, and September 29th.

This town being part of the ancient demesne of the Crown, the inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries, either at the assizes or sessions. On account of the salubrity of its air, Lowestoft is much frequented as a sea-bathing place. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich: it is westward of the town; and the height of the tower, including that of the steeple, is one hundred and twenty feet. High House is the seat of the Rev. Charles Fisher. Southward of Lowestoft is Lake Lothing, containing one hundred and sixty acres, which now forms a harbour and part of the ship canal, commenced in 1827, by means of which Norwich has become a seaport. The entrance of the harbour from the sea was opened on 3rd June, 1831, by the Ruby yacht of fifty tons passing through the lock.

MUTFORD,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Lowestoft, contains 73 houses, and 387 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Caius College Cambridge.

OULTON, 3 miles W. from Lowestoft, contains 95 houses, and 471 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The House of Industry for this hundred is in Oulton Parish.

\* Kirby's Suffolk Traveller.

PAKEFIELD, 2 miles S. from Lowestoft, contains 69 houses, and 349 inhabitants: it is a fishing-town, on the German Ocean. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.*

RUSHMERE, 5 miles S.W. from Lowestoft, contains 17 houses, and 114 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

SOMERLEYTON,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Lowestoft, and 7 miles S. from Yarmouth, contains 60 houses, and 349 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* Somerleyton Hall, the seat of the Rev. George Anguish, was probably erected by Sir John Jernegan, in the reign of Charles I.: in the windows of the mansion are figures and armorial bearings relating to the former possessors of the estate: the grounds are well disposed; and referring to the general beauty of the situation, Fuller remarked that "it well deserved the name of Summerly, because it was always summer there, the walks and gardens being planted with perpetual green." Sir Thomas Allen, of Somerleyton Hall, was created baronet in 1672, a title which became extinct in 1794.

SOUTH TOWN, or *Little Yarmouth*, 8 miles N. from Lowestoft, is only separated from Yarmouth in Norfolk by the river Yare, and contains 225 houses, and 1039 inhabitants: it also adjoins Gorleston, and is a rectory with that vicarage; but the church is a ruin. A chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was erected in 1831, from designs by *J. J. Scholes*, in the style of the prevailing architecture of the twelfth century, having long narrow lancet-headed windows: it is built on ground given by Lord Anson for the purpose, and its completion is principally owing to the exertions of W. Barth, Esq., the expense being defrayed by subscription. A suspension bridge was also erected in 1829, from designs by *J. J. Scholes*, over the river Bure, and leading to the North Quay, Yarmouth, whence a road has been made across the marshes, saving more than three miles and a half in the distance to Norwich: the piers supporting the chains of this bridge, and the whole of the iron-work, were executed by *Mr. Goddard* of Yarmouth, in an improved style of workmanship. In the account of Yarmouth in Norfolk, at page 225, it should have been mentioned that a church, in the Tudor style of architecture, is now building (1832) from designs by *Scholes*, near the White Lion opening, leading to the Jetty: the materials used in this edifice is the hard Yorkshire stone, called Bramley Fall, and the fine white Suffolk brick, with a mixture of squared flints; it has a lofty nave and aisles, the windows of which are filled with rich and very beautiful tracery, from pure models of the sixteenth century. A fine tower at the west-end is surmounted by four pinnacles. This church is to be dedicated to St. Peter. Northward from the town is Braydon Water, three miles in length; and adjoining Yarmouth Bridge is the hamlet of West Town.

## 14. Plomesgate Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Blything and Hoxne hundreds; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by Wilford hundred; and on the west by Loes hundred.

ALDEBURGH, or *Aldborough*, on the sea-coast, 7 miles S.E. from Saxmundham, contains 258 houses, and 1212 inhabitants. This town is pleasantly situated in the valley of Slaughden, sheltered by a steep hill, with the river Alde on the west, whence it derives its name; it has a convenient harbour for small vessels, and, besides a plentiful fishery for soles, lobsters, and sprats, has a coasting trade. The market is held on Wednesday and on Saturday; and here are annual fairs on 1st March and 3rd May. The corporation of the borough consists of two bailiffs, twelve capital burgesses, and twenty-four inferior officers: it returns two members to Parliament, a privilege granted in the reign of Elizabeth, and vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot; the two bailiffs are the returning officers: the present members are the Marquess of Douro, and John Wilson Croker, Esq.

This town is now frequented as a bathing-place, for which it possesses peculiar advantages, the descent to the strand being remarkably easy, and the sand firm. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: it stands on the summit of a hill, at the northern extremity of the town; and the churchyard, from its elevated situation, commands a delightful view of



the sea. The terrace on the hill behind the town also affords a beautiful prospect. Near the church is the marine villa of Leveson Vernon, Esq.; and on the brow of the hill, the villa of the Hon. Percy Windham; a Cassino, the seat of the Marquess of Salisbury; and at the opposite end of the terrace a seat of Joshua Walker, Esq.

**BENHALL**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile W. from Saxmundham, contains 72 houses, and 710 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Sir Edward Duke, of Benhall Lodge, was created baronet in 1661. Benhall Lodge is now the seat of Edward Holland, Esq.; and Benhall House, of Capt. Accombe; near it is the seat of the Rev. John Mitford.

**BLAXHALL**, 5 miles S.W. from Saxmundham, and 3 miles E. from Wickham Market, contains 51 houses, and 474 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 20*l.*

**BRUISYARD**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Saxmundham, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from Framlingham, contains 33 houses, and 269 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Stradbroke. Lionel Duke of Clarence in 1366 founded here a nunnery of the order of St. Clare, dedicated to God and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, upon the site of a college which had been removed from Ashe in 1347 to Roke Hall in this parish, and was dissolved in 1366. Pope Urban V. permitted Maud de Lancaster Countess of Ulster, and mother of the Duchess of Clarence, to enter into the order of St. Clare, and leave the profession of the Austin nuns at Campsey. It was valued in 1534 at 56*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* per annum; and after the Dissolution was granted to Nicholas Hare in 1538. The Earl of Stradbroke is the present owner of the site, lord of the manor, and patron of the vicarage.

**CHILLESFORD**, on the Butley river, 7 miles E. from Woodbridge, and 3 miles N.W. from Orford, contains 16 houses, and 140 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

**CRANSFORD**, on a branch of the Ald, 2 miles E. from Framlingham, and 5 miles W. from Saxmundham, contains 47 houses, and 294 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

**FARNHAM**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Saxmundham, contains 42 houses, and 213 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

**FRESTON**, or *Friston*, 3 miles S.E. from Saxmundham, contains 62 houses, and 452 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* Friston Hall was a seat of the Earl of Strafford.

**GLEMHAM**, or *North Glemham*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Saxmundham, contains 41 houses, and 413 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. Here was formerly a seat of the Edgar family. Little Glemham, two miles southward, contains 68 houses, and 349 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 6*l.*: it contains monuments of the Glemham family. Glemham Hall was the seat of Dudley North, Esq., who purchased it of Sir Thomas Glemham in the reign of Queen Anne.

**HASELWOOD**, or *Haslewood*, 2 miles N.W. from Aldborough, contains 12 houses, and 99 inhabitants. The church is in ruins.

**IKEN**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Orford, contains 36 houses, and 363 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

**ORFORD**, situated at the junction of the Ore and the Alde rivers, 10 miles E. from Woodbridge, and 89 miles from London, contains 216 houses, and 1119 inhabitants. It was formerly a considerable port, till the sea threw up a beach, by which the channel of the river Ore was bent towards the south. An ancient castle of Anglo-Norman construction serves as a sea-mark; it was the seat of Peter de Valoins, and the head of his barony: in the reign of Henry I. Bartholomew de Glanville was governor of the castle; and it was afterwards the property of the Uffords Earls of Suffolk, the heiress of which family married Sir John Willoughby of Eresby, a gallant knight, who served at the battle of Poitiers under Edward the Black Prince, and who obtained in right of his wife the manors of Orford, Parham, and Ufford. The market, on Monday, is nearly deserted; but there is an annual fair on 24th June. It is a corporate town, the corporation consisting of a mayor, recorder, town-

clerk, eighteen portmen, twelve capital burgesses, and two serjeants-at-mace. It returns two members to Parliament, the right of election being in the corporation and freemen, and the mayor being the returning officer: the present members are Sir Henry Frederick Cooke, Bart., and Sir H. Kilderbee, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a curacy: the chancel, a very fine specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture, is in ruins.

**PARHAM**, on a branch of the Alde, 5 miles W. from Saxmundham, contains 59 houses, and 448 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, with Hacheston. Parham was a seat of the Uffords, and descended to the Willoughby family; Sir William Willoughby in 1547 was created Lord Willoughby of Parham by King Edward VI., but the title expired in 1779. Parham Hall is the seat of F. White, Esq.; a very beautiful arch, part of the ancient gate-house, remains. Parham Lodge is the seat of the Rev. C. Sharpe.

**RENDHAM**, on the Alde river,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Saxmundham, contains 49 houses, and 452 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 36*l.*

**SAXMUNDHAM**, on a branch of the river Alde,  $20\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from Ipswich, and  $89\frac{1}{2}$  miles from London, contains 134 houses, and 989 inhabitants. It chiefly consists of one street, intersected by smaller ones: the only manufacture is that of malt; but the market, on Thursday, is very considerable for grain, and is well supplied with all sorts of provisions, especially fish. Annual fairs are held on Holy Thursday and September 23. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Here are monuments of the family of the Longs; that of Charles Long, Esq., who died in 1812, is by *Nollekens*. Harts Hall is the seat of Charles N. Bayley, Esq.

**SNAPE**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Saxmundham, contains 70 houses, and 518 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*: the font is very highly enriched with sculpture, and may be referred to the time of Henry VII. William Martel, Albreda his wife, and Jeffrey their son and heir, having given the manor of Snape, with the benefit of wrecks of the sea from Thorp to Oxford Ness, to the abbot and convent of St. John of Colchester, a prior and Benedictine monks from that house were settled here in 1155; but upon complaint being made by Isabel Countess of Suffolk and patroness of this priory, to Pope Boniface IX., that the abbot and convent did not maintain a sufficient number of religious here, according to the will of the founders, this house was by a bull, dated A.D. 1400, made conventual, and exempted from all subjection to Colchester: it was given by Henry VII. in 1508 to Butley priory, and was one of those small monasteries that were suppressed in 1524, and granted by King Henry to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of Ipswich College: in 1532 it was granted to Thomas Duke of Norfolk. This priory was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and valued at 99*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*

**STERNFIELD**, one mile S. from Saxmundham, contains 23 houses, and 180 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

**STRATFORD ST. ANDREW**, on the Alde,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Saxmundham, contains 22 houses, and 213 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**SUDBORNE**,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Woodbridge, contains 57 houses, and 561 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory with Orford, value 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

Sudborne Hall, the seat of the Marquess of Hertford, was rebuilt by *Wyatt*; the park and neighbourhood abound with game.

**SWEFLING**, on the Alde,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Saxmundham, contains 43 houses, and 367 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

**TUNSTALL**, 7 miles N.W. from Woodbridge, contains 75 houses, and 653 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

**WANTISDEN**, 6 miles N.W. from Woodbridge, contains 12 houses, and 128 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy, value 10*l.*



15. **Risbridge Hundred**

Is bounded on the north by Lackford hundred; on the east by Thingoe and Babergh hundreds; on the south by the river Stour and the county of Essex; and on the west by Cambridgeshire.

**BARNARDISTON**, or *Branson*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Clare, contains 24 houses, and 175 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* This village gives name to an ancient family, whose several branches have been seated at Kedington, Brightwell and Wyverston, all in this county. Monks Risbridge, an extra-parochial district, adjoins this parish.

**BRADLEY**, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 8 miles N.W. from Clare, contains 89 houses, and 487 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Here is an annual fair on Michaelmas Day. Little Bradley, about a mile southward, contains 7 houses, and 31 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

**CHEDBURGH**, 6 miles S.W. from Bury, contains 27 houses, and 240 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Bristol.

**CLARE**, on a branch of the river Stour, and borders of Essex, 16 miles S.W. from Bury, 30 miles W. from Ipswich, and 56 miles from London, contains 307 houses, and 1487 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Chilton: it is an ancient town, having a weekly market on Monday, and annual fairs on Easter Tuesday and 26th July. The petty sessions are held here. Between the town and the river are the remains of a castle said to have been built by one of the Earls of Clare, descended from Richard FitzGilbert Seigneur de Clare in Normandy, who was with William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings. Previously to the Conquest here was certainly a castle; for in the reign of Edward the Confessor, Earl Alfrie, son of Withgar, intitled seven secular canons in the church of St. John the Baptist in his castle of Clare. Gilbert de Clare Earl of Hertford, in the year 1090, gave this church to the abbey of Bec in Normandy; and the Benedictine monks continued within the castle of Clare till the year 1124, when Richard Earl of Clare removed the cell to Stoke. Clare Castle occupied an angle formed by the junction of a rivulet with the Stour, which situation, when improved by art, rendered it a military position of considerable importance. The whole site contained upwards of twenty acres of ground, and the works consisted of an elevated conical mount, upon which was erected the keep, surrounded by a moat; the inner court was bounded by the Stour on the south side, and inclosed by a wall on the summit of the earth-work: an external court formed a segment of a circle northward of the other court, and defended the approach to that and to the keep. Elizabeth de Burgh, granddaughter and heiress of Gilbert de Clare, married Lionel Duke of Clarence, son of King Edward III.; his daughter and heiress Philippe married Edmund Mortimer Earl of March, which nobleman held Clare Castle in 1381; and his descendants, the House of York, from this marriage, derived their claim to the Crown of England. The title of Clarence has ever since this period become appropriated to the royal family, and its last revival was in 1789, when His present Majesty was created Duke of Clarence, &c., by his father King George III.

Sir John Holles of Haughton in Nottinghamshire was created Earl of Clare by King James I. in 1624; and his collateral descendant, Thomas Lord Pelham, who took the name of Holles, was created Earl of Clare by King George I. in 1714, and Marquess of Clare and Duke of Newcastle in 1715: the titles of Clare, &c. became extinct on his Grace's death in 1768. The site of the castle, of which little remains, but commanding a very fine view, now belongs to General Elwes. The foundation of the priory of Austin friars is ascribed to Richard de Clare Earl of Gloucester, and lord of the honour of Clare, who introduced this order of friars into England in 1248, and established them here in their priory and conventual church, which had afterwards several noble benefactors. Clare priory, now belonging to Mrs. Barker, is one of the most interesting and best preserved specimens of a monastic institution to be seen in the whole diocese of Norwich: the appearance of the building is in excellent accordance with its original destination. The conventual church,

in which many persons of distinction were interred, is situated on the north-eastern side of the priory, and appropriated to the purposes of a barn: near it the remains of a bridge show the former communication between the adjoining castle and the priory. The parish church of Clare, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the King as Duke of Lancaster: it contains a monument of John Barker, Esq. of Clare Priory, who died 27th November, 1804, æt. 56. In the hamlet of Chilton are the remains of a chapel, which was formerly served by one of the canons of Chipley priory.

**COWLING**, or *Cooling*, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 7 miles N. from Clare, contains 87 houses, and 790 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy, in the patronage of Trinity Hall Cambridge. Branches Hall, in this parish, stands in the centre of a beautiful park, containing about two hundred acres of land; it abounds with fine timber, and is ornamented with two sheets of water: the grounds were laid out by *Brown*. On the south front of the mansion is a flower-garden, into which many of the rooms open.

**DALHAM**, 6 miles E. from Newmarket, contains 64 houses, and 498 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*: here are monuments of the Stuteville and Affleck families. Dalham Hall, the seat of General Sir James Affleck, Bart., was built about the year 1705, by Simon Patrick Bishop of Ely; it stands upon an eminence near the church, commanding a very extensive view: it is a red brick mansion, and contains a fine collection of pictures. Sir Edmund Affleck was created a baronet May 28, 1782.

**DENHAM**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Bury, contains 16 houses, and 166 inhabitants: it is a curacy, value 45*l.* Here are monuments of the Lewkenor family.

**DENSTON**, or *Denardiston*, on a branch of the Stour, 5 miles N. from Clare, contains 60 houses, and 327 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the patronage of W. Robinson, Esq.: in the chancel are several monuments of the Robinson family. In 1474 a college or chantry was founded here by Sir John Howard and John Broughton, jun.: it was valued at 22*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; and in 1548 was granted to Sir Thomas Smith, Knight, and John Smith. The view from near the church is very beautiful, looking over part of the park and grounds of Denston Hall, the seat of W. Robinson, Esq., with Stradishall church in the distance. The prospect also from the Hall, situated upon an eminence, is extremely varied and fine, looking over a country highly cultivated, well wooded, and rising into gentle hills, upon one of which Stansfield church forms a conspicuous object in the surrounding scenery.

**DEPDEN**, 7 miles S.W. from Bury, contains 38 houses, and 319 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*: in the chancel is the monument of Lady Anne Jermyn, who died in 1572. Depden was the birth-place of Anthony Sparrow Bishop of Norwich: he died in 1685.

**GAZELEY**, 5 miles E. from Newmarket, contains 41 houses, and 374 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage: here are several old monuments. Higham Green, a hamlet of this parish, extends into Lackford hundred.

**HAVERHILL**, 6 miles W. from Clare, and 59 miles from London, contains 332 houses, and 1649 inhabitants. It is situated on a branch of the Stour, and is partly in the county of Essex. Here is a market on Wednesday; and annual fairs are held on the 12th May and 26th August. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 61*l.* 5*s.*

**HAWKEDON**, 5 miles N. from Clare, contains 45 houses, and 329 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.*

**HUNDON**, 3 miles N.W. from Clare, contains 133 houses, and 956 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Jesus College Cambridge.

**KEDINGTON**, or *Ketton*, on a branch of the river Stour, and borders of Essex,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Clare, contains 101 houses, and 513 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The parish extends into Essex; and at the village is an annual fair on 29th July. Kedington Hall was



long the seat of the Barnardiston family. Sir Thomas Barnardiston of Kedington was created baronet 7th April, 1663.

**KENTFORD**, on a branch of the Lark and borders of Cambridgeshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from Newmarket, contains 17 houses, and 109 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Trinity Hall Cambridge.

**LIDGATE**, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 6 miles S.E. from Newmarket, contains 49 houses, and 389 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. Near the church are the remains of a castle, on a mount, now overgrown with thickets, formerly moated round, which belonged to John Hastings Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Edward III. The village is memorable as the birth-place of John Lidgate, an ancient poet, one of the immediate successors of Chaucer: he was a monk of the Benedictine abbey of Bury St. Edmund, and died about 1461.

**MOULTON**, on a branch of the river Lark and borders of Cambridgeshire, 3 miles E. from Newmarket, contains 40 houses, and 312 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Christ's College Cambridge.

**OUSDEN**, 7 miles S.E. from Newmarket, and 10 miles S.W. from Bury, contains 38 houses, and 331 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. James Thomas Hand. A chapel on the north side of the church contains monuments of the Mosely family, formerly lords of the manor. Ousden Hall, the seat of the Rev. James Thomas Hand, was built in the reign of Elizabeth; but the porch on the north front is almost the only architectural feature remaining of that period: the house, chiefly modern, is situated on rising ground, and commands a fine view.

**POSLINGFORD**, on a small stream, one of the branches of the Stour, 2 miles N. from Clare, contains 33 houses, and 295 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Chipley. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* At Chipley, a mile northward from the village, was a small priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The founder has not been ascertained; but being ruined in the buildings, it was granted by Walter Lyhart Bishop of Norwich, in 1468, to the Dean and Chapter of the college of Stoke, under which it was valued at the Dissolution. In 1548 the site was granted to John Cheke and Walter Mildmay. The ancient priory has been converted into a farm-house, and is yet partially remaining. The conventual chapel was entirely demolished in 1818. The demesnes of this priory appear to have occupied upwards of two hundred acres of ground. Sir Robert Harland, Bart. is the present proprietor of the estate, in right of his wife. New Hall, near Poslingford, was a seat of G. Golding.

**STANSFIELD**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Clare, contains 84 houses, and 451 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Stansfield Hall was the seat of Robert Kedington.

**STOKE**, on the river Stour and borders of Essex, 2 miles S.W. from Clare, contains 110 houses, and 746 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on Whit Monday. The church, dedicated to St. Austin, is a curacy, in the patronage of J. H. T. Elwes, Esq. Upon the pavement of the aisles in this church are several sepulchral brasses. Richard de Clare Earl of Hertford in 1124 transferred a Benedictine cell, which his father had founded in his castle of Clare, to the parish church of St. Austin, and afterwards into a priory which he founded here for them, and endowed with the manor of Stoke Hoe. In 1415, Edmund Mortimer Earl of March, its patron, changed the institution into a college for secular priests. The college and its church were then dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and the constitutions were framed by Thomas Barnsley in 1422, who was then dean. The last dean of this college was the famous and learned Matthew Parker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The site of the college, with the court-yard, orchard, and divers houses within the precinct, contained at the Dissolution about six acres of land. The annual revenue was valued at 324*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; and in 1548 it was granted to Sir John Cheke and Walter Mildmay. The collegiate church of St. John is demolished; but the present mansion, south-westward of the parish church, is called the College, having been erected on the site of the original building, a small portion of which

was incorporated in the modern edifice: its present possessor is John Harvey Tims Elwes, Esq., whose family has held the estates of the dissolved college since the middle of the seventeenth century. Sir Gervaise Elwes of Stoke was created baronet 22nd July, 1660.

**STRADISHALL**, 5 miles N. from Clare, contains 64 houses, and 433 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.*

**THURLOW**, 7 miles N.W. from Clare, contains 52 houses, and 462 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. In the time of King Richard II. here was a hospital, dedicated to St. James, which was subordinate to the foreign hospital of Haut Pays: this foundation, with its endowments, was granted with other lands in 1468 to God's House, now King's College in the University of Cambridge. Thurlow Hall formerly belonged to the Waldegrave family; and afterwards to Sir Cordell Firebrace, who sold the estate to James Vernon, Esq. Little Thurlow, a mile northward, contains 41 houses, and 436 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*: in the chancel is a monument of Sir Stephen Soame, Alderman of London, who died in 1619; he was the founder of a free-school and alms-house in this parish. Little Thurlow Hall, built by St. Stephen Soame, continued to be the residence of his family.

**WHIXOE**, on the river Stour and borders of Essex, 4 miles W. from Clare, contains 23 houses, and 147 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

**WICKHAM BROOK**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Clare, and 9 miles S.W. from Bury, contains 149 houses, and 1295 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: in the chancel are monuments of Thomas Higham, ob. 1630; of Thomas Burrough, ob. 1597; of Mirable Cradock of Wolverhampton, ob. 1631; and others of the Warner family. Badmondishfield, or *Bansfield* Hall, the seat of Nathaniel Warner Bromley, is surrounded by a moat, and retains an appearance of antiquity: it stands in a park of considerable extent. Gaines Hall is a considerable manor in this parish: the manor-farm is held by James Last. A rivulet, one of the branches of the Stour, takes its rise in the parish, and runs to Depden.

**WITHERSFIELD**, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 9 miles W. from Clare, contains 68 houses, and 484 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

**WRATTING**, on the borders of Cambridgeshire,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from Linton, and the same distance W. from Clare, contains 48 houses, and 263 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* Little Wrattling, half a mile southward, contains 41 houses, and 183 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Wrattling Park, chiefly in the parish of West Wrattling in Cambridgeshire, is the seat of Sir Charles Watson, Bart.

## 16. Samford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Bosmere and Claydon hundred; on the south-east by Ipswich Liberty, the river Orwell, and Colneis hundred; on the south by the Stour, which divides it from the county of Essex; and on the west by Babergh and Cosford hundreds.

**BELSTEAD**, 3 miles S.W. from Ipswich, contains 28 houses, and 255 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*

**BENTLEY**, 5 miles S.W. from Ipswich, contains 73 houses, and 366 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* At Dodnash, in this parish, a priory of Austin canons was founded by the ancestors of the Mowbrays Earls of Norfolk, to whom the patronage belonged from the time of King Edward I. until the Dissolution: it was valued at 42*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; and in 1525 was granted by the King to Cardinal Wolsey, as part of the endowment of Ipswich College: upon the cardinal's fall it was granted in 1531 to Thomas Alverde.



**EAST BERGHOLT**, on the borders of Essex,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Ipswich, contains 172 houses, and 1246 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy to the rectory of Brantham. East Bergholt Lodge is the seat of Sir John Thomas Hughes, Bart.

**BRANTHAM**, 7 miles S.W. from Ipswich, contains 66 houses, and 385 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 10*s.* Brantham Hall is eastward of the village. Cattiwade is a hamlet of this parish.

**BURSTALL**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Hadleigh, contains 38 houses, and 203 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

**CAPEL ST. MARY**, 5 miles S.E. from Hadleigh, contains 61 houses, and 561 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Boitwell Hall manor, in this parish, belongs to Queen's College Cambridge.

**CHATHISHAM**, 5 miles W. from Ipswich, contains 45 houses, and 231 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints and St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College. Near the church is Chattisham Place.

**CHELMONDISTON**, or *Chemton*, on the banks of the Orwell,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Ipswich, contains 51 houses, and 366 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.*, in the presentation of the Crown.

**COPDOCK**, on a branch of the Orwell, 3 miles S.W. from Ipswich, contains 61 houses, and 278 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Hill House is the seat of W. Byles, Esq.

**ERWARTON**, or *Arwerton*, on the river Stour,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Ipswich, contains 30 houses, and 157 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* At Arwerton is the gatehouse of an Elizabethan mansion, which belonged to the Parker family. Sir Philip Parker was created a baronet July 16, 1661.

**FRESTON**, on the Orwell, 3 miles S. from Ipswich, contains 20 houses, and 189 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Freston Tower, built by one of the Latimer family, is a square brick building, six stories high, with an octangular staircase turret at one of the angles, belonging to Charles Berners, Esq., of Woolverston: the tower, surmounted by ornamental finials, and an open-work parapet, commands a beautiful view of Ipswich.

**HARKSTEAD**, 6 miles S. from Ipswich, contains 39 houses, and 301 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

**HIGHAM**, on the borders of Essex, and on the river Bret,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Hadleigh, contains 52 houses, and 262 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich.

**HINTLESHAM**, 5 miles W. from Ipswich, contains 106 houses, and 562 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* Hintlesham Hall is the seat of the Misses Lloyd.

**HOLBROOK**, on a branch of the Stour, 5 miles S. from Ipswich, contains 72 houses, and 641 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Holbrook Hall is the seat of the Rev. Archdeacon Berners.

**HOLTON**, 4 miles S. from Hadleigh, contains 24 houses, and 213 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

**RAYDON**, or *Roydon*, 3 miles S. from Hadleigh, contains 100 houses, and 501 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.*

**SHELLEY**, on the river Bret,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Hadleigh, contains 17 houses, and 130 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. Shelley Hall was the seat of Samuel Rush, Esq.

**SHOTLEY**, on the river Orwell, 7 miles S.E. from Ipswich, contains 68 houses, and 339 inhabitants. The church, dedicated

to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.* Here was anciently the hamlet of Kirketon.

**SPROUGHTON**, on the Orwell,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Ipswich, contains 87 houses, and 506 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* The Chantry, about a mile south-eastward of the village, is the seat of Charles Streynsham Collinson, Esq.; it derives its name from being built on lands given towards the endowment of a chantry in the church of St. Lawrence, Ipswich. The house, from its elevated situation, commands an extensive and picturesque view of the adjacent country, enriched and adorned with a variety of objects: in the library is a collection of shells, fossils, minerals, ores, &c., originally made by Peter Collinson, Esq., naturalist.

**STRATFORD**, on the river Stour, 5 miles S. from Hadleigh, contains 76 houses, and 614 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.*, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaster.

**STUTTON**, on the Stour, 6 miles S. from Ipswich, contains 50 houses, and 475 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Stutton Parsonage, on the banks of the river, is the seat of the Rev. Thomas Mills.

**TATTINGSTON**, or *Tadingston*, 5 miles S. from Ipswich, contains 44 houses, and 346 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The house of industry for Samford hundred is in this parish. Tattingston Place is the seat of R. Kynaston, Esq.

**WASHBROOK**, or *Great Belstead*, on a branch of the Orwell,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Ipswich, contains 73 houses, and 377 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage with Copdock, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

**WENHAM**, or *Burnt Wenham*, 4 miles S.E. from Hadleigh, contains 35 houses, and 205 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Little Wenham, one mile N.E. from the above, contains 10 houses, and 90 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 5*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* Wenham Hall was formerly the seat of the Brew's, and afterwards of Thomas Thurston, Esq.

**WHERSTEAD**, on the banks of the Orwell, 2 miles S. from Ipswich, contains 28 houses, and 242 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Wherstead Lodge is the seat of Viscount Granville.

**WOOLVERSTON**, on the Orwell, 4 miles S. from Ipswich, contains 32 houses, and 269 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Woolverston Hall, the seat of Charles Berners, Esq., is most delightfully situated on the western bank of the river, and commands a fine view of Nacton, on the opposite shore. The park is extensive; it abounds with game of every description, and is well stocked with deer.

## 17. Stow Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Hartismere hundred; on the east by Bosmere and Claydon hundred; on the south by Cosford hundred; and on the west by Blackbourn and Thedwestry hundreds.

**BUXHALL**, 3 miles W. from Stow Market, contains 93 houses, and 457 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

**COMBS**, one mile S. from Stow Market, contains 104 houses, and 736 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Ashburnham.

**WEST CREETING**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Stow Market, contains 23 houses, and 169 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Other villages of the same name are in Bosmere and Claydon hundred.

**FIMBOROUGH**, or *Finborough*, 3 miles S.W. from Stow Market, contains 52 houses, and 392 inhabitants. The church, dedi-



cated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. Little Fimborough, a mile southward, contains 11 houses, and 70 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of King's College Cambridge. Fimborough Hall is the seat of Roger Petteward, Esq.

GIPPING, 4 miles N.E. from Stow Market, contains 13 houses, and 107 inhabitants: it is a curacy. The village has its name from its situation, near the rise of one of the parishes of the river Gippen. Gipping Hall is a seat of the Tyrrel family.

HARLESTON, or *Halston*, 2 miles N.W. from Stow Market, contains 10 houses, and 94 inhabitants. It is a rectory.

HAUGHLEY, 2½ miles N. from Stow Market, contains 103 houses, and 854 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Near the church are the remains of a castle, called in some records Hageneth Castle, of which Ralph de Broc was constable: it afterwards belonged to the Uffords, Earls of Suffolk; the site, including the outworks, occupies seven acres of ground. Haughley Park is the seat of W. Crawford, Esq.; and Haughley Place of C. Tyrrel, Esq.

OLD NEWTON, 2½ miles N. from Stow Market, contains 77 houses, and 557 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* The manor of Netherhall and the hamlet of Dagworth are in this parish.

ONE HOUSE, 2 miles W. from Stow Market, contains 24 houses, and 185 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The house of industry for Stow hundred is in this parish.

SHELLAND, 3 miles W. from Stow Market, contains 13 houses, and 104 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

STOW MARKET, on the banks of the Orwell, 12½ miles N. from Ipswich, and 69 miles from London, contains 438 houses, and 2252 inhabitants. It stands nearly in the centre of the county, and principally consists of one street, disposed on the sides of the road from Bury to Ipswich. The county meetings and petty sessions are held here; and being well situated for the barley trade, the market, on Thursday, is much frequented by farmers from a considerable distance: much business is also done in malting. There is a manufacture of sacking, cordage, &c. Annual fairs are held on June 29 and August 1, for horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, and hops, which are grown in the environs of the town. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Peter, is a vicarage with Stow Upland, value 16*l.* 15*s.*; it is a beautiful structure, with a tower, surmounted by a steeple, one hundred and twenty feet high. Thorney Hall is the seat of R. Marriott, Esq. Stow Upland, adjoining Stow Market, contains 154 houses, and 836 inhabitants: it is a vicarage. Tothill is two miles northward from the town.

WETHERDEN, 4 miles N.W. from Stow Market, contains 65 houses, and 468 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Wetherden was the property of the Sulyard family, who resided at Haughley Park. Wetherden Hall is the seat of Mrs. Godfrey.

## 18. Thedwestry Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Blackbourn hundred; on the east by Stow hundred; on the south by Babergh and Cosford hundreds; and on the west by Thingoe hundred.

AMPTON, 5 miles N. from Bury St. Edmunds, contains 21 houses, and 117 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*: in the chancel are several monuments of the Calthorpe family. Ampton Hall is the seat of Lord Calthorpe: this park, and the adjoining one of Livermere, are ornamented with a noble sheet of water, over which is a handsome bridge. In Ampton Park are many beautiful and picturesque views; the pleasure-grounds and shrubberies have been recently enlarged, and adorned with parterres, covered walks, and the introduction of a great variety of rare and curious foreign shrubs, tastefully disposed, adds to the beauty of the scenery. A short distance from the house stands a temple, from which the view is particularly fine, especially when tinted by the mild rays of the setting sun: there

is everything that can make a landscape in a flat country desirable, — trees in the foreground, an expanse of water, which divides and skirts a beautiful wood, and may be traced in its meanderings through different openings, till it glides into a background of peculiar sweetness and variety, in which stands a rural cottage; the towers of Livermere and Troston churches presenting themselves also in the distance.

BARTON, 2½ miles E. from Bury, contains 133 houses, and 702 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Innocents, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*: in the chancel are some ancient monuments of the Cotton family, but the brasses have been removed. Barton Hall is the seat of Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, Bart.

BEYTON, or *Beighton*, 5 miles E. from Bury, contains 42 houses, and 238 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. At Beighton is the seat of J. H. Powell, Esq.

BRADFIELD COMBUST, or *Burnt Bradfield*, 5 miles S. from Bury, contains 34 houses, and 146 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* This village derives its name on account of the destruction of the Hall by fire, in 1327; it then belonged to the abbot of Bury, and was burnt down by the townsmen, during their attack upon the abbey and its possessions. Bradfield was the birth-place of Arthur Young, the agriculturist; and Bradfield Hall is now the property of the Rev. Arthur Young.

BRADFIELD ST. CLARE, one mile E. from Bradfield Combust, contains 26 houses, and 201 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Bradfield St. George, or *Monks Bradfield*, 5 miles S.E. from Bury, contains 89 houses, and 409 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* There is so little elevation in the surrounding country, that sixty parish churches may be seen from the top of the steeple, the view extending into Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Essex, and the Isle of Ely.

DRINKSTONE, 8 miles E. from Bury, contains 61 houses, and 456 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the Grigbys; also one to Thomas Camborne Clerk, some time minister of this parish: he died in 1692, and left four hundred pounds for building the steeple.

FELSHAM, 8 miles W. from Stow Market, contains 37 houses, and 389 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of the Risbys.

FORNHAM ST. GENEVEVE, or *Jenophesa*, on the Lark, 4 miles N. from Bury, contains 19 houses, and 144 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*: the church was burnt down in 1782, and only the ruined tower remains. Fornham Hall, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, was built about the year 1760, by the late Sir Charles Eggleton Kent, Bart., and is a very conveniently arranged edifice. The park was embellished under the superintendence of Brown, but has since undergone very great improvements by its present noble owner. Game of all kinds is plentiful on the estate.

On the north of Fornham is a rising ground, called Kingsbury Hill, the burial-place, according to tradition, of three British kings. There is good reason to suppose that Camping Close, an inclosure near the church, was the scene of a sanguinary and decisive battle, in 1173, when the Earl of Leicester and his Countess were taken prisoners. A gold ring with a ruby, found in clearing the river, and now in the possession of Charles Blomfield, Esq., of Bury St. Edmunds, is thought to have been the identical ring which the Countess of Leicester, on her capture, threw away, to prevent its falling, with herself, into the hands of the enemy.

Fornham St. Martin, 1½ mile N. from Bury, contains 41 houses, and 222 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

GIDDING, or *Gedding*, 6 miles W. from Stow Market, contains 18 houses, and 144 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Corporation of Ipswich.

HESSETT, or *Hedgsett*, 6 miles E. from Bury, contains 44 houses, and 393 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*: it was built by the Bacons, who resided at Hissett, from the time of Henry II. to that of Charles I. The chancel is divided from the body of the church by a screen, carved and painted; and in the windows are remains of painted glass. Here are several curious monuments. Hissett is the seat of Michael Peter Leheup, Esq.



**GREAT LIVERMERE**, 6 miles N. from Bury, contains 33 houses, and 251 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*: in the chancel are several ancient monuments, and one to the memory of Kathren, wife of John Chetiam, Gent., who died in 1577. In the churchyard was interred William Sakings, who was falconer to King Charles I., Charles II., and James II. The Livermeres, for beautiful park scenery, connected with the adjoining parish of Ampton, form the most interesting and delightful spots in the county; so great is the variety of picturesque views presented by the winding sheet of water, sloping woods, and scattered venerable oaks and shrubs.

**PAKENHAM**, 5 miles N.E. from Bury, contains 106 houses, and 928 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; it is an ancient structure, situated on an eminence that overlooks the village beneath: in the chancel are monuments of the Spring, Discipline, Symonds, Casborne, and L'Estrange families. Sir William Spring of Pakenham was created a baronet August 11, 1641.

Netherhall, in this parish, was the seat of the Ashfields: Sir John Ashfield was created a baronet July 27, 1626. At Red Castle, a farm in Pakenham parish, a fine tessellated pavement was discovered not many years since.

**RATTLES DEN**, 10 miles S.E. from Bury, contains 199 houses, and 1032 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*: in the chancel are monuments of James Ryvett, Esq., Custos Rotulorum of the county, ob. 1587, and Dorothy, his wife, ob. 1617; Thomas Pope, Esq., ob. 1636; George Baker, Gent., ob. 1684, besides several others.

This parish is singularly diversified by a deep ravine, and an idea exists that a branch of the sea formerly reached it. There is a tradition, that the roof of St. Mary's church, Bury St. Edmunds, which was framed at Caen, in Normandy, was landed in this parish.

**ROUGHAM**, 4 miles E. from Bury, contains 92 houses, and 778 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*: in the north aisle are sepulchral brasses of Sir Roger Drury, ob. 1421, and Margery, his wife, ob. 1405; and in the chancel are monuments of the Burwells and Drurys. Rougham Hall is the seat of Philip Bennet, Esq. Old Hall, pleasantly situated near the road, was a grange belonging to the abbots of Bury.

**RUSHBROOK**, 3 miles S.E. from Bury, contains 22 houses, and 194 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*: in the east window is some ancient stained glass; and there are many monuments of the Jermyn family, in the chancel; also one of Thomas Badby, ob. 1583. Rushbrook Hall, the seat of Colonel Rushbrook, occupies three sides of a square, and is situated in an extensive park. Sir Robert Jermyn entertained Queen Elizabeth at this seat, in her progress through Suffolk, in the year 1577. The lineal descendant of this family, Sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrook, was Comptroller of the Household and a Privy Counsellor to Charles I. His second son Henry was Master of the Horse and Chamberlain to the Queen Dowager Henrietta, and is said to have been privately married to Her Majesty. In 1643 he was created Lord Jermyn of St. Edmund's Bury; and at the accession of Charles II. he was advanced to the Earldom of St. Alban's, and sent Ambassador to France; after his return, he was appointed Lord Chamberlain to His Majesty's household. He died without issue, and was interred in the church at this place, where there is a marble monument to his memory. His elder brother, Thomas Jermyn, Esq. of Rushbrook, had a son Thomas, who succeeded his uncle in the title of Lord Jermyn, agreeably to the patent; and another son, Henry, who was created Lord Dover in 1685, by King James II., after whose abdication he was advanced to the title of Earl of Dover.

**STANNINGFIELD**, 5 miles S. from Bury, contains 57 houses, and 290 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*: the north door is of Anglo-Norman architecture; the font bears the arms of Rookwood and St. Edmund. In the chancel is an altar-tomb, under a canopy, with various shields sculptured upon it, displaying the arms of Rookwood, Clerbeck, Swynbourne, Swynford, and Clopton, and it is conjectured to be the tomb of Thomas Rookwood, who lived in the reign of Henry VII. Coldham Hall is the seat of Robert Gage Rook-

wood, Esq. The date of 1575 is over the porch. The earlier family mansion stood nearer the parish church; the moat and fishpond, which remain, serve to point out its site. The present house, a brick building, with a large bay window in the hall, stands high, and commands from some points a fair view over a woody irregular country: many of the windows are ornamented with stained glass; and in the house is a great quantity of old armour. In the garden some of the formal terraces are still to be seen.

**THURSTON**, 5 miles E. from Bury, contains 55 houses, and 377 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: one of the aisles was built by the Drurys as a sepulchral chapel; but there are now no monumental remains of that family.

**TIMWORTH**, 4 miles N. from Bury, contains 33 houses, and 210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, with Ingham, value 9*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

**TOSTOCK**, 7 miles E. from Bury, contains 39 houses, and 281 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Tostock is the seat of the Rev. O. Ray; and Tostock Hall, of George Brown, Esq.

**WELNETHAM**, or *Whelneham*, 3½ miles S. from Bury, contains 59 houses, and 399 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* The church stands upon a very pleasant elevation: the view from the churchyard commands a beautiful prospect over the rich vale separating this parish and the adjoining ones of Nowton and Hawstead. In this parish several Roman utensils have been discovered.

Previously to the year 1273, a prior and convent of Crossed or Crouched friars were established in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, at Welnetham, subordinate to the head house of the order, near the Tower of London. These friars are distinguished in the old wills, by the names of Fratres S. Trinitatis, or S. Crucis in Welnetham, or the Brethren of the Chapel of St. Thomas near Bury. After the Dissolution, the site of this house and chapel was granted in 1539 to Anthony Rous.

Little Welnetham, one mile N.E. from the above, contains 36 houses, and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

**WOOLPIT**, 8 miles E. from Bury, and 5 miles N.W. from Stow Market, contains 110 houses, and 801 inhabitants. There are annual fairs on August 12, and September 16 and 19, for horses and cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*: the south porch is very beautiful; the interior of the church (being formerly an appendage of Bury Abbey,) has been very beautifully decorated, and still presents an exceedingly fine specimen of the ancient mode of fitting up churches with carved open seats. Near the altar stands a letter of brass, the upper part representing an eagle, with extended wings, just rising from the earth.

On the authority of Dr. Gale, Woolpit is supposed to have been a Roman station; and has been noted, ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for a rich vein of excellent white brick earth, said to be the best in the kingdom.

## 19. Thingoe Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Sackford and Blackbourn hundreds; on the east by Thedwestry hundred; on the south by Babergh and Risbridge hundreds; and on the west by Risbridge hundred.

**BARROW**, 6 miles W. from Bury, and 8 miles E. from Newmarket, contains 80 houses, and 755 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College Cambridge: in the chancel are many ancient monuments. Southward of the church was a seat of Lord Badlesmere, in the reign of Edward III.

**BROCKLEY**, 6 miles S. from Bury, contains 39 houses, and 276 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*



**BURY ST. EDMUNDS**, on the river Lark, 72 miles from London, and 26 miles N.W. from Ipswich, contains 1873 houses, and 9999 inhabitants. The streets, intersecting each other at right angles, are very neat and spacious, and the suburbs of the town are extensive. The markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, the former chiefly for corn, the latter for provisions. There are also annual fairs on Easter Tuesday, and 2nd October, which continue during the month the resort of the gentry of the neighbouring counties; at this time the Angel Hill is covered with temporary booths for the sale of millinery goods, &c., and with caravans of shows. Another large fair is held on 1st December for cattle. The guildhall has an ancient porch worthy of notice, and contains several curious old portraits, as well as one of Admiral Hervey, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. The borough sessions are held here, and all corporation business transacted. The government of the town is vested in an alderman, recorder, twelve capital burgesses, from whom the alderman is annually chosen, and twenty-four common council-men: one of the burgesses holds the office of coroner. The corporation have the privilege of returning two members to Parliament, who at present are the Earl Jermy, eldest son of the Marquess of Bristol, and Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Esq.; the alderman is the returning officer. Bury St. Edmunds contains two parishes, St. James's and St. Mary's; the latter is a curacy, in the presentation of the corporation: the edifice was commenced in 1424, and the north porch was built by John Notyngham; in the chancel is a slab inscribed to the memory of Mary daughter of King Henry VII., first married to Louis XII. King of France, and afterwards to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk: she died at Westhorp in 1533, and was buried in the abbey church here. In the middle of the chancel is the monument of John Reeves, the last abbot of Bury, ob. 1540; on the north side is that of Sir William Carew, ob. 1501; and on the south side that of Sir Robert Drury, Privy Councillor to Henry VIII. St. James's church is also a curacy, in the presentation of the corporation: it was built in the reign of Edward VI., who gave 200*l.* towards its completion; near the western doorway is the monument of the Right Hon. James Reynolds, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, ob. 1736: here is also a monument of the Rev. Edward Valentine Blomfield, nephew of the present Bishop of London. In the churchyard is the house where it is said the poet Lydgate resided, and Clopton's hospital. Two avenues of lime-trees, with the vine-fields of the abbey on the east, form pleasing views. A religious house was founded here by Sigebert King of the East Angles about the year 633, and called the monastery of St. Mary at Beoderics Worthe: it was afterwards occupied by a collegiate society, in consequence of the removal hither of the body of King Edmund from the chapel at Hoxne. After this the town was named from St. Edmund: a new church was erected to his memory; and in the year 925 King Athelstan completed the foundation of this college: it thus continued till A.D. 1020, when King Canute introduced Benedictine monks; and, with the assistance of Bishop Ailwin, erected the abbey near the site of the original monastery founded by King Sigebert. The immense quantity of Roman bricks and tiles which compose the internal part of the pillars and arches of the abbey church seems to corroborate the opinion of some antiquaries, that Bury was the Villa Faustini of the Romans, and that the original monastery was in part built with the ruins of some Roman building not far from the site of the abbey. The lord abbot of Bury was exempt from all jurisdiction, episcopal and legatine, excepting that of a legate *de latere*: wills were proved in his court; money was coined in his mint, or deposited in his treasury: in most cases he acted as *Episcopus loci*; he held synods in his own chapter-house, and made constitutions which were to govern the clergy under his jurisdiction. The franchise or liberty of St. Edmund contained the hundreds of Cosford, Babergh, Risbridge, Lackford, Blackburn, Thedwestry, Thinghoe, and the half-hundred of Ixning. He appointed the high-steward of the liberty, and all other officers, &c.; he nominated the aldermen, the magistrates, bailiffs, &c. of the borough, who took an oath of fealty and obedience. In regard to the value of its endowments, Bury Abbey ranks as the tenth amongst the Benedictine monasteries; and in magnificence and privilege it is supposed to have exceeded all others, Glastonbury alone excepted. The editors of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, lately published, remark that the chartularies of this abbey, which are still extant, are probably more numerous than those of any other monastery in the kingdom: the gross value of the revenue was 2336*l.* 16*s.* After a succession of thirty-three ab-

bots, and nine hundred and nine years from its first establishment, this celebrated monastery was surrendered into the King's hands, 4th November, 1539. The site, with the precincts, contained about forty acres, with thirty acres of meadow in Sicclesmere, occupied by the abbot, and eighty acres and upwards in the hands of the cellarer. The Right Honourable the Marquess of Bristol is the present possessor; but the Rev. Mr. Yates in his History has given a list of eighteen persons who had previously been proprietors of the site of Bury Abbey. The arms of King Edmund, assumed by this abbey, were *Azure, three crowns or*, signifying, according to the poet Lydgate, royal dignity, virginity and martyrdom. Sometime afterwards the monks introduced *arrows, transfixing the crowns, in saltire, argent*, illustrative of the instruments of the martyrdom of their patron, who was splendidly enshrined in the abbey church. In Lydgate's poetical Life of St. Edmund, now in the British Museum, Harl. MS. 2278, which was a presentation copy to King Henry VI., is a representation of St. Edmund's shrine, with the young monarch on his knees performing his devotions at it. The shrine is of gold, and rests on an enriched altar of stone work. The King remained at the abbey from Christmas to St. George's day in the year 1433. The abbey gatehouse still remains; it is supposed to have been built about the year 1328, and is a very fine architectural specimen. King Edward IV. founded a college in College-street, dedicated to the Honor and Name of Jesus, to which Cicely his mother gave the manor of Swifts, in Preston. In 1548 it was granted to Richard Corbet: the building is now occupied as a workhouse. There were formerly several hospitals in the town of Bury, the principal of which are God's House at Southgate, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; its site now belongs to the Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart. St. Nicholas's hospital at Eastgate, near the roads leading to Ixworth and Fornham, was founded by one of the abbots of Bury; the remains of the hospital and chapel are extensive, and form the principal part of a farmhouse belonging to Philip Bennet, Esq. In the wall forming the eastern boundary of the abbey precinct are arches, commonly known by the name of Eastgate bridge; these seem not only calculated to give passage to the water-course, but also to form an occasional foot bridge, by means of planks laid from buttress to buttress, through which there are passages, the greatest distance being about twenty-four feet. The Eastgate, near the northernmost buttress, has been long pulled down; this gate was always in the custody of the abbot. The remains of this ancient bridge consist of three arches; within the wall the arches had iron grates by way of defence. Without Risby gate stood a hospital, dedicated to St. Peter, founded by Abbot Anselm, in the reign of Henry I., the walls of which were recently remaining; it belongs to the governors of the grammar-school, which last was founded by King Edward VI. in Northgate-street; St. Saviour's hospital, founded by Abbot Sampson, now belongs to St. John's College Cambridge.

**CHEVINGTON**, 5 miles S.W. from Bury, contains 66 houses, and 590 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

**FLEMPTON**, on the Lark,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Bury, contains 16 houses, and 129 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a rectory, value 5*l.*: the tower of the building is in ruins.

**FORNHAM ALL SAINTS**, on the river Lark,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Bury, contains 51 houses, and 305 inhabitants. The navigation to Lynn commences here, where are wharfs and warehouses, to which are brought coals, deals, &c., for the supply of Bury and its neighbourhood: this river was made navigable in 1699. It is a rectory, value 19*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the presentation of Clare Hall Cambridge. In this parish stood Babwell priory, a monastery of Grey friars; part of the inclosure walls remains to point out its site: it was granted at the Dissolution to Anthony Harvey, and is now the property of Mrs. Palmer.

**HARGRAVE**, 6 miles W. from Bury, contains 44 houses, and 366 inhabitants, including the extra-parochial district of Southwell Park: it is a rectory, value 4*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

**HAWSTEAD**, 3 miles S. from Bury St. Edmunds, contains 52 houses, and 404 inhabitants, including Hardwick, which is extra-parochial. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*: in the chancel are several monuments of the Drury and Cullum families; and in the nave are monuments of the Met-



calfe family. Hawstead Place, a quadrangular mansion, which was situated on an eminence, is supposed to have been rebuilt by Sir William Drury, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by whom it was honoured with a visit in 1578. Hawstead Farm is the seat of Henry Metcalfe, Esq.; Hardwick House is the seat of the Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, whose ancestor Sir Thomas Cullum of Hawstead was created a baronet June 18, 1660, the oldest baronetcy existing in this county. The History of Hawstead, by Sir John Cullum, Bart., may be considered a model of topographical works, in which will be found a more copious illustration of ancient manners than is usually met with in publications of the same nature: it was reprinted, with notes, by the late Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart., his brother.

HENGRAVE, on the banks of the river Lark,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Bury, contains 33 houses, and 168 inhabitants: it is a rectory, value 9*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The church is a small building, having at the west end a tower of a circular form, which is of remote antiquity, but the other parts of the edifice were rebuilt by Sir Thomas de Hengrave, who died in 1419: it contains several very interesting monuments, kept in high repair, viz., of Margaret Countess of Bath, and her three husbands, Sir Thomas Kytson, Sir Richard Lory, and John Bouchier Earl of Bath; she died in 1561; of Thomas Darcy, only son of Thomas Lord Darcy, of Chiche; of Sir Thomas Kytson, ob. 1602; and several others of the Gage family. Hengrave Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Gage, Bart., was completed by Sir Thomas Kytson in 1538, and is one of the finest specimens of domestic architecture, of the Tudor style, in the kingdom: the gatehouse is rich in heraldic decoration, and the court is distinguished by a very noble bay window, the embattled parapet of which is also surmounted by heraldic insignia: the windows of the cloister, the hall, and the gallery, are enriched with armorial achievements, in ancient painted glass, with some modern additions by *Willement*; and the chapel contains a valuable painted window, representing scriptural subjects in the twenty-one compartments into which it is divided.

Amongst the architectural peculiarities of Hengrave Hall, perhaps the most remarkable is the form of the turrets: those of the gatehouse resemble the mitre-headed turrets of King Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster; whilst others, without crockets or other ornaments, remind us of the temples of the East. Some few on the west side are spiral, some are reticulated, and one or two others, like those at St. Osyth in Essex, are made to represent reeded pillars with capitals; but it is in the gatehouse that the Tudor magnificence is chiefly conspicuous. This structure at Hengrave has an arch obtusely pointed; in the spandrels appear the Kytson crest: the space above the arch is filled by a triple bay window, the domes of which are rich in scale-work and crockets, and have basements or brackets elegantly terminated in pendant corbels; each square compartment in the lower division of the window contains a shield; that in the centre displays the arms of France and England quarterly, supported by a lion and a dragon, and ensigned by the crown of England, with the usual motto on the garter encircling the shield; on the frieze is the royal motto. The dexter shield bears the arms of Sir Charles Cavendish quarterly: first and fourth, Cavendish; second and third, Smith; impaled with those of his lady, Margaret Kytson: supporters, two unicorns. The sinister shield, below the window, has the arms of Thomas Darcy Earl Rivers, six quarterings: first, Darcy; second, Fitz Langley; third, Harleston; fourth, Warton; fifth, Berdewell; and sixth, Pakenham; the whole impaling those of his Countess Mary Kytson, with the supporters, two griffons, bearing on the extended wing of each two roses\*. On the frieze below the two last shields are these words:

*Opus hoc, fieri fecit Comes Kytson  
Anno Dñi m cccc Tricesimo Octavo.*

Upon the brackets of the windows are fixed three other shields,

hanging over the entrance, and supported by figures of naked boys wreathed with garlands. The centre shield, surmounted by a knight's helmet, bears the arms of Kytson. On the dexter shield are the arms of Sir Thomas Kytson, impaling those of Margaret his wife quarterly: first and fourth, Donnington; second and third, Broughton. The sinister shield presents the arms of Sir Thomas Kytson, the younger, impaling those of Elizabeth his wife, in six quarterings: first, Cornwallis; second, Bucton; third, Braham; fourth, Teye; fifth, Tyrrel; sixth, Stamford. The battlements of the gatehouse, assuming the appearance of small gables, the points of which, crowned with richly carved hoop garlands and vanes, corresponding with those of the triple dome below, give height to the whole, and complete the beauty and harmony of the design. Amongst the original documents preserved at Hengrave Hall, is the actual book of account, whence large extracts are given in Mr. Gage's elegant work, showing the disbursements for the building of this very curious and interesting edifice: the amount may be taken at 2700*l.*, to which are to be added the sums owing by Sir Thomas Kytson at his decease; so that it may be inferred, that the whole cost of the mansion did not greatly exceed three thousand pounds. Small as this sum may appear, looking to the magnitude of the building, it will not perhaps be thought very much below the real amount, when it is compared with the prices of materials, which the circumstances of the times gave a facility in procuring. The materials were derived from several sources; a great proportion of the brick was made on the spot, and large quantities came from the neighbouring kilns of the abbot of Bury and others: some of the free-stone was brought from King's Cliff in Northamptonshire; the rest was supplied from the dissolved abbeys of Ixworth, Bruwell, and Thetford; but no part from the abbey of St. Edmund at Bury, as has been supposed, which in fact was not surrendered till after the whole of the building was completed. The old Hall of Hengrave, as well as several houses in the neighbourhood, furnished materials towards the building. The timber came chiefly from Combey and Sowe woods in this county; and some of the lead was brought from Ixworth priory. Game of all kinds is plentiful in the park; and the bustard is sometimes, though rarely, seen on the heaths of the neighbourhood.

HORNINGSHEATH, or *Horringer*, 2 miles S.W. from Bury, contains 111 houses, and 539 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*: here are several monuments of the Lucas family. Horscroft is a hamlet of this parish.

ICKWORTH, 3 miles S.W. from Bury, contains 14 houses, and 82 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*: in the chancel are memorials of the noble family of Hervey. The whole parish is converted into a park, which, for beauty and extent, may vie with most in the kingdom; it contains one thousand eight hundred acres, and is eleven miles in circumference: it is the seat of the Marquess of Bristol. The mansion, planned by the late Earl, upon a most extensive and magnificent scale, was begun about the year 1795, and is built of Roman brick; the centre, nearly circular, is one hundred and forty feet high; the cupola ninety feet in its largest, and eighty feet in its smallest diameter; the length from one extremity to the other is six hundred feet, and that of each colonnade and wing is one hundred and eighty: between the windows of the lower apartments are Ionic columns, and Corinthian ones between those of the principal floor; subjects taken from the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer are represented in basso relievo over the windows, the workmanship of two brothers, named *Carvatho*, natives of Italy, from designs by *Flaxman*.

LACKFORD, on the banks of the Lark,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Bury, contains 17 houses, and 163 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

NEWTON, or *Nowton*, 2 miles S. from Bury, contains 33 houses,

\*This description is extracted from "The Antiquities of Hengrave," by John Gage, Esq., F.S.A., one of the most profound antiquaries of the present day, who gives an explanation of the exterior enrichments of these arms, very necessary to be attended to. The shields with their supporters, adorning this window, are part of the original design, though some of the bearings are of later acquirement than

the date of the building: hence, neither the unicorns nor the griffons supporting the arms of Cavendish and Darcy belong to those houses. The Kytson crest furnished the unicorns, and probably the griffons with the roses, were borrowed from the devices of the merchant adventurers, who have the Pegasus for supporters, with two roses on the extended wing.



and 171 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* At Nowton is the residence of O. R. Oakes, Esq. The view from Nowton Hall, near the church, expands over a rich picturesque country, wherein Rushbrook Hall is a prominent feature; and on the confines of Hawstead these two parishes form a very beautiful valley.

REED, 6 miles S. from Bury, contains 46 houses, and 239 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

RISBY, 3½ miles W. from Bury, contains 44 houses, and 293 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

SAXHAM, 4 miles W. from Bury, contains 27 houses, and 260 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*: in the chancel is the tomb of John Eldred, erected in 1632, the brasses on which have been engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. 15. He built Saxham Hall, which was destroyed by fire in 1779: Rivet Eldred, his son, was created baronet in 1641. Saxham Hall is now the seat of Thomas Mills, Esq. Little Saxham, one mile eastward, contains 18 houses, and 202 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*: it has a circular tower of Anglo-Norman architecture. Little Saxham Hall, built by Thomas Lucas in the reign of Henry VIII., was taken down in 1770: it was a seat of the Crofts' family in the reign of Elizabeth; and Thomas Crofts was created in 1658 Lord Crofts of Saxham; his monument and others of the Lucas family are in the church.

WESTLEY, 2 miles W. from Bury, contains 25 houses, and 124 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Clare Hall Cambridge.

WHEPSTEAD, 4 miles S. from Bury, contains 125 houses, and 664 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Plumpton Hall, in this parish, is the seat of Sir Thomas Hammond.

## 20. Thredling Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Hartismere and Loes hundreds; on the east by Loes hundred; and on the south and west by Bosmere and Claydon hundred.

ASHFIELD, 11 miles E. from Stow Market, contains 40 houses, and 309 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Thorp. The church is in ruins.

DEBENHAM, 12½ miles N. from Ipswich, and 83 miles from London, contains 187 houses, and 1535 inhabitants: it stands on the side of a hill, near the source of the river Deben. Here is a free-school, founded by Sir Robert Hitcham. An annual fair is held on 24th June. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Sir Charles Gaudy of Crow's Hall, in this parish, was created a baronet April 20, 1661.

FRAMSDEN, 10 miles E. from Stow Market, contains 86 houses, and 702 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*

PETTAUGH, 8 miles E. from Stow Market, contains 36 houses, and 254 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

WINSTON, 7 miles N.E. from Needham Market, contains 44 houses, and 366 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

## 21. Wangford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the county of Norfolk; on the east by Mutford hundred; on the south by Blithing hundred; and on the west by Hoxne hundred.

BARSHAM, 2 miles W. from Beccles, contains 23 houses, and 192 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

BECCLES, on the river Waveney, and borders of Norfolk, 41 miles N.E. from Ipswich, and 110 miles from London, contains 760 houses, and 3493 inhabitants. The Waveney is navigable for large vessels hence to Yarmouth; and a custom-house has lately been established, a considerable trade being carried on with the neighbouring towns. The market, on Saturday, is well supplied with provisions of all kinds; and here are annual fairs on Holy Thursday, 29th June, and 3rd October, for horses, &c. The corporation of Beccles Fen consists of a portreve, a steward, and thirty-six assistants, styled twelves, and twenty-fours, the office of portreve being assumed in rotation by the twelves. The petty sessions are held in the town-hall. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Robert Sparrow, Esq., of Worlingham: the edifice stands on a point of land overlooking the level of the meadows, through which the Waveney flows. The church appears to have been erected about the year 1369; the porch, a very beautiful specimen of architecture, about 1455; and the tower, a fine structure, about 1515: it is placed at a small distance from the south-eastern angle of the church. The arms of Bury Abbey, and of the families of Garneys, Bowes, Rede, &c., mark the benefactors of the church, and who also contributed toward the erection of the tower. On the 29th November, 1586, a fire broke out in the town, which, besides consuming eighty dwelling-houses, greatly injured the roof and seats of the church, although probably not the walls. A mile southward of the town was formerly another church, called St. Mary Endgate, which was taken down by order of Queen Elizabeth; and the town now consists of one parish. The common, eastward from the town, containing about one thousand four hundred acres, was part of the possessions of Bury Abbey, and was granted to William Rede, for the use of the inhabitants. Ashmans, the seat of the Rev. Robert Rede Rede, is situated on the banks of the Waveney, in a park, which derives considerable beauty from the inequalities of its surface and the extensive view which it commands. The present mansion was built by Robert Rede, Esq., who died in 1822, and contains a collection of pictures, removed from the gallery at Letheringham, the seat of the Nauntons, and portraits of the Rede family, one of whom was Bishop of Chichester in 1348. The old manor-house, built in the reign of Elizabeth, still remains. Rose Hall, an ancient mansion, near the town, was formerly the seat of the Garneys and the Suckling families; afterwards of Sir Robert Rich, Bart.: a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, which belonged to the last, was presented to the British Museum.

BUNGAY, on the river Waveney and borders of Norfolk, 37 miles N.E. from Ipswich, and 106 from London, contains 641 houses, and 3290 inhabitants. Here is a manufactory for knit stockings, and a considerable trade by means of the Waveney, which is navigable up to this town. The market is on Thursday; and there are annual fairs, on the 14th May, for horses and horned cattle, and on the 25th September, for hogs, both festivals of the Holy Cross, to which the priory was dedicated. Here are the remains of a very strong castle, built, on an eminence, by the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk. Hugh Bigod, in the reign of Stephen, appears to have considered it impregnable; as the following distich is attributed to him:—

Were I in my castle of Bungay,  
Upon the river Waveney,  
I would ne care for the King of Cockney.



He was at last obliged to compound with King Henry II. to save it from being demolished; and afterwards, the Earl siding with Richard, the son of Henry II., against his father, the King deprived him of this castle and that of Framlingham; Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, in the reign of Edward I., nearly rebuilt it, and soon afterwards it fell to the Crown. The Uffords, Earls of Suffolk, held it in the reign of Richard II. About the year 1160, in the reign of Henry II., Roger de Glanville and the Countess Gundreda founded in this town a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Honor of God, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of the Holy Cross: they endowed it with lands, &c., which were increased by several benefactions, at various periods; and the revenue was valued in 1534 at 62*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* per annum. The site was granted in 1537 to Thomas Duke of Norfolk; and its present possessor is Wolfran Lewis, Esq. There are two churches in Bungay: St. Mary's, a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Norfolk; and the Holy Trinity, a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely. The inhabitants of the town have the privilege of a very extensive common, northward of the town, and almost encompassed by the river Waveney, which is of great advantage to them. The county bridge over the river is of modern erection.

NORTH COVE, 3 miles E. from Beccles, contains 28 houses, and 219 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

ELLOUGH, or *Willingham All Saints*, 3 miles S. from Beccles, contains 17 houses, and 155 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.*

SOUTH ELMHAM, 5 miles N.W. from Halesworth, and 5 miles S. from Bungay, includes seven parishes within its jurisdiction, called the Deanery of South Elmham:—

All Saints, a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich, containing 29 houses, and 239 inhabitants.

St. Cross, or *Sancroft*, containing 28 houses, and 233 inhabitants: the church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 10*l.* Sancroft is on the borders of Norfolk, about 3 miles E. from Harleston.

St. James, a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich, containing 38 houses, and 351 inhabitants.

St. Margaret, a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, containing 22 houses, and 181 inhabitants.

St. Michael, a rectory, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the parishioners, containing 19 houses, and 128 inhabitants.

St. Nicholas, a rectory, value 6*l.*, containing 14 houses, and 91 inhabitants.

St. Peter, a rectory, value 8*l.*, containing 15 houses, and 139 inhabitants.

FLIXTON, or *St. Mary South Elmham*, on the borders of Norfolk, 2½ miles S.W. from Bungay, contains 32 houses, and 209 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of A. Adair, Esq. Mary, widow of Bartholomew de Creke, founded here a convent of Austin nuns, of the order of Fontevrault, about the year 1258, dedicated to the honour of St. Mary and St. Katherine. At the Dissolution it was valued at 23*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* per annum; and the site was granted to John Tasburgh, in 1544: some remains of this nunnery are yet visible southward of the village. Flixton Hall, the seat of Alexander Adair, Esq., a remarkably curious edifice, is said to have been built in the year 1615 by Sir John Tasburgh, from a design by *Inigo Jones*: amongst the architectural peculiarities are numerous finials, above the embattled parapets, highly enriched; the whole was formerly moated round. It commands a very beautiful view of the subjacent country, and stands in a large park, adorned with fine old timber, and containing many head of deer. In the house is a large collection of pictures, including numerous family portraits, and portraits of King George III. and Queen Charlotte, copies from the pictures in the council-room of the Royal Academy, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

HOMERSFIELD, or *St. Mary South Elmham*, on the borders of Norfolk and banks of the river Waveney, 4 miles S.W. from Bungay, contains 38 houses, and 201 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of A. Adair, Esq. Lymborn Mill, on the Waveney, formerly belonged to the nunnery at Bungay.

ILKETSHALL, about three miles S. from Bungay, is a district containing four several parishes:—

St. Andrew, a vicarage, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, containing 50 houses, and 472 inhabitants.

St. John, a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown, containing 8 houses, and 66 inhabitants.

St. Lawrence, a curacy, containing 26 houses, and 255 inhabitants.

St. Margaret, a vicarage, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, containing 36 houses, and 269 inhabitants.

METTINGHAM, 2 miles E. from Bungay, contains 56 houses, and 349 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Here are the remains of an ancient quadrangular castle. In the year 1382, pursuant to the will of Sir John de Norwich, Vice-Admiral of England, a college, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was translated from Raveningham, in Norfolk, to this castle: it was valued in 1534 at 20*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* per annum; and in 1541 was granted to Sir Anthony and Sir Thomas Denny; the walls of the college are still standing within the castle, the remains of which are very extensive: the roof of the college was carried to Yarmouth, and placed upon the Guildhall there, about the time of the Dissolution.

REDISHAM, 4 miles S. from Beccles, and 4½ N.E. from Halesworth, contains 22 houses, and 156 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. At Little Redisham was a church, dedicated to St. James, which has been, for many years, totally demolished.

RINGSFIELD, 2 miles S.W. from Beccles, contains 28 houses, and 280 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, which formerly belonged to Butley Priory.

SHADINGFIELD, or *Shaddingfield*, 4 miles S. from Beccles, contains 23 houses, and 189 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Bristol. Shadingfield Hall is the seat of C. Scott, Esq.

SHIPMEADOW, on the borders of Norfolk, 3 miles W. from Beccles, contains 31 houses, and 133 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The House of Industry is situated in this parish.

SOTTERLEY, 4½ miles S. from Beccles, and 3 miles N. from Wangford, contains 28 houses, and 287 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 10*l.* Sotterley Hall is the seat of Miles Barne, Esq. Sir Thomas Playters, of Sotterley, was created baronet 13th August, 1623.

WESTON, 2 miles S. from Beccles, contains 27 houses, and 179 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Weston Hall formerly belonged to the family of Leman.

WILLINGHAM, 4 miles S. from Beccles, contains 16 houses, and 170 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown; but the church is a ruin.

WORLINGHAM, 1½ mile E. from Beccles, contains 28 houses, and 221 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Worlingham Hall is the seat of Robert Sparrow, Esq.

## 22. Wilford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Loes hundred; on the east by Plomesgate hundred; on the south-east by the German Ocean; and on the west by Colneis and Carlford hundreds, and the river Deben.

ALDERTON, near the sea-coast, 6½ miles S.E. from Wood-



bridge, contains 64 houses, and 566 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich: the steeple is a sea-mark. The family of Naunton resided here before they removed to Letheringham.

BAWDSEY, on the North Sea, 7½ miles S.E. from Woodbridge, contains 46 houses, and 414 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: the steeple is well known as a sea-mark.

BOULGE, 2½ miles N. from Woodbridge, contains 6 houses, and 44 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

BOYTON, 6½ miles E. from Woodbridge, contains 47 houses, and 208 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* Mrs. Mary Warner, by will, endowed alms-houses in this parish, which were built in 1743 by the trustees.

BREDFIELD, 2½ miles N. from Woodbridge, contains 55 houses, and 402 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Bredfield House is the seat of J. Purcell Fitz Gerald, Esq. This parish extends into Loes hundred.

BROMESWELL, on the banks of the Deben, 2 miles N.E. from Woodbridge, contains 24 houses, and 185 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

CAPEL ST. ANDREW, 6½ miles E. from Woodbridge, contains 20 houses, and 157 inhabitants. The church is in ruins.

DALLINGHOO, 4 miles N. from Woodbridge, contains 37 houses, and 303 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* This parish is partly in Loes hundred.

DEBACH, 4 miles W. from Wickham Market, contains 22 houses, and 113 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, with Boulge.

HOLLESLEY, near the sea-coast, 6 miles S.E. from Wood-

bridge, contains 70 houses, and 575 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

MELTON, on the river Deben, 1½ mile N.E. from Woodbridge, contains 76 houses, and 607 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The house of industry, for the hundreds of Loes and Wilford, is in Melton parish.

PETISTREE, half a mile S. from Wickham Market, contains 41 houses, and 260 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, with Londham, a hamlet of this parish. Londham Hall is the seat of — Macdonald, Esq. Bing is a hamlet to Petistree.

RAMSHOLT, on the Deben, 5 miles S. from Woodbridge, contains 27 houses, and 174 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, value 13*l.* Southward of the village are the remains of Peyton Hall, a seat of the Uffords, Earls of Suffolk.

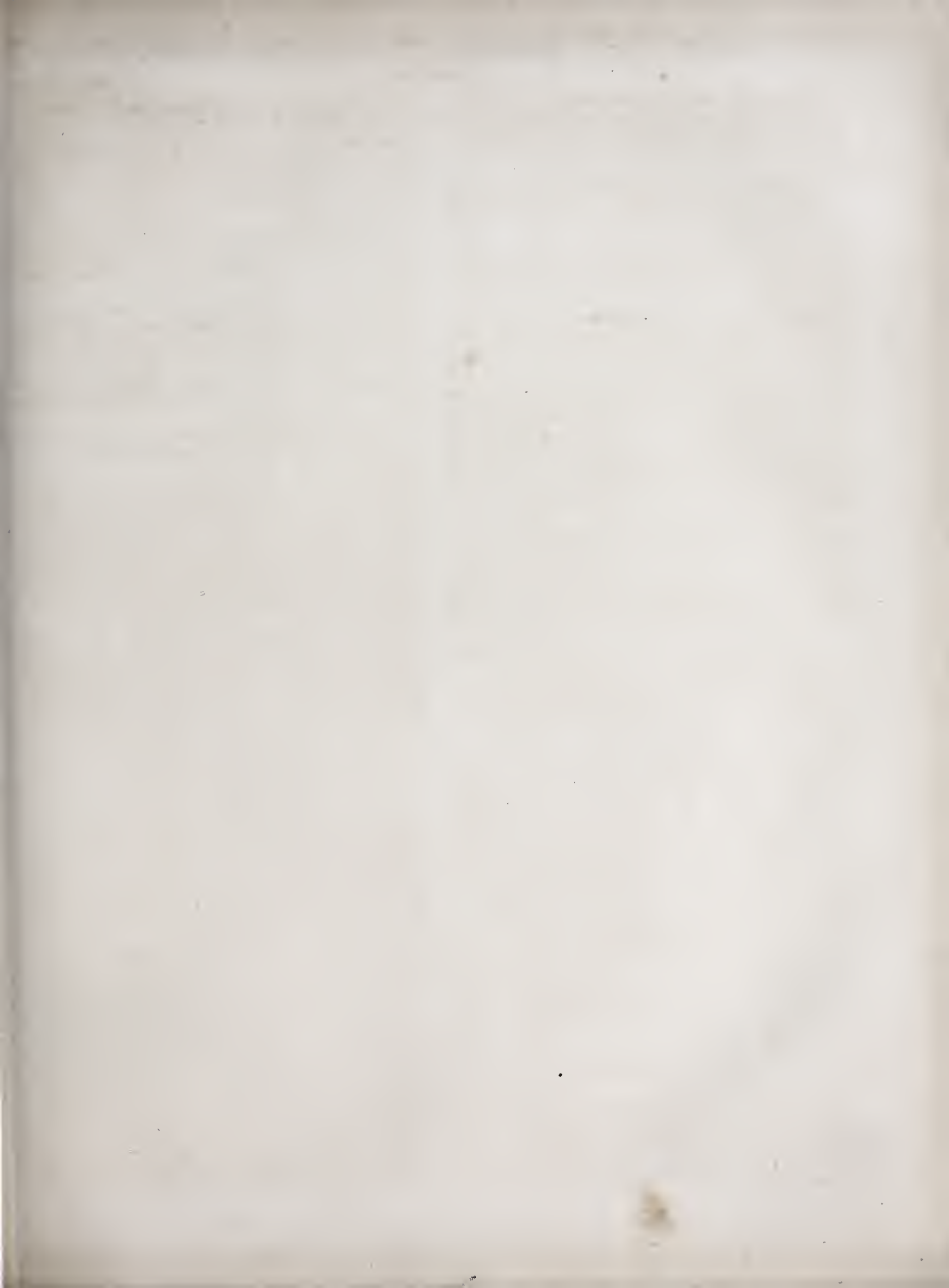
SHOTTISHAM, 4½ miles S.E. from Woodbridge, contains 46 houses, and 235 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 16*s.*

SUTTON, 3 miles S.E. from Woodbridge, contains 67 houses, and 577 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

UFFORD, on the river Deben, 2½ miles N.E. from Woodbridge, contains 81 houses, and 629 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 5*s.* Ufford was formerly the seat of a family of the same name, Earls of Suffolk; they had vast possessions, and were at one time proprietors of the castles of Orford, Eye, Framlingham, Bungay, Mettingham, and Haughley, all in this county. Their seat, in this parish, stood northward of the church, where a farm-house now stands, belonging to a charity at Framlingham. Ufford Place is the seat of the Rev. Charles Brock.

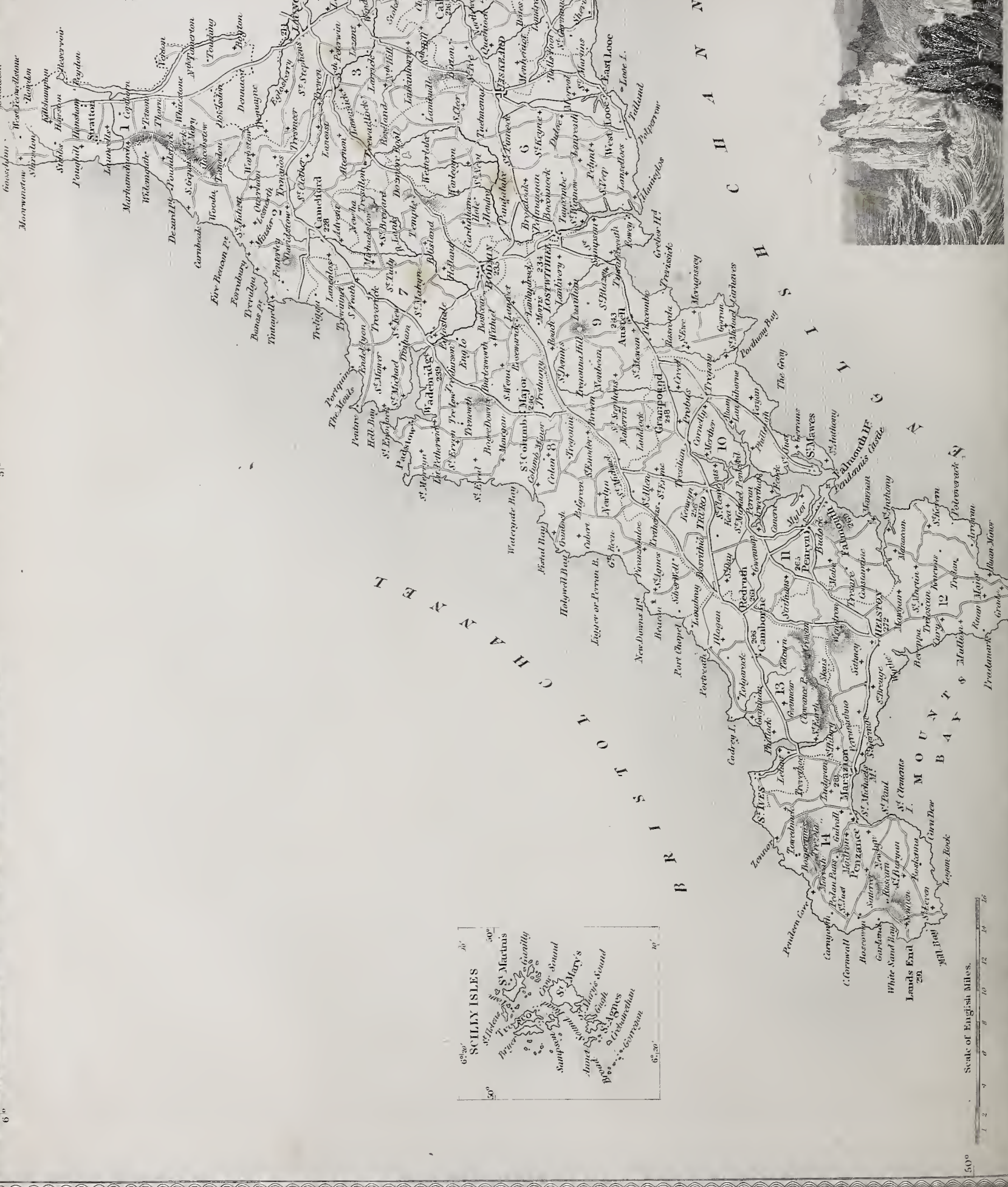
WICKHAM MARKET, on the Deben, 12½ miles N.E. from Ipswich, contains 138 houses, and 1015 inhabitants. The market, which was on Saturday, is now disused. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown: it is situated upon a hill; and from the steeple may be seen nearly fifty churches.







- Reference to the Hundreds
- 1 Stratton
  - 2 Looe
  - 3 East North Division
  - 4 Do Middle Do
  - 5 Do South Do
  - 6 West
  - 7 Trigg
  - 8 Dolen
  - 9 Bower East Division
  - 10 Do West Do
  - 11 Kerrier East Do
  - 12 Do West Do
  - 13 Penwith East Do
  - 14 Do West Do
- The figures prefixed to the towns denote the distance from London.



Scale of English Miles.

61° Longitude West from Greenwich



## CORNWALL.—*Western Circuit.*

THIS County forms the western extremity of the kingdom; the extreme point called "The Land's End," is three hundred and ninety-one feet above the level of the sea. The Lizard Point, its south-western extremity, is the spot whence all ships leaving the Channel date their departure from England; and for romantic scenery is rarely to be surpassed in the kingdom. Cornwall is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, on the east by Devonshire, and on the south by the English Channel. Its extent from the Land's End to the Devonshire border, is about 79 miles, its greatest breadth, from north to south, about 43 miles, and its reputed circumference is about 250 miles.

The British inhabitants were called Cornubii, or the men of the promontory. Before the coming of the Romans, the Danmonii had usurped the dominion; under the Romans, this district was included in their first division of the island, and formed part of Britannia Prima. Cornwall abounds with memorials of its early inhabitants, consisting of large unwrought stones, placed erect, either singly or in circles, or with others laid across, and tumuli of stones or earth. Two of the most remarkable upright stones are at Bolliet, in the parish of St. Burien. On the downs, between Wadebridge and St. Columb, is a line of stones, generally called the Nine Maids. Circles of erect stones are very frequent in this country, where they are known by the name of Dawnsmen, or the Stone Dance. The monument called the Hurlers, originally consisted of three circles; and a singular monument at Bodinar, called the Crellas, is a double circle. It is most probable, that these circles of upright stones were applied to purposes of religion, although the opinion of those who consider them as peculiarly referable to Druidical rites, does not appear to be supported by the few notices which are to be met with on that subject, in the writings of the ancients. All the authors who were contemporary with the Druids, uniformly assert that their religious rites were confined to groves of oak, whilst these stone monuments chiefly abound in the most desert parts, where, in all probability neither oaks, nor any other trees, ever grew; and similar ones are found in almost every part of the world, although the Druids are supposed to have been chiefly confined to Britain and Gaul.

There are also in Cornwall several circular enclosures with walls of stone or earth, on the inside of which are rows of seats, having been originally intended for the exhibition of sports of various kinds, they are known by the name of Rounds, or "Plân an guare," the place of sport. Two of the most remarkable of these works are the Rounds of St. Piran and St. Just.

Barrows and cairns, tumuli of earth and stone, are found in several parts of Cornwall, most of which may be considered as the sepulchral monuments of the Britons, although, no doubt, some of them, especially those which have been found to contain neatly executed urns, may be referred to the Romans or Romanized Britons.

Another kind of stone monument found in this county, is the Cromlech, which there is every reason to suppose sepulchral, consisting of a large flat stone, in an horizontal position, supported by several others fixed upright in the ground. It is commonly known by the name of the Quoit, or the Giant's Quoit. Lanyon Quoit is raised so high that a man on horseback may sit under it.

Cornwall has produced few Roman antiquities, excepting coins, which have been discovered in great abundance in the western part of the county. Our knowledge of the Roman Stations in Cornwall, is as defective as that of the Roman Roads, of which fragments are met with in all parts of the county; but it is difficult to point out the situation of Roman settlements, and more so to determine their names.

During the Anglo Saxon heptarchy, Cornwall was comprehended in the kingdom of Wessex. The castles of its ancient lords were at Tintagel, Launceston, Boscastle, St. Mawes, Pendennis, St. Michael's Mount, Trematon, Restormel, Tregony, St. Leven, Truro, Pengersick, Bossiney, Carnbre, Chûn, Fowey, Kernejack, Kimick, Pellin, Pentilly, and Boscajal. There were priories at Bodmin, St. Benets near Lanhivet, St. Germans, Launceston, St. Michael's Mount, and Tywardreth; and collegiate churches at St. Buriens, Constantine, and Glaseney.

Cornwall contains 30 market towns, 203 parishes, 43,873 houses, 257,447 inhabitants. It returns fourteen members to parliament; two for Bodmin, one for Helleston, one for Launceston, one for Liskeard, two for Falmouth and Penryn, one for St. Ives, two for Truro, and four for the county; who at present are Sir William Molesworth, Bart., of Pencarrow, near Bodmin, William Lewis Salusbury Trelawney, Esq. of Harewood near Tavistock, members for the eastern division: and Edward William Wynne Pendarves, Esq. of Pendarves near Falmouth, and Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., of Carclew near Penryn, members for the western division.

The high grounds of Cornwall, through which chiefly the great roads pass, present a dreary prospect, but there is a great deal of beautiful scenery near the southern coast, particularly at east and west Looe, Fowey, and Polperro, and on the banks of the Lynher, near Trematon Castle and Nottar Bridge. The Bay of Falmouth, and Mount's Bay, are exceeded in beauty by none in the kingdom. Many of the valleys are well wooded, particularly in the south eastern part of the county, and the neighbourhood of Lostwithiel and Bodmin. Cornwall has also its share of the beautiful scenery on the banks of the Tamar. Some of the most remarkable and interesting scenery in the county, is that which occurs along a line of bold and abrupt coast, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the British Channel, where amidst a great variety of striking objects may be enumerated the magnificent groups of granite rocks at the Land's End, Cape Cornwall, and Castle Treryn, the rocks at Tintagel, and the stupendous rock near Basset's Cove, with a lofty perforation, called Tabbin's Hole. The principal rivers of this county, are the Tamar, the Lynher, the Tidi, the Seaton, the Looe, the Fowey, the Fal, the Hel, the Heyl, and the Alan or Camel. The inland navigation is assisted by the St. Columb, Polbrock, and Tamar Canals. The produce of Cornwall is tin, copper, lead, most of the semi metals, China stone and clay, slate, Cornish diamonds or transparent quartz, pilchards and other fish. Mount Edgecumbe, in Devonshire, is the seat of Earl Mount Edgecumbe, the Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall.



## 1. East Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Stratton Hundred, on the east by Devonshire, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Lesnewth and West Hundreds. It is in three divisions, middle, northern, and southern.

### MIDDLE DIVISION.

**CALLINGTON**, or *Kellington*, 12 miles S. from Launceston, and 214 from London, contains 218 houses and 1321 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Frogwell. The town is situated in a flat open part of the county, and has a weekly market on Wednesday for corn and provisions, and annual fairs on the first Tuesday in March, 4th May, 19th September, and 12th November, chiefly for sheep and cattle. The town is governed by a portreve, chosen at the court leet of the Lord of the Manor, and the sessions for the middle division of the hundred are held here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy to the rectory of Southill. It was built at the expence of Nicholas Assheton, sergeant at law, who died in 1465, and is buried in the chancel. In a chapel on the northern side of the chancel is a monument of Robert Lord Willoughby de Broke, who died in 1502. He acquired the manors of Callington, Bere Ferrers, &c., by his marriage with the heiress of the Champernown family, and occasionally resided at the manor house of Callington. About two miles northward from Callington is Kit hill, one of the highest in the county, 1067 feet above the level of the sea.

**CALSTOCK**, on the river Tamar, and borders of Devonshire, 5 miles S.W. from Tavistock, and the same distance E. from Callington, contains 441 houses and 2388 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Albeston, Chilsworthy, Harrobear, Latchley, and Metherell. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the church is a chapel built by Richard Edgecumbe in 1588, in which are monuments of Piers Edgecumbe, who died in 1666, and of Jemima Countess of Sandwich, who died in 1674. She was the widow of the brave Earl of Sandwich, K.G. who lost his life in the action with De Ruyter in 1672. The parsonage house was built about the year 1720, by Lancelot Blackburn, Bishop of Exeter, and afterwards Archbishop of York.

Cothele, a singular ancient mansion in this parish, a seat of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, is beautifully situated on the western bank of the river Tamar. The manor came into possession of his family by the marriage of Hilaria, daughter and heiress of William de Cothele with William de Edgecumbe in the reign of Edward III. Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, speaking of Cothele, says, "The buildings are ancient, large, strong, and fayre, and appurtenanced with the necessaries of wood, water, fishing, park, and mills, with the devotion of a richly furnished chapel, and with the charity of alms houses for certain poor people whom the owners used to relieve." In the plan and construction of Cothele house, a remarkable instance of the suspicion and love of security is manifested, to the exclusion of outward beauty, and in some respects to the contraction of accomodation and convenience. The house had no defence beyond what the substance of its walls afforded, and this was probably sufficient. In no particular does the situation of Cothele present any advantage to recommend the choice; the ground rises with a gentle ascent from the river Tamar, about a quarter of a mile from the bank of which, it stands. The principal gate-house is on its southern front, but on the opposite side are spacious and lofty windows, with a tower rising high above every other building of the group, strong and bulky in proportion, like the border houses of the northern counties, and placed, as a commanding post, at the extreme angle. An additional interest is gained for this mansion, since its venerable aspect has not in any considerable instance been impaired. The chapel is distinguished by a handsome turret, and the hall on the western side of the court has a lofty roof arched in wood, and is adorned by ancient and curiously carved furniture, while the walls are covered with armour and warlike weapons. The tower of the southern gate-house is embattled and flanked by buildings, the entrance being by

a doorway within a recessed arch, only wide enough for passengers on foot. The greater part of the architecture, says a very competent judge, is probably not older than the fifteenth century, and its style throughout is rudely bold. King George III. and Queen Charlotte, with the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, visited this house on the 25th of August, 1788.

**ST. DOMINICK**, 3 miles S. from Callington, and 6 miles N. from Saltash, contains 102 houses and 690 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 23*l.* 11*s.* Halton and Westcote are ancient seats in this parish.

**ST. IVE**, four miles E. from Liskeard, and about the same distance W. from Callington, contains 110 houses and 601 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Cadson and Dinnerdake. It is a rectory, value 26*l.*, in the patronage of the crown. Trebigh, on the banks of the Tidi, was the chief seat of the Wrey family, in the reign of Charles I; but since the match with the heiress of the Bouchiers, that family have resided at Tawstock, in Devonshire. Bichetone, Appledon, Hay, Penharget, and Slade, all ancient seats, are now farm houses. Cadsonbury, an earthwork in the neighbourhood, is of an oval form, with a single vallum, having two entrances, opposite each other, on the south-eastern and north-western sides; the area within the vallum is 700 feet by 450 feet.

**ST. MELLION**, or *St. Mellyn*, 3 miles S.E. from Callington, and 6 miles N.W. from Saltash, contains 59 houses and 321 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bealbury, and Keason. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* At the east end of the north aisle of the church is a monument of William Coryton, Esq. of Newton Park, who died in 1651. He was member of parliament for Launceston, and was prosecuted in the Star Chamber for detaining the speaker Finch in his chair. Sir John Coryton, of Newton Park, was created a baronet in 1661, but the title and male line of the family became extinct in 1739. Crocadon, in this parish, was a seat of the Trevisa family, and the presumed birth place of John Trevisa, who translated the Bible, and Ralph Higden's Polychronicon. The estate was purchased of the last of the family by Sir William Coryton, Bart. about 1690, and is now the property of John Tilly Coryton, Esq. of Pentilly.

**MENHINEOT**, 2½ miles S.E. from Liskeard, contains 174 houses and 1170 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Merrymeet, Quarry, Tregondale, and Tregrill. Here are annual fairs on 23rd April, 11th June, and 28th July, for cattle and sheep. The church, dedicated to St. Neot, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter, who must nominate a fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. It is considered one of the most valuable benefices in the county. In the chancel are monuments of the families of Carminow and Burell. The neighbourhood abounds with beautiful scenery, the numerous vallies being pleasingly diversified with rock and wood. Trencreek, in this parish, is traditionally said to have been a hunting seat of the Dukes of Cornwall, but there are no remains of ancient date. Pool, an old seat of the Trelawney family is now the parish poorhouse.

**PILLATON**, on the banks of the Lynher, 4 miles S. from Callington, and about 6 miles N.W. from Saltash, contains, 75 houses and 452 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Penters Cross. Here is an annual fair on Whit Tuesday. It is a rectory, value 16*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Pentilly castle, the seat of John Tilly Coryton, Esq., stands on an eminence, which forms an abrupt bank to the waters of the Tamar. It was built on the site of a manor house belonging to the Tilly family, and was erected from designs by *Wilkins*, in what is usually termed the gothic style, which it must be remarked bears no affinity to the ancient domestic architecture of this country or any other. The old houses of our nobility and gentry display a totally different form from that of the design here adopted, which is ornamented with pinnacles and other enrichments of an ecclesiastical character; really, while so many examples of detail are to be found, it is very remarkable that architects of high standing in their profession will not exert their judgment in selecting and applying appropriate decoration in their attempts to copy the ancient style, rather than resort to the church or abbey for the characteristic features of a dwelling house. The beauty of the



scenery will, however, always render Pentilly castle an attractive object: the banks of the river Tamar, in this vicinity, present a vast variety of bold and picturesque forms, enveloped in dense masses of umbrageous woods, or partially shaded by scattered groups of fine trees; and when viewed from the river the scenery presents a lofty bank, adorned with a tower, in which it is said one of the former proprietors of the castle was buried, according to his own desire.

QUETHIOCK, anciently *Cruetheke*, 4 miles E. from Liskeard, contains 118 houses and 684 inhabitants, including the hamlet of of Trehunest. It is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. Trehunsey, Holwood, and Leigh, ancient seats in this parish, are now farm houses.

SOUTHILL, 3 miles N.W. from Callington, contains 91 houses and 534 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 38*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Clinton. The great manor or franchise of Cailliland is of very extensive jurisdiction and formerly belonged to the baronial family of Stafford; but is now chiefly the property of Lord Clinton. Manaton, an ancient seat, is dilapidated.

#### NORTHERN DIVISION.

EGLOSKERRY, 4 miles N.W. from Launceston, contains 82 houses and 436 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Badharlick, Trebeath, and Tregeare. The church, dedicated to St. Kyriac, is a curacy, in the presentation of the crown. In the chancel are monuments of the Speccot family of Penhele. Tregeare and Tre-ludick are ancient seats in this parish.

LANEAST, 7 miles W. from Launceston, contains 39 houses and 229 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Badgall and Trespearn. The parish church formerly belonged to the Priors of Launceston: it is a curacy, in the presentation of the crown.

LAUNCESTON, anciently *Dunheved*, on the river Attery, a branch of the Tamar, and borders of Devonshire, 214 miles from London, contains 245 houses and 2183 inhabitants, exclusive of that part of the borough which extends into Lawhitton parish, and of the borough of Newport, and parish of St. Stephen. Launceston is one of the principal towns in the county, and is situated in the midst of a highly cultivated and well wooded district. The castle is supposed to be of early British construction, but was in ruins after the reign of Edward III. Part of the wall that surrounded the town and two gate houses still remain, one on the eastern or Exeter road, and one on the southern or Callington road. The houses in the town are well built; it contains a manufactory of serges; and here is a free school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with a sum payable out of the Duchy of Cornwall. There is also an income, arising from certain estates which had belonged to the hospital of St. Leonard, near Poulston bridge, vested in the corporation, and applied to charitable uses. The market here is held by prescription on Thursday and Saturday; the former is the principal market, and is well supplied with corn and provisions of all sorts, the other is only for butchers' meat. There are annual fairs on Whit Monday, 5th July, 8th November, and 11th December, for bullocks, and on the first Thursday in March, and the third Thursday in April, for cattle of all sorts, free of toll. The assizes for the county were formerly held wholly at Launceston, but in consequence of an act of parliament in 1715, they were held alternately at this town and Bodmin, an arrangement which now exists; the spring assizes being held at Launceston, and the summer assizes at Bodmin.

The town was incorporated by Queen Mary in 1555, and is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, and a recorder. The arms of the town are *gules, a triple circular tower or, within a border azure, charged with eight towers domed argent; crest, on a ducal coronet or, a lion's head gules, between two ostrich feathers argent.*

The borough returns one member to parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1832, who at present is the Right Hon. Major-general Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a curacy, in the presentation of the King, as duke of Cornwall. In point of architecture the parish church is one of the most remarkable build-

ings in the county; it is built of granite, and covered with a profusion of enrichment. On the southern side is a large porch, having figures of St. George and St. Martin, in bas relief, on the front. Round the base of the whole building is a succession of shields, in compartments, each of which is charged with a letter, the whole forming this inscription, beginning from a small door on the south side:—

*Abe Maria gracie plena Dominus tecum sponsas,  
amat sponsam Maria optimam partem elegit,  
o quam terribilis ac metucendus est locus iste, bere  
aliud non est hic, nisi domus Dei et porta celi.*

In the chancel are monuments of the families of Lawrence, Pyper, and Vyvyan of Tresmarrow a younger branch of the Trelowarren family. On the northern side of the church is a promenade, sheltered by an avenue of trees, which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect of the distant country.

Launceston castle, undoubtedly of very early origin, has attracted the attention of antiquaries, by the singularity of its construction. The late Edward King, in his "*Munimenta Antiqua*," calls it a work of the Britons, or rather of the Phœnicians, being built upon the plan of castles in Asia Minor. He concludes it was the residence of Vortigern, both before and after his advancement to the British throne, and says that, upon his retreat into Wales, he built another upon the same model. Robert Earl of Mortaign, in Normandy, half brother to William the Conqueror, accompanying that monarch into England, was rewarded for his services by a grant of no less than seven hundred and ninety-three manors, and the earldom of Cornwall. His son William, the second earl of Cornwall, after the conquest, is said to have enlarged and strengthened the works of this castle, when the keep on a very lofty and remarkable mount obtained it the name of Castle Terrible. The keep or citadel of the castle is one of the most curious buildings of the kind in the kingdom; it consists of a round tower, thirty-six feet in diameter, and about thirty-eight feet in height; standing on a steep conical rocky mount, and surrounded by a wall, twelve feet thick, and twenty feet high, the inner part of which is much decayed on the eastern side. The form of the outer wall approaches to an oval in the plan, the external dimensions of which are seventy-eight feet by seventy feet. The space between this wall and the inner tower varies in width from six to ten feet, and there was formerly a steep flight of steps between two walls leading up to the southern side of the mount to the entrance into the tower on the top.

Of the precise date of this remarkable edifice nothing is known. The castle was certainly in existence at the time of the Norman conquest, and most probably long before. As it exhibits no trace of Anglo Saxon ornament, it is admitted that there is some reason for the opinion that it is a British work. One proof of its great age is the state of decay in which it appears to have been in the early part of the fourteenth century, according to a survey of that period, the particulars of which are given by Mr. Lysons, in the *History of Cornwall*. What has been said by some historians of the castle having been erected by William of Mortaign, Earl of Cornwall, must apply to the buildings of the base court, of which little now remains excepting the gate-house, a small tower, and part of the outer walls. The walls enclose a considerable extent of ground, and prove the castle to have been once a strong and important fortress. It was garrisoned for the King in the reign of Charles I. and became one of the last supports of the royal cause in this part of the kingdom. The lodgings of the constable of the castle are now the county gaol, but the office of constable, together with that of high steward of the town, is now held by his grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G. who has a seat at Werrington, in Devonshire, in the immediate neighbourhood.

Adjoining to the town of Launceston, of which they appear to form a part, are the parishes of St. Stephen and St. Thomas. St. Stephen, with the borough of Newport, contains 173 houses and 977 inhabitants. The parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, with the hamlet of St. Thomas Street, sometimes deemed extra parochial, contains 94 houses and 608 inhabitants. The church of St. Stephen was formerly collegiate, but it was suppressed by Bishop Warelwast, then resident at Lawhitton, who in its stead founded a Priory, of the order of St. Augustine, in the parish of St. Thomas, about half-way between St. Stephen's and the castle. At the



dissolution, its revenue amounted to 354*l.* per annum. The conventual buildings have been wholly destroyed. The parish church of St. Stephen was rebuilt at the expence of Charles Cheyney, Viscount Newhaven, formerly one of the members of parliament for Newport, as appears from an inscription upon the building. There are annual fairs in this parish on 12th May, 31st July, and 25th September, for cattle and sheep. The manor of Newport, which belonged to the Moriee family, is now the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The manor of New house was formerly a seat of the Langford family.

The church of St. Thomas is a curacy, in the presentation of the King, as Duke of Cornwall. Tredidon was an ancient scat of a family of that name, from whom it descended to the families of Windsor and Joliffe. It was purchased in 1805 by George Francis Collins Browne, Esq. In this parish is an ancient fortification, called Castle Wood.

LAWHITTON, on the borders of Devonshire, 2 miles S.E. from Launceston, and 10 miles N.W. from Tavistock, contains 70 houses and 435 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Carsantec, Luccombe, and Tregeda. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. In the chancel is a monument of Richard Bennet of Hexworthy, ob. 1619, and another of Richard Coffin, the last heir male of the Bennet family, who took the name of Coffin, from his mother, the heiress of the Coffins of Portlege. Sheers Barton, in this parish, belongs to the see of Exeter, as well as the manor of Lawhitton.

LEWANNICK, on the banks of the river Inny, 5 miles S.W. from Launceston, contains 101 houses and 623 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Hick's Mill, Pollyfont, Trenhorne, and Trevadlock. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

LEZANT, 3½ miles S. from Launceston, contains 152 houses and 853 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Larrick, Rosane, Trebollet, Treburley, and Trewarlet. It is a rectory, value 32*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. In the chancel of the parish church is a monument of the family of Trefusis of Landew. King Charles I. upon his entrance into Cornwall, on the 1st August, 1644, slept at Trecarrell, then the seat of — Manaton, Esq. It afterwards belonged to the Wortley family. The old hall and chapel are still remaining. The parish of Lezant is separated from Devonshire by the Tamar, the banks of which, skirted by the Catter Mather rocks, clothed with coppice, are here highly picturesque; the southern side of the parish is bounded by the little river Inny, which falls into the Tamar at Innysfoot.

LINKINHORNE, 7 miles S. from Launceston, contains 182 houses and 1080 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Rilla Mill, Rillaton, and Upton. The church, dedicated to St. Meliora, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* It formerly belonged to the priory of Launceston. At Carnadon, in this parish, commonly called Carraton downs, is some of the highest ground in the county, being 1208 feet above the level of the sea. It was on these downs that King Charles I. drew up his forces on the 2nd August, 1644, the day after he had entered Cornwall, and here he was joined by Prince Maurice. The remarkable stones called the Cheesewring and Hurlers are in this parish. The former on Stows, a hill on the common of Rillaton; it is a large mass of granite rock, thirty-two feet high, consisting of several layers, of large dimensions, poised on others so small as to excite surprise that it should have stood for so many ages. The Hurlers are on the common of Carnadon Prior, and originally consisted of three circles of upright stones, from which many have been earried away. Sharp Tor, from which there is a remarkably fine view, is also in this parish.

NORTHILL, 7 miles S.W. from Launceston, contains 153 houses and 1089 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Trebartha, Trevenicl, and Iiland. The church, dedicated to St. Torney, is a rectory, value 36*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the chancel are monuments of the families of Spoure, of Landreyne, and Darley, of Tremolla. One of the most extensive views in the county is from Henborough down, between this village and St. Cleer.

SOUTH PETHERWIN, 2 miles S.W. from Launceston, con-

tains 143 houses and 914 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Treeroogo, Tregaller, and Trethevy. Here are two annual fairs, on the second Tuesday in May, and the second Tuesday in October. The church, dedicated to St. Paternus, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the University of Oxford. In the chancel are monuments of the families of Manaton of Trecarrel, Walton of Tremeal, and of Couch and Morgan of Trevozah. Trebursey is a modern mansion, erected by the Hon. William Eliot, formerly colonel of the Cornwall militia.

STOKE CLIMSLAND, 3 miles N. from Callington, contains 213 houses, and 1524 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Buraton, Drawcombe, Lidwell, Luckett, Polhilsa, Tutwell, Underhill, and Venterdon. It is a rectory, value 40*l.*, in the patronage of the crown. Whiteford house is the seat of Sir William Pratt Call, Bart., a title created 21st June, 1791. The mansion stands in a beautiful and luxuriant valley, with a stream meandering in front. The greater part of Hengiston down is in this parish.

TREMAYNE, or *Tremeau*, 7 miles N.W. from Launceston, contains 20 houses and 125 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Trusel. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the crown. The church was consecrated in 1481 by the name of the chapel of Winwolaus. Castle Milford, an ancient seat of the Treise family, is now a farm house.

TRESMEER, on the river Attery, 6 miles N.W. from Launceston, contains 33 houses and 173 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Treburte. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of the crown. The parish is within the boundary of the Duke of Northumberland's manor of Werrington, in Devonshire.

TREWEN, 5½ miles W. from Launceston, contains 31 houses and 206 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Trenalt. There are two annual fairs, on 1st May and 10th October, for colts, sheep, and lambs. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the University of Oxford. In the church is a monument for one of the Menwenick family, who died in the reign of Elizabeth.

#### SOUTHERN DIVISION.

ANTHONY, ST. JACOB, on the river Lynher, near the mouth of the Tamar, and borders of Devonshire, 2 miles W. from Devonport, contains 56 houses and 330 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Torpoint, Wilcove, and Tregantle. It is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* In the chancel are several monuments, worthy of note; one is an intagliated brass plate, the figure of a lady, under an enriched canopy, in memory of Margery Arundell, who died in the year 1420. The manor descended by an heiress, from the family of Dawney, to that of Archdekne, the last of which, Sir Warine Archdekne, left three daughters, one of which, Margery, married Sir Thomas Arundell, of Talverne, and died possessed of this estate in 1420, leaving no issue. It then passed to her sister Phillippa, wife of Sir Hugh Courtenay, who left a daughter, and sole heiress, Joan. The manor devolved to the descendant of Alexander, her fourth son, by her husband Sir Nicholas Carew, of Hacombe, and ancestor of Richard Carew, the Historian, of this county. Sir Richard Carew, his eldest son, was created baronet in 1641, but the title became extinct in 1799. In the north aisle of the parish church is a tablet, in memory of Richard Carew, author of "The Survey of Cornwall," who died in 1620. There are other monuments of the Carew family; and in the south aisle is a monument, by *Wilton*, for Admiral Thomas Graves, of Thanks, ancestor of Lord Graves.

Anthony House, the seat of Reginald Pole Carew, Esq. was rebuilt in 1721 by Sir William Carew, of Pentuan stone; the apartments contain family portraits, by *Holbien*, *Vandyck*, *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, *Hudson*, and *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. Amongst them is the portrait of the author of "The Survey of Cornwall," engraved for Lord de Dunstanville's edition of that book. At Torpoint is a seat of Joshua Rowe, Esq. The chapel here was founded in 1816. Thanks, near Gravesend, on the banks of Hamoaze, is a seat of Lord Graves. It was erected in 1713, and the apartments contain some family portraits, and a portrait of the first Earl of



Camden; there are also several large pictures of the naval victory on the 1st June, 1794, when Admiral Graves commanded the Royal Sovereign. The gardens are sheltered from the north by a plantation of Norway firs, under the shade of which, a walk about a mile in length, over uneven grounds, presents fine views of Hamoaze. The grounds of Anthony House are situated on the northern side of the peninsula, between St. John's Lake and the estuary of the Lynher, which washes the wooded cliffs that form the boundary of the domain. The road to Anthony Passage, is through the grounds, and the ferry over the Lynher, to Trematon, Saltash, &c. belongs to the lord of the manor.

**BOTUS FLEMING**, or *Blo Fleming*, on a branch of the Tamar, 3 miles N.W. from Saltash, contains 48 houses and 297 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 16*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Hatt, an ancient mansion in this parish, was formerly a residence of the Symons family, and descended by an heiress in 1802 to the Rev. Charles Tucker.

Moditonham House, the seat of Charles Carpenter, Esq. was rebuilt in 1760, of lime stone, with which the estate abounds; it is remarkable for the polish it is capable of receiving. The Tamar which separates this county from Devonshire, forms a conspicuous object in all the views from the grounds, which are disposed with taste, and the gardens abound with all sorts of the finest fruit. Modeton, as the name was anciently written, is the only manor in the parish, and was held in very early times by Philip de Valletort, under the Earl of Cornwall. It was afterwards possessed by the Dawney family, from which it passed to the Courtenays, and at a later period, was held by the Waddon family. In the year 1689, John Granville, Earl of Bath, and Governor of Plymouth, held a meeting at this house, then the seat of John Waddon, Esq., with the commissioners of the Prince of Orange, about the surrender of Pendennis and Plymouth Castles, which were in consequence of a treaty delivered up.

**ST. GERMANS**, on the river Tidi, 8 miles W. from Saltash, and 9½ miles W. from Devonport in Devonshire, contains 438 houses and 2404 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bake, Catchfrench, Cosdrinnick, Cuddenbeck, Cutcrew, Hendra, Helsingford, Molineck, Polemartin, Treskelly, and Tidiford. The town is situated on the ascent of a hill, with the houses disposed in one street, and from the nature of the ground, they are nearly parallel with the roof of the church. It takes its name from St. German, Bishop of Auxerre, who is said to have resided here during his visit to England. St. Germans was an ancient episcopal see to which Bishop Athelstan was appointed in the year 910; but Livingus, Bishop of Crediton, procured it to be annexed to his own see, about 1040. The market has been long discontinued, but there are annual fairs on the 28th May and 1st August, for cattle. A portreve is elected annually at the lord's court leet, there are also forty censors, and the sessions for the southern division of the hundred are held here. The church, dedicated to St. German, is a curacy, in the presentation of the dean and canons of Windsor. It was formerly collegiate, and the yearly revenue of the priory was valued at 243*l.* 8*s.* The estates were granted, in 1541, to Katherine, widow of John Champernown, to John Ridgeway, and Walter Smith. The church retains considerable traces of Anglo-Saxon architecture, although it has undergone many alterations. The western front shows more of the original style than any other part of the building. It has two towers, of different dimensions; that on the southern side is square, and the upper part of it evidently of a much later date. The northern tower is much the largest, and is square at its base, the upper part being octagonal: between these towers, is a very noble western doorway, having a deeply recessed semicircular arch, enriched with a variety of Anglo-Saxon mouldings, terminated by a gable. In the octagonal tower, and over the doorway, are several small round-headed windows. The southern side of the church is said to have been rebuilt in the year 1261. In the chancel are some monuments of the Eliot family, amongst which, is one by *Rysbrach*, in memory of William Eliot, Esq., who died in 1723. He founded and endowed a parochial library. There is a monument also for John Glanville, Esq. of Catchfrench.

Port Eliot, the seat of the Earl of St. Germans, is very near the church; the apartments contain portraits by *Rembrandt*, *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, *Opie*, &c., amongst those by the President of the Royal Academy, is one of his earliest groups, painted in 1746.

Edward Eliot of Port Eliot, was created Lord Eliot of St. Germans, 30th January, 1784; his descendant, William Lord Eliot, was created Earl of St. Germans, 30th September, 1815.

Cuddenbeck, formerly a country seat of the Bishop of Exeter, was afterwards a jointure house of the Eliot family, and in 1793, was occupied by the widow of Daniel Eliot, Esq. It is now a farm house, but retains some vestiges of its ancient consequence.

Bake is a seat of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart. It formerly belonged to the Moyle family, and was the residence of Thomas Moyle, speaker of the House of Commons, in the reign of Henry VIII. Walter Moyle, of Bake, M. P. for Saltash, died in 1721. His life and writings were published in 1727, by Anthony Hammond, to which was prefixed his portrait, engraved by Vertue, from the original at this seat. Coldrinnick is an ancient seat of the Trelawney family; and Catchfrench, the seat of F. Glanville, Esq., is built on an eminence.

The river Tidi, which rises on the southern side of Carraton Hill, near Liskeard, enters the parish of St. Germans, near Molineck, an ancient seat of the Scawen family, and becomes navigable at Tidiford, two miles above the town. After being joined by the Lynher, the river falls into the Tamar.

**ST. JOHN**, on an inlet of the Tamar, 3½ miles W. from Devonport, in Devonshire, contains 34 houses and 178 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Tregenhawke. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the crown: in the church are monuments of the family of Fisher of Trevorder. On Wolsdon Hill, between the village and Anthony, is a seat built by Mr. Deeble, which descended to Mr. Boger by an heiress.

**LANDRAKE**, on the river Lynher, 4 miles N.W. from Saltash, contains 159 houses and 841 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Wotton Cross, the chapelry of St. Erney, and the hamlet of Markwell. There are annual fairs on 19th July and 24th August, for cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* In the chancel is an intagliated brass plate, in memory of Edward Courtenay, obit. 1509, and in the south aisle is a monument of Nicholas Wylls, obit. 1607.

**LANDULPH**, on the river Tamar, 2 miles N. from Saltash, and by water about 5 miles from Devonport, in Devonshire, contains 121 houses and 579 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Cargreen. The church, dedicated to St. Dilpe, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the church is a small brass tablet, fixed against the wall, with the following inscription:—

“Here lyeth the body of Theodoro Paleologus, of Pesaro, in Italye, descended from ye Imperyal lyne of ye last Christian emperors of Greece, being the sonne of Theodoro, the sonne of John, the sonne of Thomas, second brother of Constantine Paleologus, the 8th of that name, and last of the lyne yt rayned in Constantinople, until subdued by the Turks, who married wt Mary, ye daughter of William Balls of Hadiye in Souffolke, Gent. and had issue five children: Theodoro, John, Ferdinando, Maria, and Dorothy, and departed this lyfe, at Clyfton, ye 21st of January, 1636.”

Above the inscription, are the Imperial arms of Greece—an eagle displayed with two heads, the legs resting upon two gates, and between the gates, a crescent for difference, as second son. Over the whole is the Imperial crown.

Clifton, in the parish of Landulph, was a seat of the Arundell family, but in 1630 was the residence of Sir Nicholas Lower. It has been supposed that Theodoro Paleologus came into England with Sir Thomas Arundell, after the battles in Hungary, and was induced to prefer Landulph for his residence, as from its vicinity to the sea, and the warmth of climate, it more nearly resembled Pesaro than any other place in the kingdom.

Dorothy, his daughter, married, in 1656, William, grandson of Alexander Arundell, of Clifton. This ancient seat stands at the northern extremity of the parish, close to the river Tamar. The situation is singularly beautiful, commanding above, the different windings of this justly celebrated river, in its most picturesque points of Pentilly Castle, Halton, and Cothele; and below, the woods of Warleigh and Tamerton, Saltash and Hamoaze, terminated by Mount Edgecumbe and Maker Heights. The house lies very low, just on the edge of the water, and is now inhabited by a farmer renting the Barton; enough of it remains to prove it was once a mansion of



considerable respectability. The hall, carrying its massive framed roof the whole height of the house, and still retaining its gallery and raised step in the floor for the high table: the remains of a building, called the tower, and the extent of the outbuildings bespeak its former consequence. It is the property of the Rev. Francis Vyvyan Jago, rector of the parish, from whose very interesting communication to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1815, the account is taken.

MAKER, partly in the county of Devonshire, *see page 324*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Saltash, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Devonport, contains 301 houses and 1796 inhabitants, including Inceworth and Millbrook. Here are annual fairs on the 1st May and 29th September, for cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Macra, is a vicarage, value 23*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the crown. On Maker heights, a number of redoubts mounted with heavy ordnance, command Cawsand Bay, Millbrook Lake, and the adjacent country, and are garrisoned with troops from the regiments at Plymouth, as occasion requires. Mount Edgcombe, partly in this parish, is chiefly in Devonshire.

RAME, on the sea coast, the south-eastern extremity of the county, 4 miles S.W. from Devonport, in Devonshire, contains 137 houses and 807 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Cawsand. The church, dedicated to St. German, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Mount Edgcombe. Rame Place is the seat of Thomas Edwards, Esq. Rame Head, one of the most prominent on the southern coast, is the nearest point of land to the Eddystone lighthouse. On the promontory was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, of which there are some remains. Cawsand Bay is formed by part of this parish, it extends from Redding Point to Penlee Point, on the eastern shores of Plymouth Sound. On Penlee Point is an obelisk, which forms a conspicuous sea mark.

SHEVIOCK, 2 miles S. from St. Germans, and 7 miles W. from Devonport, contains 70 houses and 491 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Craffhole and Wrinkle Cove, or *Portwrinkle*. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; in the chancel are monuments of the Dawney family, by whom it was founded; one, in the south transept, is that of Sir Edward Courtenay, who married Emmeline, the heiress of Dawney, in the reign of Edward III., with their effigies; there are several shields upon the monument, but the arms are obliterated: under one of the windows of the northern aisle, is the figure of a knight, with a lion at his feet, carved in stone, of about the same date.

At Craffhole, which is situated on an eminence near the coast, are annual fairs, on Lady-day for cattle, and on Easter Tuesday for toys, &c. Southward of Craffhole is the channel and Whitsand Bay.

SALTASH, on the river Tamar,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Plymouth, in Devonshire, contains 211 houses and 1548 inhabitants. The town was formerly called Ashburgh, and is built on a steep ascent, upon the banks of the river: it was made a free borough by Reginald de Valletort, in the reign of Henry III., but a new charter was procured in 1774, under which the corporation consists of a mayor, aldermen, and an indefinite number of burgesses. The seal of the borough bears a shield, charged with the arms of Richard Earl of Cornwall, a lion rampant, within a border bezanty, surmounted by a coronet, and having at the base, water; on each side of the shield is an ostrich feather, labelled. There is a weekly market on Saturday, and annual fairs on the Tuesday before each quarter-day, on 2d February, and on 25th July, for cattle and sheep. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and is in the presentation of the mayor.

The manor of Asshe Torre, the site of which is a rock, at the bottom of the town, abutting on the water, was held under the honor of Trematon, and has jurisdiction extending into Devonshire.

The town of Saltash is within the parish of St. Stephen, which, exclusive of the borough, contains 236 houses and 1325 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Buraton, Carkeel, and Trematon; the entire parish contains 2873 inhabitants. The honor of Trematon was held under Robert Earl of Mortaign and Cornwall, by Regi-

nald de Valletort, whose descendant, Roger de Valletort, the last heir male of the family, granted it to Richard Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans. In the time of Edward the Black Prince, the estate was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall, and he is supposed to have occasionally resided at Trematon Castle, which was built by Robert Earl of Mortaign and Cornwall, and stands in a beautiful situation on the banks of the Lynher. There are at present considerable remains of the old castle; a survey of the Duehy, dated 1337, describes a hall, with a kitchen and lodging chamber, as built by Edward Earl of Cornwall, and mentions an ancient chapel within the gatehouse of the castle. There is no account of this castle having been occupied by either party during the civil war in the seventeenth century; but a survey made by order of parliament, in 1650, after stating that lands were held, under the honor of Trematon, by the service of the tenants, repairing every one his part of the castle, adds, that it was so much out of repair, that there was scarcely any thing but the walls left on the southern side, that there was on that side an old house, in which the keeper dwelt, and kept prisoners that were arrested within the honor. On the south-eastern side was a barn, which had been a chapel, and near it a gatehouse with several rooms. A house was afterwards erected within the base court, by Benjamin Tucker, Esq. surveyor-general of the Duchy of Cornwall. Viscount Trematon was one of the titles conferred upon William Duke of Cumberland, in 1726. St. Stephen's church is a vicarage, united with the chapel of Saltash, valued at 26*l.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Windsor, to whom it was granted by Edward the Black Prince. Stoketon House, built about 1770, is the seat of Admiral De Courcy, and commands many interesting points of view in the adjacent county. Nottar Bridge, in this parish, crosses the river Lynher in a singularly romantic and beautiful valley, about three miles from Saltash, in the road to St. Germans. The scenery here consists of bold and lofty crags, slightly covered with heath and shrubbery of natural growth. The river Lynher, after receiving the water of the Tidi, continues a winding course between Sheviock and St. Stephens, to the promontory of Erth, where it spreads into a wide lake, and falls into the Tamar, about a mile below the borough of Saltash. Near its confluence with the Tamar, on the northern bank of the Lynher, is Weard House, the seat of Henry Harrison, Esq., commanding an uninterrupted prospect of both rivers, the scenery of which is said to include the greatest variety of interesting combinations that can be found in England.

## 2. Kerrier Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Penwith and Powder hundreds, and on every other side by the sea.

ST. ANTHONY, in Meneage, 10 miles S.E. from Helston, and 7 miles S. from Falmouth, contains 56 houses and 330 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Adjoining the church-yard, was formerly a cell of black monks of Angiers, belonging to the priory of Tywardreth, which existed as early as the reign of Richard I. The rectory here, as parcel of the possessions of Tywardreth, was granted in 1563 to William and John Killigrew. Trewothick, an ancient seat of the family of Tregose, is now a farm house. Rosecreeg, the seat of a family of that name, is the residence of William Morgan, Esq. Near it is Rosecreeg beacon, one of the most commanding spots on the southern coast of Cornwall. There are two ancient entrenchments in this parish, the Great and Little Dennis, or great and little castle. The latter was the site of a fort, occupied during the civil war for the security of Helford harbour, but was surrendered in 1646.

BREAGE, 3 miles W. from Helston, contains 682 houses and 3668 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Kenegy, Portleven, Rinsey, Tregunno, Trescow, Trevonian, Trevorvas, and Trew. It is a vicarage, value 33*l.*, in the patronage of the crown. Godolphin or *Godolghan*, anciently the seat of a family of that name, upon the death of Francis Lord Godolphin, in 1758, passed to the Duke of Leeds, grandson of the first Earl of Godolphin. On Pencair or Tregonin Hill, in this parish, is the site of a circular fortress, mentioned by Leland as Cair Corin. The site is marked by two ditches.



**BUDOCK**, 2 miles W. from Falmouth, contains 254 houses and 1634 inhabitants, including Dunstanville town or Greenbank, one of the suburbs of Falmouth. It is a curacy to the vicarage of St. Gluvias; in the church are monuments of the Killigrew family of Arwenack, and one of Sir Nicholas Parker, governor of Pendennis Castle, who died in 1603. The castle is within this parish, but is described in that of Falmouth. Rosmeran is the seat of P. B. Harris, Esq.

**CONSTANTINE**, 5 miles E. from Helston, and the same distance S.W. from Penryn, contains 297 houses and 1671 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Calmansack, Dergon, and Gweek. It is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. The church appears to have been collegiate at the time of the Domesday survey: in the chancel are monuments of Richard Gerveys, obit. 1574, and John Pendarves, obit. 1616. Carwithenack is the seat of Peter Hill, Esq.; and Trevardreva of Charles Scott, Esq. Benallack is the property of the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, of Helston, but the old hall, which has painted glass in the windows, and retains other curious vestiges, is now a farm house.

The river Hel rises on Wendron hills, near Penhal Guy, about three miles above Gweek, to which places barges come up at high tide; a mile lower down, the Hel is joined by Mawgan creek on the south, and three miles farther, by Gillian creek, formed by the river Durra, which rises between Manaecan and St. Kevern; on the north it has Polperre and Polwherrell creeks, running up towards Constantine church, and a mile below, Calmansack creek. Helford haven, within a mile of its mouth, is secure, and at its passage into the sea is about a mile wide.

In this parish is a curious massive rock, the Tolmen, or Hole of stone. The length is 33 feet, its breadth 18 feet 6 inches, and its depth 14 feet 6 inches. It measures 97 feet in circumference, and weighs at least 750 tons. A natural heap of granite forms a broad foundation for the tolmen, which is elevated on the points of two or three masses higher than the others, which lie detached from each other so as to allow a passage of three or four feet wide, and nearly as much in height.

**CURY**, or *Corantyn*, 5 miles S. from Helston, contains 83 houses and 505 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Cross Lanes. The church, dedicated to St. Ninian, is a curacy to Breage. Bonython is the seat of Thomas Hartly, Esq., and an old house at Bochym, is now a farmer's residence.

**FALMOUTH**, a sea port town at the mouth of the river Fal, 55 miles W. from Plymouth, and 265 miles from London, contains 441 houses and 4392 inhabitants, within the town; besides which, the parish contains 262 houses and 1982 inhabitants, making a total of 6374 inhabitants. This town is first recorded by the name of Falmouth, in the charter of King Charles II., in 1661, which incorporates the inhabitants by the style of mayor, aldermen, and burgesses. In 1664 an act of parliament was passed, making Falmouth, which had till that time been part of St. Budock, a separate parish.

About the year 1670, Sir Peter Killigrew, Bart. constructed a quay, and the trade of the town, from its advantageous situation, soon began to be extensive and exceeded that of any other port in this county. Its principal imports are timber, hemp, tallow, grain, iron, &c. from the north; wine, fruits, and spirits from Spain, Portugal, and Holland; rum and sugar from the West Indies; and provision, grain, &c. from Ireland. Its principal exports are tin, tin plates, copper, woollens, pilchards and other fish, oil, &c. Cotton goods from Manchester are sent in large quantities from this port to Malta, &c. and a coasting trade of very considerable extent is carried on between this town and London, Bristol, Plymouth, &c. Much of its prosperity is owing to the establishment of the post office packets to Lisbon and the Mediterranean, the West Indies, North and South America, &c.

Falmouth harbour, in point of safety and accommodation, is considered the second in Great Britain. It is four miles long and above a mile wide, and on the eastern side, opposite St. Just, is fourteen fathoms deep. On the western side of the haven are three creeks, Restronguet, Mylor, and King's Road; on the eastern side, St. Just and St. Mawes. Restronguet creek is formed by the Tretheag river, which rises between Stithians and Gwennap;

the Chascwater, which rises north-eastward of St. Day, and some other brooks. Mylor pool, supplied by a brook which rises near Enys and King's Road, extends from Falmouth to Penryn, two miles in length, and is navigable for ships of 100 tons burden. The river Fal opens into the ocean between Pendennis castle, on the western bank, and St. Mawes and Anthony point on the east, its channel being nearly a mile wide. Near the middle is a large rock, concealed at high water, on the highest part of which, to obviate its dangers, a tall pole is fixed. The town of Falmouth is chiefly built along the western shore of the harbour, forming a street nearly a mile in length, which has a very prepossessing appearance. The church, dedicated to the memory of Charles I. king and martyr, is a rectory, value 31*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Wodehouse. It was built soon after the restoration.

Arwenack House, adjoining the town of Falmouth, and formerly a seat of the Killigrew family, was built about 1560, but was nearly destroyed by fire during the civil war. Sir William Killigrew, of Arwenack, was created a baronet in the year 1660, with remainder to Peter, son of his elder brother, Sir Peter Killigrew. The titles became extinct by the death of this Peter, the second baronet, in 1704. The estates are in the possession of Lord Wodehouse, descended from Sophia Berkeley, representative of the Killigrew family.

Adjoining to Falmouth, but in the parish of Budock, is Pendennis Castle, built by King Henry VIII., on the summit of a hill, upwards of 300 feet above the level of the sea, commanding the harbour. John Killigrew, on whose land the castle was erected, was appointed the first governor. In November, 1717, the castle received great injury from a storm, when the lightning struck through the walls of the building, which are about nine feet thick, removing stones, as it was said, of five or six hundred weight. It is now a fortification, containing barracks for troops, storehouses, and magazines, besides a residence for the lieutenant-governor.

**GERMOE**, or *St. Germowe*, 5 miles W. from Helston, contains 148 houses and 830 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Trcsowes and Boscreeg. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Breage. In the church-yard is a building called St. Germoe's chair. The Godolphin tin mines are in this parish.

**GRADE**, 9 miles S.E. from Helston, contains 69 houses and 355 inhabitants, including the hamlet Cadgwith. The church, dedicated to Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* In the chancel are several monuments of the Erisey family, of which Lord Wodehouse is the representative, but the manor of Erisey is now the property of Viscount Falmouth.

**GUNWALLOE**, 4½ miles S. from Helston, contains 49 houses and 252 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Beripper and Chiverloe. The church, dedicated to St. Winwall, is a curacy to Breage. The manor of Winington, or *Wynyaton*, anciently the name of the parish, was part of the ancient demesnes of the crown, and was granted by Richard Earl of Cornwall, in 1235, to Gervase de Hornington. It latterly belonged to the Arundell family, and was purchased by John Rogers, Esq. of Penrose, in 1801.

**GWENNAP**, 3 miles E. from Redruth, and 6 miles W. from Truro, contains 1165 houses and 6294 inhabitants, including the hamlet of St. Daye. The church, dedicated to St. Wennap, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. The manor of Pensignance, now belonging to Lord Clinton, anciently gave name to the parish, and was formerly the property of the Carew family; it was occasionally the residence of Richard Carew, the historian of this county. Trevince, or *Trefyns*, anciently a seat of a family of the same name, passed by descent to the Beauchamps, of Pengreep in this parish. Scorrier House, the seat of John Williams, Esq., contains a remarkably fine collection of minerals.

There was formerly a chapel at St. Day, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and it is said, "that in times past men and women came to it in pilgrimage, and the resort was so great that it grew to a kind of market, which continueth to this day without farther charter." At St. Day is a weekly market on Saturday, for the accommodation of the miners, and here is also an annual fair on Easter Monday.

Huel Unity, one of the largest tin mines working, is in Gwennap



parish and the great mine at Poldice, formerly one of the most productive tin mines in Cornwall, but now worked as a copper mine is, in this parish; it is said to have employed for forty years from 800 to 1000 men. In the year 1800 there were forty-five copper mines worked in the county, of which eleven were in this parish, and three in Germoe.

HELSTON, or *Helleston*, on the river Loo, 17 miles W. from Truro, 13 miles E. from Penzance, and 274 from London, contains 446 houses and 2671 inhabitants. The town is built on the side of a hill gradually sloping to the Cober, a branch of the Loo, and principally consists of four streets, built in the form of a cross. A weekly market is held on Saturday, for corn and all sorts of provisions, supplying a large district, including the whole of the peninsular called Meneage. The annual fairs, which are considerable marts for cattle, are held on the day before Midlent Sunday, Whit Monday, 20th July, 9th September, and on St. Simon and St. Jude's day. Shoes, which are mostly made in the town, are exposed to sale at the fairs and markets, and carried to Redruth market and other places. The tolls of the fairs, markets, and mills, form part of the town revenue, under a grant of Richard King of the Romans and Earl of Cornwall.

At this town, on the 8th of May, the festival of the apparition of St. Michael is kept as a day of rejoicing, with music, singing, dancing, and processions, under the name of The Furry. Similar sports, under the same denomination, are said to have been held at the Lizard, at Sithney, and other places. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy to the vicarage of St. Wendron. It stands on the northern side of the town, and was built at the expence of Francis Earl of Godolphin, in 1763; in the chancel are monuments of the families of Rogers, of Treassowe, in Ludgvan, now of Penrose, and of the manor of Helston. There is a grammar school, endowed out of the tolls belonging to the corporation. There are no remains of the castle of Helston, at which Edmund Earl of Cornwall is said to have resided. The site commands a view down the valley of the Loo; and at the northern side is an office of the Duchy of Cornwall, and a coinage hall. Helston was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1585: the corporation consists of a mayor, four aldermen, a recorder, town clerk, and freemen, who are chosen by the majority of the mayor and aldermen. The mayor is elected by a majority of the aldermen and freemen, out of two aldermen nominated by the mayor and aldermen. The seal of the borough, apparently as old as the fourteenth century, bears the figure of St. Michael, holding a shield, charged with the arms of England, and standing between two towers: it is inscribed "Sigillum communitatis ville de Hellestone Burgh."

The Loo pool, near this town, is the most considerable lake in the county; it is about two miles long, and a furlong wide, being formed by a bar of pebbles, sand, and shingles, forced up against the mouth of the river Loo by south-westerly winds. Towards the west it forms a little creek, stretching up to Penrose, in the parish of Sithney; and to the east is Carminow creek, half a mile in length. In the winter the whole valley is frequently overspread with water from Helston to the sea. The scenery about the Pool is picturesque; the rocks rise abruptly from the margin of the water, and hanging woods adorn the sides of the neighbouring hills. On the western side of the lake, two miles from Helston, is Penrose, the seat of John Rogers, Esq.

ST. KEVERNE, 10 miles S.E. from Helston, and about the same distance S. from Falmouth, contains 460 houses and 2505 inhabitants, including the several hamlets of Coverack, Porthalla, and Porthoustock, on the sea coast, and Arrowan, Grugith, Gwinter, Roscorwell, Rosnithen, Rosewick, Traboc, Tregarne, Tregowris, Treleever, Trenance, Trevallaek, Trevalsoe, Trevoothern, and Trewillis. At St. Keverne is an annual fair for cattle on the Tuesday after Twelfth day. There is an endowed school for reading, writing, and arithmetic, and six reading schools. Part of the endowment was given by Sampson Sandys in 1698, and the remainder by John Hosken, of Tregowris, in 1770. It is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* In the church are monuments of the families of Bogan, Sandys, and Squier. The manor of Lan Kevern belonged to a college of canons, who are called in Domesday Book the canons of St. Achebran; it was afterwards in the possession of the abbot and convent of Beaulieu, in Hampshire, who had a cell here. The

manor was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1559, to Francis Earl of Bedford, and passed through the family of Bogan to that of Vyvyan. At Tregoning, the site of the priory, are some remains of conventual buildings.

Trelayse is the seat of William Sandys, Esq. The river Durra, a branch of the Hel, rises in this parish, and Black head is a promontory on the coast.

LANDEWEDNACK, on the sea coast, 9 miles S. from Helston, and 14 miles S.W. from Falmouth, contains 71 houses and 387 inhabitants, including Lizard town, near the Lizard point. The church, dedicated to St. Lanty, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* The font is of Anglo Norman construction and is inscribed . IHC . D . RIC . BOLHAM . ME . FECIT .

The Lizard point, the soapy rock, and Kynan's cove, are in this parish. The Steatite, or soap rock quarries, lie on the coast, in a narrow valley, about three miles from the village of Mullion; the name has been imposed on the production of this quarry from its appearance and texture, for to the eye and touch it bears the resemblance of soap. It belongs to Messrs. Flight and Barr, of Worcester, who use the produce in the manufacture of China. Its matrix is a hard serpentine rock, in which it lies imbedded in lobes or veins, almost ductile when first dug out, but gradually indurating when exposed to the air, although always retaining its unctuous feel.

The rocks at Kynan's cove, near the Lizard point, exhibit a great variety of picturesque forms, and the cove is considered one of the most extraordinary spots on the coast of Cornwall: it is composed of huge rocks, of immense height, partly projecting into the sea, and in one place forming a singular arch. The Lizard point is the spot whence all ships leaving the channel date their departure. Two light houses have been constructed, which are lighted with lamps and reflectors. About a quarter of a mile without the Point are the stagg rocks, some of which appear at half tide.

MABE, 2½ miles N.W. from Penryn, and 4½ miles W. from Falmouth, contains 60 houses and 457 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Lower Spargo. The church, dedicated to St. Mabe, is a vicarage, united with Mylor. At Tremogh, John Worth, Esq. who was sheriff of the county in 1712, enclosed a park, and built a large mansion, which is now converted into a farm house.

MANACCAN, 10 miles S.W. from Helston, contains 108 houses and 591 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Helford. The church, dedicated to St. Menacus and St. Dunstan, is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter.

At Helford there is a passage over the Hel leading to Falmouth, and a small port, having a trade for timber and coals from Wales.

ST. MARTIN, in Meneage, 6½ miles S.E. from Helston, contains 88 houses and 504 inhabitants. It is a rectory, united with Mawgan. There is said to have been formerly a priory in this parish, called the New Hall, which was endowed by the Bishop of Exeter, and the prior of St. Michael's Mount, as a cell to the monastery of St. Martin in Tours. The estate is part of the manor of Traboc, in the parish of St. Keverne, which formerly belonged to the priory of St. Michael's Mount; but there is no certainty of its having been the site of a religious house. Tremayne, the original seat of the Tremayne family, in this parish, was latterly the residence of Captain Wallis, the circumnavigator. It is now a farm house. Mudgian, another ancient seat in the parish, is now a farm house.

MAWGAN, in Meneage, 3½ miles S.E. from Helston, contains 175 houses and 1050 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mogun, is a rectory, value 35*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. In the chancel are monuments of the Vyvyan family, and in Carminow's aisle is a tomb of a crusader and his lady. Trelowarren, the seat of Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, Bart., is an ancient mansion, said to have been erected by Sir Francis Vyvyan, who was sheriff of the county in 1617; his son, Sir Richard Vyvyan, was created a baronet 12th February, 1644. In the house are some portraits by *Vandyck*, amongst which is an equestrian portrait of King Charles I., a present from King Charles II. The estate has been lately much improved by extensive plantations. Carminow, the original seat of the family



of that name, has been pulled down, and a farm house built on its site. Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Carminow, Lord Chamberlain to King Richard II., married Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, called the Great Arundell, and conveyed the estate into that family, in whose possession it continued till about the year 1801, when it was alienated to John Rogers, Esq. of Penrose. Treveny, in this parish, was the property of Samuel Pellew, Esq. whose brother, Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, afterwards Lord Exmouth, when created a baronet, 5th March, 1796, was described as of Treveny.

MAWNAN, 5 miles N. from Penryn, and the same distance from Falmouth, contains 93 houses, and 536 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mawnan, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Penwarne, in this parish, was formerly the seat of a family of the same name, who were hereditary bailiffs of the hundred of Kerrier.

MULLION, on the sea coast, 6 miles S. from Helston, contains 121 houses and 692 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Pradanack. The church, dedicated to St. Melan, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. The tower of this church forms a conspicuous feature in the views of the neighbourhood. On the coast is the Gull rock, or Mullion island, a small distance from the shore.

MYLOR, on the river Fal, 2½ miles N.E. from Penryn, contains 381 houses and 2193 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Flushing and Mylor bridge. The church, dedicated to St. Melor, is a vicarage, consolidated with Mabe, value 16*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. In the chancel are monuments of the family of Bonithon of Carclew, also a monument of Francis Trefusis, who died in 1680, and of Edmund Bayntun Yescombe, captain of the Lisbon packet King George, who lost his life in defending his ship against the enemy in 1803. Carclew, the seat of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart. M.P. for the western division of the county, is situated on an eminence, in an extensive and richly wooded park, rising from the valley through which the Carnon stream works are conducted. The house, of white moor stone or granite, was erected about the year 1740, by Samuel Kemp, Esq., but was afterwards enlarged, and wings were added, from designs by *Edwards*. Amongst the family portraits are Sir William Lemon, Bart. and his lady, by *Romney*; there are also in the apartments pictures by *Rembrandt*, *Murillo*, *Amioni*, *Stalbert*, *Pynaker*, and a landscape by *Wheatley*.

Flushing, to which the Dutch are said to have given name, was chiefly built by Samuel Trefusis, Esq. in the early part of the last century. It is only half a mile distant by water from Falmouth. Perran cove is partly in this parish. Trefusis, the seat of Lord Clinton and Say, has been from time immemorial the property of the ancient family of Trefusis.

PENRYN, on the river Fal, 50 miles S.W. from Launceston, 9 miles from Truro, and 266 miles from London, contains 467 houses and 2933 inhabitants, exclusive of St. Gluvias, in which parish it is situated. This ancient borough stands at the head of a branch of Falmouth harbour, and hence great quantities of granite are sent to London. In the centre of the principal street is the market house and town hall. Here is a weekly market on Saturday, well supplied with butchers' meat, fish, poultry, and vegetables; and there are annual fairs on the 1st May, 7th July, 8th October, and 21st December, which are all considerable cattle fairs. The town was incorporated by King James I., and the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, portreeve, eleven magistrates, and twelve assistants. The seal of the borough bears a shield, charged with a bust of a man in profile, vested over the shoulder, and wreathed with laurel; inscribed PENRYN . BVRGVS .

There is a silver cup and cover belonging to the corporation, given by Jane Lady Killigrew, with this inscription, FROM . MAIOR . TO . MAIOR . TO . THE . TOWNE . OF . PENRYN . WHEN . THEY . RECEIVED . ME . THAT . WAS . IN . GREAT . MISERY . J . K . 1633. The lady was the daughter of Sir George Fermor, of Easton Neston, and divorced from her husband, but was afterwards protected by the inhabitants of this town, who opposed Sir John Killigrew as the founder of Falmouth, anciently called Smithick, and who afterwards removed the custom house from Penryn to that town. Penryn and Falmouth return two members to parliament according to the Reform Bill of 1832. The present members are Robert

Monsey Rolfe, Esq., and the Right Hon. Charles William Bury Lord Tullamore, son of the Earl of Charleville.

The Bishops of Exeter had formerly a seat at or near Penryn, and Glaseney college, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, is said to have been founded either by Walter Bronscombe, or Walter Stapledon, Bishops of Exeter. Bishop Grandisson, also, who died in 1369, was so great a benefactor to this college that he shares the honour of its foundation. At its suppression in 1535, the revenues were estimated at 205*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* clear yearly value. The last remaining tower of the conventual building was pulled down at the beginning of the last century, when a house was built on the site, which belongs to Lord de Dunstanville by inheritance from the Pendarves family. The estates of the college are chiefly the property of the Duke of Leeds.

At Penryn is a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed out of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Penryn, although not esteemed a separate parish, is in some respects distinct from the parish of St. Gluvias. The town has a separate poor rate, and one of the churchwardens is named by the mayor of Penryn. The village of St. Gluvias is about a quarter of a mile northward from the town of Penryn, and contains 117 houses and 745 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Burnthouse, Ponsnooth, and Treluswell. It is a vicarage, consolidated with that of Budock, value 21*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. In the chancel is an intagliated brass plate of Thomas Killigrew, who died in 1484, with his two wives, Joanna and Elizabeth; there are also monuments of the families of Enys of Enys, and of Pendarves of Roscrow.

Enys house, the seat of Francis Enys, Esq., was formerly celebrated for its fine gardens. The estate has been in the possession of the same family ever since the reign of Edward I. In an old Cornish play of the "Creation," Enys is purported to be given as a reward to the builders of the universe.

Bohelland, in this parish, is said to have been the scene of the unnatural murder which forms the subject of Lillo's tragedy of "Fatal Curiosity." The particulars of this event are detailed in a tract published in 1618, when it is said to have happened, and are also given by Saunderson in his "Annals of King James I.," but the names are concealed. Roscrow, an ancient seat of the Pendarves family, is the property of Lord de Dunstanville by descent.

Several streams issue from the eminences westward of the town of Penryn, which supply the inhabitants with water; one of these flowing with rapidity over some large masses of stone, forms a singular cascade, which, with its accompaniments of mill wheels and cottages, presents a picturesque scene.

PERRAN ARWORTHALL, 4 miles N. from Penryn, and 5 miles S.W. from Truro, contains 243 houses and 1362 inhabitants, including Perran well and Perran cove. The church, dedicated to St. Piran, the patron of tanners, is a curacy to St. Stithian's. Greenwith common is in this parish.

RUAN MAJOR, 8 miles S.E. from Helston, contains 28 houses and 187 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Rumon, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Erisey, a manor house, rebuilt in 1620, is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Grade; it belongs to the Earl of Falmouth.

RUAN MINOR, 10 miles S.E. from Helston, contains 66 houses and 293 inhabitants, including Cadgwith, a fishing cove. The church, dedicated to St. Rumon, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* The rector of this parish, by ancient usage and prescription, claims a right of sending a horse into a certain field in the parish of Landewednack, whenever it is cropped with corn, and taking away as many sheaves as the horse can carry on his back.

SITHNEY, or *Sinney*, 2 miles N.W. from Helston, contains 367 houses and 2238 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Gwavas, St. John's, Lannervean, Millingoos, Penrose, Portleven, Prospidnick, Tregoose, Trevarnoe, and Truthall. The church, dedicated to St. Sithney, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. In the chancel is a monument of John Arundell, of Truthall, the son of Thomas, who died in 1671, and another of Richard Hoblyn, of Antron, who died in 1692; there is also a slab said to be the tomb of Bernard Penrose, prior of



St. John's Hospital, who died in 1532. At St. John's, which adjoins the town of Helston, was a hospital or priory, said to have been founded by one of the Killigrew family, and to have been dependant on the priory of St. Michael's Mount. Bishop Stafford, when he was at Helston in the year 1411, granted an indulgence to all benefactors of this hospital. At the dissolution its revenue was valued at 12*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The manor of Truthall, which belonged to the priory of St. John, was, after the reformation, in the possession of the family of Nants, who were succeeded by the Arundells of Talverne. It was purchased by Sir Francis Buller, who died in 1800, and is still vested in his family, but the house is occupied by a farmer. Penrose, the seat of John Rogers, Esq. is situated on the western side of Loo pool, amidst very beautiful scenery. The lake abounds with water fowl, and a peculiar species of trout. This lake, in the year 1771, was found to contain 163 statute acres, but its dimension varies according to the season of the year. The family of Treville, in the reign of Edward I., held lands near Helston, by the service of providing a boat and nets for the king's use in Loo pool, during the whole time of his stay, whenever he should visit Helston. Antron lodge is the seat of Captain Rogers, and Trevarnoe of Christopher Wallis, Esq.

An act of parliament was passed in 1811, for constructing a harbour at Portleaven, in this parish, between Gunwalloe cove and Cudden point, on the western coast. It is situated about two miles northward of the mouth of the Loo river, which is choked by a bar of sand and pebbles.

STITHIANS, 5 miles N.W. from Penryn, and 4 miles S.E. from Redruth, contains 277 houses and 1688 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Kennalwood. The church, dedicated to St. Stithian, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* in the patronage of the Earl of Falmouth. Tretheage is the seat Mrs. Curgenven.

WENDRON, 2½ miles N.E. from Helston, contains 782 houses and 4193 inhabitants, including Porkellis and Trevonnack, but exclusive of the borough of Helston, which is in this parish, the entire parish contains 6864 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wendron, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford. In the chancel is a slab, with an intagliated brass plate, in memory of Warine Penhallink, prebendary of Glaseney College, rector of St. Just, and vicar of this parish, but the date is imperfect. Trenear, in this parish, was, according to tradition, a hunting seat of the Earls of Cornwall, and Merther Uny had formerly a deer park, and chapel, dedicated to St. Uny, annexed. Higher Trelib is the seat of William Harris, Esq. of Helston.

### 3. Lesnewth Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, on the east, by East Hundred and Stratton Hundred, on the south, by West Hundred, and on the west, by Trigg Hundred.

ADVENT, or *St. Ann*, on the river Camel, 1½ miles S. from Camelford, contains 55 houses and 229 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is united with Lanteglos, and forms with it a consolidated rectory, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Cornwall. The parish contains the hamlets of Trelegoe, Pencarrow, and Tresinny, all of which are on the banks of the river Camel.

ALTERNON, 8 miles W. from Launceston, and the same distance S.E. from Camelford, contains 164 houses and 885 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Five Lanes, Gunnow, Tredawl, Trethyn, Treveage, Treween, West Carne, and Trewint. At Five Lanes, in this parish, an annual fair for all sorts of cattle on the Monday week after June 24th, and on the first Tuesday in November. The church, dedicated to St. Nun, or *Noneth*, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. It was given by William Earl of Mortaign to the prior and convent of Montainte, who, in the year 1236, made over their right in it to the church of Exeter. The church is said to have been the

burial place of St. Noneth, mother of St. David, who, according to her legend, was born here: there is a well in the parish called St. Nun's well. The tower of this church is said to be the highest in the county, excepting that of Probus; it was much damaged by storms, in the year 1791 and 1810.

Trelawney, in this parish, was the original seat of the ancient family of that name. In the reign of Henry V, a deer park was annexed to it, when it was the residence of Sir John Trelawney, a distinguished military character in that reign. His elder son left only daughters, amongst whom this estate of the family appears to have been divided. The manor of Treveage, also in the parish of Alternon, is the property of Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq. of Trebartha Hall, about four miles southward from the village, but in the parish of Northill. In the hall window of Trebartha, is the arms of the family, in painted glass, by *Willement*.

Four miles northward of Alternon, is Dosmery Pool, the only inland lake in the county, of which Carew, who wrote in the reign of Elizabeth, gives the following curious account. "In the midst of the wild moors, far from any dwelling, or river, there lyeth a great standing water called Dosmery Pool, about a mile or better in compass, fed by no perceived spring, neither having any avoidance, until of late certain tanners brought an audit therefrom. The country people hold many strange conceits of this pool, as that it did ebb and flow; that it had a whirlpool in the midst thereof, and that a fagot once thrown thereinto was taken up at Fowey haven, six miles distant. Wherefore to try what truth rested in these reports, some gentlemen, dwelling not far off, caused a boat and nets to be carried thither over land. Fish they caught none, save a few eels upon hooks; the pool proved no where past a fathom and a half deep, and for a great way very shallow. Touching the opinion of ebbing and flowing, it should seem to be grounded partly upon the increase which the rain floods bought thereinto from the bordering hills, and the decrease occasioned by the next drowth, and partly for that the winds do drive the waves to and fro upon those sandy banks, and thus the miracle of Dosmery Pool deceased." It had been commemorated by the following verse:—

Dosmery Pool amid the moors,  
On top stands of a hill,  
More than a mile about, no streams  
It empt, or any fill.

CAMELFORD, on the river Camel or *Alan*, and near its source, 15 miles W. from Launceston, 55 from Exeter, and 228 from London, the borough contains 229 houses and 1256 inhabitants, including the whole parish of Lanteglos, in which it is situated, and the hamlets of Fenterwanson, Forda, Helston, Trefrew, Tregoodwell, Tremagenna, Trevia, and Trevalder. Camelford is a town of considerable antiquity: it was made a free borough by Richard King of the Romans, who granted the burgesses a weekly market and a fair, at the festival of St. Swithin, which was confirmed by King Henry III. in 1259. The market is held on Friday for corn and provisions, and there are now four annual fairs for cattle, on the Friday after the 10th March, 20th May, and 17th and 18th June. The corporation consists of a mayor and eight burgesses or aldermen, incorporated by charter in 1673. The town hall was rebuilt in 1806, at the expense of the Duke of Bedford. The seal of the borough, bears the representation of a camel passing through a ford of water, which is the arms of the town; it is inscribed Sigill. vill. de Camillford. Lanteglos is distant about a mile and a half south-west from Camelford. The church, dedicated to St. Lanty, is a rectory, value 34*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* in the patronage of the crown. A deer park at Lanteglos, which was disparked by King Henry VIII., is held by lease under the Duchy of Cornwall. Fentonwoon, in this parish, was formerly the seat of the family of Wallis. At St. Siths, or Michaelstow beacon, are vestiges of an ancient encampment, and the neighbourhood is supposed to have been the site of a battle between King Arthur and his nephew Mordred, in which the latter was killed on the spot, and Arthur received his mortal wound. Camelford is also supposed to have been the Gavelford, or *Gafulford*, of the Saxon chronicle, where King Egbert had a battle with the Britons in the year 823.

ST. CLEATHER, 6 miles W. from Launceston, and about the same distance E. from Camelford, contains 30 houses and 175 in-



habitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Basil, in this parish, was formerly a seat of the Trevelyan family.

DAVIDSTOW, 4 miles N.E. from Camelford, contains 58 houses and 363 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Trevyvan and Treveal. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Cornwall. The advowson was annexed to the duchy in 1540, when several estates were settled on it in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. Touchborough is a large tumulus, about a mile and a half northward from the church, two smaller ones are near it.

FORRABURY, on the sea coast, 5 miles N. from Camelford, contains 68 houses and 223 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Simphorian, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* The town has been of importance, but the fall of Tintagel and Botreaux castles has been the overthrow of this and many others upon the coast. Part of Boscastle, the chief seat of the baronial family of Botreaux, is in this parish, which is within the manor of Worthyvale, and partly in that of Minster. The borough of Bossiney is three miles eastward from Forrabury.

ST. GENNYS, on the Bristol Channel, 9 miles N. from Camelford, and about the same distance S.W. from Stratton, contains 130 houses and 680 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Craketton, or *Crackhampton*, Penkuke, and Roskear. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of St. Germans. In the chancel of the church is a monument of Captain William Braddon, of Treworgye, an officer on the parliamentary side during the civil war, who died in the year 1694, his epitaph begins,

In war and peace I bore command,  
Both gown and sword I wore.

which has occasioned a belief that he was vicar of the parish of St. Gennys. He was member of parliament in 1658, and probably as a magistrate celebrated marriages, which perhaps gave rise to the tradition. The manor of St. Gennys, which formerly belonged to the family of Treise, descended by an heiress to Sir John Morshead, Bart., of Trenant, who, in 1798, was lord warden of the Stannaries, and colonel of the Devon and Cornwall miners. The estate, at his death, came to his son Sir Frederick Treise Morshead, Bart. Treveeg, in this parish, was formerly a seat of the Yeo family. Cambeak is a promontory, on the coast, south from St. Gennys, and northward is Bude Bay.

ST. JULIOT, or *St. Jilt*, 6 miles N. from Camelford, and 14 miles W. from Launceston, contains 48 houses and 263 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Beeney and Tresparrett. It is a curacy, the rectory formerly belonged to the abbey of Tavistock. Hennett, in this parish, was formerly a seat of the Rawle family.

LESNEWTH, a village which gives name to this hundred, is 5 miles N.E. from Camelford, and 14 miles N.W. from Launceston, and contains 20 houses and 123 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Treworrell. The church, dedicated to St. Knet, is a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of E. J. Glynn, Esq. who is lord of the manor. Grylls, in this parish, formerly a seat of the Betenson family, is now a farm house.

MICHAELSTOW, on an eminence, 4 miles S. from Camelford, and 9 miles N. from Bodmin, contains 36 houses and 216 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Treveighan. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Tregone, in this parish, was formerly a seat of the Mayow family, and Trevenin, a seat of the Lowers.

On Michaelstow beacon, whence is a very extensive view, is a castle mount, with considerable earth works, which it is supposed was the site of Helsbury Castle, mentioned by William of Worcester, in his Itinerary of Cornwall, *temp. Edw. IV.* It is situated just without Helsbury park, which is disparked, and was afterwards a rabbit warren; this park is held under the Duchy of Cornwall, by the Duke of Bedford.

MINSTER, on the Bristol Channel, 5 miles N. from Camelford, 3 miles N.E. from Bossiney, and 18 miles from Padstow, contains

107 houses and 425 inhabitants, including the borough of Boscastle. It derives its name from a priory of black monks, founded at Talcarn, as it was formerly called, by William de Botreaux, as a cell to Tywardreth, and which was subject to the abbey of St. Sergiers, at Angiers. There are still some remains of this priory near the church, which stands at a distance from any habitation. It is dedicated to St. Mather, and is a rectory, value 22*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; in the chancel are several monuments of the families of Hender, Cotton, and Philipps.

In the year 1204, William de Botreaux had a grant of a market at Talcarn, which was renewed in 1312, the market to be held at his manor of Castle Botterell, and a fair at the festival of St. James; the grant was again confirmed in 1398. There is a weekly market on Saturday at Boscastle for butchers' meat and vegetables, and two annual fairs, one for lambs on the 5th August, and the other for ewes on the 22d November. There is a pier at Boscastle where small vessels come with coals, &c.

The honor of Botreaux Castle, now called Boscastle, and the manor of Worthyvale, were ancient possessions of the baronial family of Botterell, or Botreaux, which was settled here as early as the reign of Henry II. William Lord Botreaux, the last of this family, was killed at the battle of St. Albans, in 1462, leaving an only daughter, married to Sir Robert Hungerford; the estate afterwards passed, with the heiress of Hungerford, to the noble family of Hastings. The principal residence of this ancient family was at Botreaux Castle, of which the mount only now remains. It was probably taken down before Leland's time. The manor house was occasionally inhabited by Sir John Cotton, who died in 1703, but is in a state of dilapidation. The barton of Worthyvale having been separated from the manor, was some time a hunting seat of Lord Falmouth, but is now a farm house.

OTTERHAM, 6 miles N.E. from Camelford, and 13 miles N.W. from Launceston, contains 37 houses and 212 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Small Hill, in this parish, formerly a seat of the family of French, is a farm, belonging to Charles Chichester, Esq.

POUNDSTOCK, on the Bristol Channel, 6 miles S.W. from Stratton, and 13 miles N.W. from Launceston, contains 121 houses and 744 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Tregoll, Coppethorn, Penhalt, Treskinnick Cross, Trewint, &c. There is an annual fair on the Monday before Ascension Day. The church, dedicated to St. Neot, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the chancel are monuments of Trebarfoot, of Trebarfoot, in this parish, which became extinct about the year 1630. Calmady, the original seat of the family of that name, is the property of their representative, Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq., of Leawood in Devonshire. Woolston one of the seats of the Grenville family, in the reign of Elizabeth, descended through a coheiress to Lord Gower. It was purchased in 1794, by Lord de Dunstanville, but the old mansion has been pulled down and a farm house erected on the site.

TINTAGELL, on the bleak and rugged coast of the Bristol Channel, 5 miles N.W. from Camelford, contains 160 houses and 877 inhabitants, including the borough of Bossiney, and the hamlets of Trebarwith, Tregatta, Trenow, Trevenna, and Trewarmet. Tintagell was made a free borough by Richard Earl of Cornwall, and as well as Trevenna, about a mile distant from each other, forms part of the borough of Bossiney, which formerly sent two members to parliament. Although not incorporated, it is governed by a mayor. At Trevenna is an annual fair for horned cattle on the first Monday after 19th October, and at Tintagell is a school supported by the mayor and free burgesses. The church, dedicated to St. Simphorian is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Windsor. It was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Fonteverard, in Normandy, but having passed in the same manner as Leighton Busard, in Bedfordshire, was given, by King Edward IV., to the collegiate chapel of St. George at Windsor. Tintagell Castle is situated partly on the extremity of a bold rock of slate, on the coast, and partly on a rocky island, with which it was formerly connected by a drawbridge, and is of great antiquity. This castle is said to have been the birth-place of King Arthur, but his history is so blended with the marvellous, that his very existence has been doubted, and the circumstances connected with his birth are certainly not amongst



those parts of the relation which are most entitled to credit. It was, however, said by Lord Bacon, that there was truth enough in his story to make him famous besides that which was fabulous.

In the year 1245, Richard Earl of Cornwall, brother to King Henry III., was accused of having afforded an asylum in Tintagell Castle, to his nephew David, Prince of Wales, and in the reign of Edward III. the castle and manor of Tintagell were annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall. So little remains of the walls of this ancient and formerly impregnable castle, that the date of its erection cannot even be conjectured from the style of the architecture: it is certain that the castle was in a dilapidated state in 1337, in which year a survey was made. There was then no governor, but the priest who officiated in the chapel of the castle, had the custody of it, without fee. It is described as a castle sufficiently walled, in which were two chambers beyond the two gates, in a decayed state. A chamber, with a small kitchen for the constable, in good repair; a stable for eight horses, decayed; and a cellar and bakehouse, ruinous. The timber of the great hall had been taken down by command of John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, because the hall was ruinous, and the walls of no value.

In the reign of Richard II., Tintagell Castle was made a state prison, and in 1385, John Northampton, lord mayor of London, was committed to this castle. Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, was also a prisoner here in 1397. "The ruins of Tintagell Castle," says the Rev. R. Warner, "claim dominion over unqualified desolation; over one wide and wild scene of troubled ocean, barren country, and horrid rocks: its situation and aspect quite chilled the tourist," and in continuation of his description, he introduces the less sublime remark, "that to look at it was enough to give one the tooth ache."

TRENEGLOS, 8 miles N.W. from Launceston, and the same distance N.E. from Camelford, contains 37 houses and 238 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Cayse and Treglith. The church, dedicated to St. Werbergh, is a vicarage, united with Warbston, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. The manor of Downeckny, anciently *Donnegny*, formerly belonged to the families of Dinham and Cardinham, by descent from Richard, steward of the household, at the time of the Domesday survey. The greater part of it was inherited by William Braddon, Esq., of Treglith. Roose, the ancient seat of the Morth family, descended to John Morth Woolcombe, Esq., of Ashbury, Devon.

TREVALGA, on the Bristol Channel, 5 miles N. from Camelford, contains 26 houses and 133 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter.

WARBSTOW, 8 miles N.W. from Launceston, and the same distance N.E. from Camelford, contains 76 houses and 439 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Downniney, Trelask, and Trengune. It is a curacy to Trengelos. In this parish is Warbstow Burrows, a remarkable entrenchment, having a double vallum and two entrances, the inner area is 1200 feet by 1075 feet: in the middle of this area is an oblong tumulus, called the giant's gravc.

#### 4. Penwith Hundred,

At the western extremity of the county, is bounded on the north and west by the sea, on the east by Pyder Hundred, and on the south partly by the sea, and partly by Kerrier Hundred.

BURIAN, 6 miles S.W. from Penzance, and about 2 miles from the western extremity of the island, contains 264 houses and 1495 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Alsa, Bolleit, Boscawen Oon, Boscawen Rosc, Penberth Cove, Rosemoddris, Selena, Trecvc, Tregadgwith, Tregurno, Trelew, Trevorgans, and Trevorrian. There was formerly a weekly market, on Saturday, at Burian, which was granted to the dean, by King Edward I., together with two annual fairs, at the festival of St. Burian, and at that of St. Martin. The church, dedicated to St. Burian, is a rectory, value 48*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It stands on the

highest ground in this part of the county, 467 feet above the level of the sea. There are monuments in the chancel of Jane, wife of Geoffry de Bolleit, the inscription in Lombardic characters; and of the family of Levelis, of Trewoof, the last of which died in 1671. In the churchyard is a small cross.

King Athelstan is said to have founded and endowed a collegiate church here in honor of St. Burian, in consequence of a vow made to that saint before he went on an expedition to the Scilly Islands. The establishment consisted of a dean and three prebendaries, as it continued till the reformation. The deanery of the king's free chapel of St. Burian, is a royal peculiar, still held immediately under the crown, and is tenable with any other preferment; the dean exercises an independent jurisdiction in all ecclesiastical matters within the parish, and its dependencies of St. Levan and Sennen. The three prebends belonging to the church, are prebenda Parva, prebenda de Respermel, and prebenda de Tirthney; the first is in the gift of the bishop of Exeter, but the two others are annexed to the deanery. The dean of St. Burian, as rector of the parish, is entitled to all the tithes, and holds a visitation court, at which churchwardens are sworn, wills proved, &c. The appeal from this court is directly to the king in council.

Trewoof, or *Trou*, the ancient seat of the family of Levelis, is beautifully situated on the side of a woody hill, overlooking a romantic valley, terminated by Lamorna Cove. On this estate is a treple entrenchment, in which is a subterraneous passage, where a party of royalists were concealed during the civil war.

Boscawen Rose, the original seat of the family of Boscawen, is still the property of the Earl of Falmouth, although his principal residence is now at Tregothnan. On the downs is a circle of stones, called Boscawen Oon. At Treveddron, near the sea side, are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. Loy, and there are ruins of another at Vellanserga.

CAMBORNE, 8 miles N. from Helston, and 4 miles W. from Redruth, contains 1158 houses and 6219 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Berippa, Penpons, Trewithan, and Tucking Mill, besides which, the whole parish is scattered over with cottages belonging to the miners. A weekly market for butchers' meat and other provisions was established at Camborne in 1802, when a market house was built at the expense of Lord de Dunstanville. There are also four annual fairs for cattle on 7th March, Whit Tuesday, 29th June, and second Tuesday in November: the sessions for the eastern division of the hundred are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 39*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Lord de Dunstanville; an ancient font has been removed to the grounds at Tehiddy. In the chancel are several monuments of the family of Pendarves: the altar screen of marble, was erected in 1761, at the expense of Samuel Percival, Esq. of Tresbothan. His wife, Grace, the sister of Sir William Pendarves, founded and endowed a school for twelve boys and eight girls. Dolcoath copper mine, in this parish, is one of the most productive of the Camborne mines, which are situated on the northern declivity of a ridge of granite hills, that extends from Redruth towards the western extremity of the county. These mines are distinguished by the names of Wheal Gons, Stay Park, Doleoath, Cook's Kitchen, and Tin Croft: some of them having been wrought for many years, are of great depth, and consequently worked at great expense. Dolcoath is about three miles westward from Carn Brê, and is the most complicated in its machinery and varied combinations of any in the county. The workings, or excavated passages, extend a mile in length, and are approached by numerous shafts from the surface. Several steam engines are kept at work to raise the ore, water, &c., and 1600 persons are employed at this mine, which yields about 70 tons of copper, and a small quantity of tin, in a month. Within one month, the proprietors once realized a profit of 7040*l.*, the expenses for the same period of time are about 4500*l.* The whole is under the management of a purser, a principal captain, eight inferior captains, and an engineer.

CROWAN, 5 miles N. from Helston, and the same distance S. from Camborne, contains 698 houses and 3973 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Cargenwen, Drym, Prazc an beoble, Trethannas, and Trevoole. The church, dedicated to St. Crowan, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Sir John Saint Aubyn, Bart.: in the chancel are several monuments of the family of Saint Aubyn, who endowed a school in the parish about the year



1730. Clowance, the seat of Sir John Saint Aubyn, Bart., stands in an extensive park, surrounded by a high wall: the plantations are laid out with judgment. The house contains a collection of family portraits by *Lely*, &c. The manors of Helligan and Clowance, belonged anciently to the family of Helligan, who had their residence at the former place. The heiress of Helligan married into the family of Kemyell; and in the reign of Richard II., Geoffry Saint Aubyn acquired the whole estate by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Piers Kemyell. Their descendant, Sir John Saint Aubyn, of Clowance, was created a baronet, 11th December, 1671. Tregear, in this parish, was, for many generations, the seat of a family of that name, which became extinct in the year 1732.

ST. EARTH, on the river Hayle, 7 miles N.E. from Penzance, and 5 miles S.E. from St. Ives, contains 273 houses and 1604 inhabitants. Leland says that St. Earth bridge was built two hundred years before his time, and that good tall ships came up here before the haven was barred up with sands. The river Hayle, or *Hayle*, is formed by the junction of four brooks, at Relubbas, three miles above the bridge of St. Earth, where the land of this county is at its narrowest dimension, the distance being only three miles from the full sea mark of the river Hayle on the north, to the full sea mark at Marazion on the south. The parish church is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. The southern aisle of the church is called Trewinnard's aisle. Trewinnard was the seat of a family of that name, two of whom were successively members of parliament for the county, in the reign of Edward III.; another, William Trewinnard, was one of the members for Helston in the reign of Henry VIII. The estate and mansion was latterly purchased by Thomas Hawkins, Esq., ancestor of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. Tredrea is the seat of Davies Gilbert, Esq. F.R.S., formerly member of parliament for Bodmin; and Trelessick is the property of Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq., to whom it descended through the Hearle and Paynter families. A little above the vicarage house of St. Earth is Carhanges, a circular double entrenchment.

GULVAL, one mile N.E. from Penzance, contains 257 houses and 1353 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Chyendower, Trevarrack, and Trezela. In this parish is a spring called Gulfwell, "the Hebrew brook," much resorted to by the credulous, who wish to make enquiries after absent friends, who suppose that if the person enquired after is in health, the water bubbles; if sick, it becomes discoloured; and if dead, it remains in its natural state. The church, dedicated to St. Gulwall, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the crown: in the chancel are monuments of the Harris family, amongst which, is that of Arthur Harris, of Heyne, in Devon, governor of St. Michael's Mount, who died in 1628. The manor of Lanisley, which was formerly the name of the parish, belonged at an early period to the family of De Als. In 1620, it was the property of Sir Nicholas Hals, ancestor of William Hals, author of a parochial history of this county, who died in 1739; half this work is occupied by legends of saints, to whom the churches in Cornwall are dedicated. Lanisley was afterwards the property of the Onslow family. Kenegie, the seat of a branch of the Harris family, was bequeathed, in 1775, to William Arundell, of Menadarva, who took the name of Harris. The terrace commands a fine view of Mount's Bay.

GWINEAR, 7 miles N.W. from Helston, and the same distance W. from Redruth, contains 423 houses and 2383 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Cattebidrew, Drannock, Fraddam, Penhal, Tregortha, and Wall. The church, dedicated to St. Wymer, or *St. Winnear*, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter; it was endowed by Bishop Stapledon in 1319, and the great tithes of the parish are vested in the rector and fellows of Exeter College, Oxford.

GWITHIAN, on the Bristol Channel, 7 miles W. from Redruth, contains 86 houses and 412 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Trevernon. It is a rectory, united with Phillack. A considerable portion of these parishes is covered with sand hills. Trevernon Round, is an extensive earth work, having a moat and rampart.

ILLOGAN, 10 miles W. from Truro, and 2 miles N.W. from Vol. I.

Redruth, contains 912 houses and 5170 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Pool and Portreath. It is a rectory, value 22*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Lord de Dunstanville. In the parish church are several monuments of the family of Basset.

At Portreath, or Bassets Cove, on the Bristol Channel, is a haven for the importation of coals, timber, and lime; and the exportation of granite, and of great quantities of copper ore to the works in Wales. A pier was erected in 1760, and a road to the Gwennap mines has been formed by a company, who are lessees under Lord de Dunstanville.

Tehidy Park, the seat of Lord de Dunstanville and Basset, is two miles westward from Illogan. The manor belonged at a very early period to a branch of the baronial family of Dunstanville, from whom it passed by an heiress to the Bassets of Ipsden, in Oxfordshire, descended from Ralph Basset, Chief Justiciary of England, in the reign of Henry I. Francis Basset, the representative of this ancient family, was created a baronet in 1779, Lord de Dunstanville of Tehidy in 1796, and Lord Basset of Stratton in 1797, with remainder to his only daughter, Frances, and her heirs male. The manor of Tehidy, is of extensive jurisdiction, enjoys great privileges, and is rich in mines. The mansion was built in 1734 by John Pendarves Basset, Esq.; the eastern front is of free stone, raised on Illogan Down. Amongst the family portraits at this seat, are a whole length of Sir Francis Basset, vice admiral of Cornwall, and governor of St. Michael's Mount, by *Vandyck*; Lady Masters, æt. 74, sister of Sir Francis Basset, Esq., by *Kneller*; Sir John Saint Aubyn and Francis Basset, Esq., by *Hudson*; Lord de Dunstanville and his lady, Frances Susanna, daughter and coheiress of John Hippiusley Cox, Esq., of Stone Easton, Somersetshire, by *Gainsborough*; Francis Basset, Esq., æt. 18, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; Sir John Saint Aubyn, Bart., by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; and John Prideaux Basset, Esq., by *Ramsey*. There is also a portrait of General Massey, by *Vandyck*, and of Chief Justice Keybridge and his lady, by *Lely*.

On the summit of Carn Brê, a steep hill in this parish, 679 feet above the level of the sea, are the remains of a castle; it is a small irregular building about 60 feet by 10 feet in dimension, but only part is ancient.

ST. IVES, on the shore of the British Channel, 8 miles N.E. from Penzance, 13 miles N.W. from Helston, and 277 from London, contains 725 houses and 3526 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Aire, Batavellan, Bovallan, Carrackdues, Corva, Hellesvean, Hellesveor, Penbeagle, Treloyhan, Trenwith, and Trowan. This seaport town, called in ancient records Porthia, is said to have derived its name from St. Hya, who was here buried. It is situated near the north-western angle of a very fine bay, five leagues eastward of Cape Cornwall, and has a commodious pier, erected under the direction of *Smeaton*, in 1770. The principal export, excepting pilchards and herrings, is copper ore; the imports are coals, salt, timber, iron, leather, groceries, &c. The trade is chiefly carried on at Hayle, three miles from the town, which is within the port of St. Ives. There are weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and four annual fairs, 10th May, 20th July, 26th September, and 3d December, but latterly there has been only one fair, on the last Saturday in November, and that chiefly for shoes and sweetmeats. The corporation of the borough consists of a mayor, recorder, town clerk, ten aldermen, and twelve common councilmen. Four of these are justices of the peace, and hold a sessions. The seal of the borough bears a shield, charged with an ivy branch, overspreading the whole field with the inscription, "Sigillum. Burgi. S. Ives. in. Com. Cornub. 1690." It returns one member to parliament, who at present is James Halse, Esq.

Sir Francis Basset, of Tehidy, who was member of parliament for St. Ives, gave the corporation a drinking cup on which is this stanza,

If any discord 'twixt my friends arise,  
Within this Borough of beloved St. Ives,  
It is desired that this, my cup of love,  
To every one a peace-maker may prove:  
Then I am blest, to have given a legacy  
So like my hart unto posterity.

FRANCIS BASSET, ANNO. 1640.

The church is an ancient building, situated near the sea shore. It was consecrated in the year 1434, and is a curacy to Lelant.



In the church is a curious font. Tregenna castle, the seat of S. Stephens, Esq., is a modern edifice, on an elevated site, commanding a fine sea view. On the summit of a lofty hill, about a mile from this house is a pyramid, erected by John Knill, some time collector of the port of St. Ives, who died in 1811. He directed, that at the end of every five years, an old woman, and ten girls, under fourteen years of age, dressed in white, should form a procession, with music, &c. from the market house to the pyramid, round which they should dance, singing the hundredth psalm. For the purpose of keeping up this custom, he gave lands, vested in the officiating minister, the mayor of St. Ives, and the collector of the port, who are allowed a dinner on the occasion.

Trenwith, anciently the name of a district, including the whole parish of Lelant, was the seat of a family of the same name, which became extinct in 1796, but the estate descended to their representative, William Lander, Esq.

ST. JUST, on the coast, 5 miles N. from the Land's End, 7 miles W. from Penzance, and 11 miles S.W. from St. Ives, contains 650 houses and 3666 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Botallack, Bosavern, Brea, Kelinack, Pendeen, and Trewelland. It is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the crown. Pendeen, on the sea coast, two miles northward from the village, was the birth-place of Dr. Borlase, the Cornish historian. In this parish are the remains of Chapel Carn Brê, built on a singularly large cairn, and on the plain above, the group of rocks; at Cape Cornwall are the remains of Parken Chapel. At Botallack is a celebrated tin and copper mine, extending to a considerable distance under the sea; near it is Carnidjack Castle. The road from St. Just to St. Ives passes near numerous shafts of mines: the moor stone, or granite, also lies dispersed in detached blocks, many of them of immense size; scarcely a shrub appears to diversify the prospect, and the only living beings that inhabit the mountainous parts are goats, that browse on the scanty herbage.

LELANT, on the river Hayle, 3 miles S.E. from St. Ives, contains 241 houses and 1271 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Brunian, Trecoben, Tredreath or lower Lelant, Trembetha, and Trink. Here is an annual cattle fair on the 15th August. The river Hayle takes a course directly north from St. Erth, and near its mouth is joined by Phillack creek, from the east, which makes a branch of this harbour for ships of 100 tons burden. Small ships only come up to Lelant on account of the sands which have formed a bar, causing it to be only a half tide harbour. Many improvements have been made, by creating a backwater at the expense of the Hayle Copper Company, who are proprietors of the land contiguous to Phillack creek. The church of St. Uny, said to have been the burial place of that saint, is a vicarage, value 22*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. It was granted to the monastery of Tywardreth, by Robert de Cardinham, in the reign of Richard I., but afterwards was appropriated to the college of Crediton, in Devonshire. In the church are monuments of the family of Pawley, of Gunwin, bearing date 1625, 1721, &c.

Trevethow is a seat of William Praed, Esq., who chiefly resides at Tyringham, in Buckinghamshire, but is the owner of large estates in this neighbourhood.

ST. LEVAN, on the sea coast, about 3 miles S.E. from the Land's End, and 8 miles S.W. from Penzance, contains 88 houses and 490 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bosistow, Rafton, Trebean, Trengothal, and Treryn or *Treen*. It is a curacy to St. Burian. On the summit of a lofty rock of granite, in this parish, called Treryn Castle, is a Logan, or rocking stone, which weighs about 60 tons. In 1824, this celebrated stone was overturned by a lieutenant of the navy and a party of his men, belonging to a revenue cutter, but was afterwards replaced by the same men. In the parish is St. Levan's Well, with an oratory attached, as well as the sites of Port Chapel and Chapel Curnow.

LUDGVAN, 3 miles N. from Penzance, contains 315 houses and 1839 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bowgyhere, Carvossen Downs, Crowliss, Ludgvan Lees, and Tornewidden. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a rectory, value 30*l.* 11*s.*, in the presentation of the coheirs of the Duke of Bolton, as lord of the manor of Ludgvan Lees. In the chancel is a monument of

Dr. Borlase, author of "The natural history and antiquities of Cornwall," who was for fifty-two years rector of the parish. He died 31st August, 1772, ætat. 76. Treassowe is the seat of John Rogers, Esq., of Penrose, near Helston.

About half a mile from the village of Ludgvan, crossing the road to Marazion, which is three miles distant, is a vallum, thrown up in the civil war by the parliamentary forces, when they besieged St. Michael's Mount.

MADRON, or *Madern*, 2 miles N. from Penzance, contains 337 houses and 2011 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Lanyon, but exclusive of the town of Penzance, which is a chapelry of this parish. Madron is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Walter Borlase, Esq. In the parish church are monuments for the families of Borlase, Fleming, Harris, and Nicholls. The great tithes of this parish were formerly appropriated to the Knights Hospitallers, to whom the church was given by Henry de Pomeroy: they are now vested in William John Godolphin Nicholls, Esq., of Trereife, by inheritance from the Fleming family of Landithy. George Daniel, about the year 1704, founded and endowed a school at Madron, with a house for a master.

Castle Horneck, situated on a mount near Penzance, and built on the site of an ancient castle, was, for many generations, a seat of the family of Levelis, but latterly of the Borlase family. Rose Hill, the seat of Richard Oxnam, Esq., Larrigon Cottage, of Thomas Pascoe, Esq., and Poltaire, a house built by Richard Hickens, Esq., are all in this parish. St. Madern's well, a spring of pure water, was of great repute formerly for its wonderful effect in the cure of diseases. Its virtue is recorded in "The Mystery of Godliness," one of the works of the learned Bishop Hall.

MARAZION, on the coast of Mount's Bay, 4 miles E. from Penzance, and 283 miles from London, contains 230 houses and 1253 inhabitants. The appellation of *Market Jew*, not entirely disused, has induced a belief that this town had a market in very remote times, which was attended by foreign Jews, who came to deal in tin. It has also been called in various charters by the names of Merdresein, Marghas-Bigan, and Marchadyon. Leland calls it Merdresin. Here is a market, which has from time immemorial been held on a Saturday, and is well supplied with butchers' meat, fish, vegetables, and poultry; shoes are also sold in considerable quantities. Two annual fairs are held on Midlent Monday and Michaelmas day, and there are two others held under Queen Elizabeth's charter, on St. Barnabas and St. Andrew's days, but are not considerable. The two former, which are for cattle, clothes, &c., are held near the ancient grange of the priory, in the village of Trevennor. The corporation of Marazion, consists of a mayor, eight burgesses, and twelve capital inhabitants, and the town, in former times, is stated to have been a place of consequence. It is chiefly built at the bottom of a hill, which shelters it from the north, and few towns in England surpass it for mildness of climate and agreeable prospects. The pier was built in the 15th century. A chapel here is dedicated to St. Ervat, but the town is within the parish of St. Hilary, the church of which is two miles eastward from Marazion.

Adjoining the parish of St. Hilary, opposite to the town of Marazion, and connected with it by a narrow causeway of pebbles, passable at low water, is St. Michael's Mount, a very singular pyramidal mass of rocks, which gives name to the adjoining inlet of the sea, Mount's Bay. The height of the mount from the level of the sea to the base of the tower of the chapel is 231 feet. The whole of the island consists of about seven acres, having at the foot of the mount, a level piece of ground, where is a wharf, and near it a considerable village. In the year 1727, Sir John Saint Aubyn rebuilt the pier, in consequence of which, the fishery revived, and the mount became a place of trade. It contains 50 houses and 223 inhabitants. A priory of Benedictine monks, afterwards changed to Gilbertines, was founded on St. Michael's Mount, previously to the year 1044, when King Edward the Confessor gave to the monks there dwelling, the mount, with all its buildings and appendages. It appears, by the charter, that there was at that time a castle, as well as a convent, on the mount. When the priory of St. Michael, which, by Robert Earl of Cornwall, had been made a cell to the monastery of St. Michael in Normandy, was seized by the crown during the wars with France, it was first given to King's College, Cambridge,



and afterwards to the monastery of Sion, in Middlesex, to which it continued to be attached till its dissolution, when the lands belonging to it were valued at 110*l.* 12*s.* per annum. In the year 1533, the priory, with all its revenues, was granted to Humphrey Arundell, of Lanherne. He put himself at the head of a rebellion, which arose in 1549, on the subject of the reformation, but after some partial successes, was defeated by Lord Russell, in Devonshire, taken prisoner, and executed in London.

About the time of the restoration, the Saint Aubyn family became possessed of the Mount, by purchase from the Bassets; it is now extra-parochial, and the property of Sir John Saint Aubyn, Bart., of Clowance. His house at the Mount, is situated at the summit of the rock, and partakes, in its appearance, both of the castle and monastery, the interior has been greatly modernized since the account in *Grose's Antiquities*, vol. 8. p. 35, was written. The dining room, which was the refectory of the priory, has a remarkable frieze, representing the hunting of various animals; in the same room, are the dates 1641 and 1660. The chapel has been tastefully fitted up in modern times. On the very top of the tower, in one of the angles, are the remains of a lantern turret, called St. Michael's chair; the ascent to it is dangerous, but it is sometimes attempted, in consequence of a belief that whosoever sets therein, whether man or woman, will thenceforth have the mastery in domestic affairs.

St. Michael's Mount is chiefly composed of granite, and the passage to its summit, which is on the northern side, is extremely steep and craggy. The prospect hence ranges over the ocean and the environs of Mount's Bay.

The parish of St. Hilary, in which Marazion is situated, contains 268 houses and 2558 inhabitants, exclusive of the town, and consists of the hamlets of Higher and Lower Downs, Relubbas, Resudgian, Tregurtha, and Trevennor. The church, dedicated to St. Hilary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. In the chancel is a monument to Katherine, wife of John Saint Aubyn, of Clowance, and heiress of Francis Godolphin, of Treveneage, 1662.

MORVAH, on the northwestern coast, 6 miles N. from Penzance, and 7 miles W. from St. Ives, contains 54 houses and 325 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Tregaminian. It is a curacy to St. Madern. The parish church was rebuilt in the year 1833, on which occasion a hymn was written by the Rev. C. V. Le Grice; one stanza alluded to the peculiar situation of it:—

Though floods of waters beat around,  
On ever-shifting sands,  
A rock is the foundation ground,  
On which our temple stands.

There is no part of the English coast where the ocean can be seen in such grandeur as on the northern coast of this county, which is entirely open to the whole sweep of the Atlantic. In most of the land-locked channels round the coast, the waves, in consequence of frequent sands and shoals, are short and broken; but here, the huge round billows come rolling on, each a mountain, which there is time to gaze and ponder on, while the immense chasm which separates each from that which follows may be distinctly traced; and thus the march of the mighty sea may be pursued in detail, as it moves along in regularity. In the calmest weather, there frequently rise up ground swells, extremely dangerous for open boats, and which, not being to be foreseen or provided against, make the life of a fisherman, on this coast, as precarious as his sport. They are more to be dreaded than a gale, as they come on without warning, and occur only along shore, as their name imports.

PAUL, on the western point of Mount's Bay, 3 miles S.W. from Penzance, contains 690 houses and 3790 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Mousehole or *Port Enys*, and Newlyn, both upon the sea coast. The church, dedicated to St. Paulinus, Bishop of Rochester, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel is a monument of William Godolphin, of Trewarveth, the last of the family, who died in 1689; and, in the church is a curious notice of its having been burnt by the Spaniards in 1595. The force of the fire is said to have consumed nearly the whole church, but there is a tradition that the

southern porch escaped the flames; in confirmation of which, it may be mentioned, that when that porch was repaired, in the year 1807, one of the supporters was found to be partially burnt at that end nearest the body of the church.

Pilchard and mackarel fisheries are carried on both at Mousehole and Newlyn to a great extent. Fish of every kind which frequent this coast, are sent hence to Penzance; and most of the Cornish towns, and the London markets, in the early part of the season, are chiefly supplied from Newlyn and Mousehole, with mackarel, which is sent by way of Portsmouth. A quay was constructed at Mousehole, about the year 1392, and it is said to have been formerly a port of considerable trade. A chapel here, which had been a sea mark, was destroyed by the encroachment of the sea, before the year 1414. There was also a chapel, dedicated to St. Clement, on an island opposite Mousehole, which still bears that name.

Mr. Daines Barrington, who made a tour of Cornwall, in 1768, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, an account of Dolly Pentreath, of Mousehole, the only person he could find who spoke the Cornish language, she died in January, 1778, ætat. 102. In 1776, it is stated, on the authority of a fisherman at Mousehole, that there were three, four, or five persons, besides himself, who could converse in Cornish. Dr. Pryce, of Redruth, was the author of *Archæologia Cornu Britannica*, an attempt to preserve the ancient Cornish language, &c., in 1790, but there is now no person who can converse in it.

PENZANCE, on the sea coast, in Mount's Bay, 73 miles W. from Launceston, 11 miles E. from the Land's End, and 283 miles from London, contains 1084 houses and 5224 inhabitants. The town is celebrated for the pleasantness of its situation, and is much frequented in winter on account of the mildness of the climate. Here is a considerable pilchard fishery, and an export trade for tin, copper, and fish; the imports are coals, groceries, cloth, and other articles of merchandize. Penzance was added as a fifth to the coinage towns, about the time of the restoration; all the tin is now coined at this town and at Truro. The weekly markets on Thursday and Saturday are well supplied with provisions of all sorts: that on Thursday is a considerable corn market. The annual fairs are 28th May, Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and Thursday before Advent Sunday. The town was originally incorporated, in the year 1614, and the charter was confirmed by King Charles II.; the corporation consists of a mayor, eight aldermen, twelve assistants, and a recorder. The chapel at Penzance, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, existed before the year 1612; it was enlarged in 1671, but was not consecrated till 1680, when the limits of the town were defined to be the limits of the chapelry to the vicarage of St. Madern: it has its own vestry, and maintains its own poor.

The town is stated to have been set on fire by a party of Spaniards, who landed near Mousehole, on the 23d July, 1595, the only Spaniards that ever landed in this kingdom as enemies: after setting fire to Newlyn and Mousehole, the Cornish men having rallied in great numbers, they quitted the coast without attempting any further hostilities.

About half a mile from the town, is the Wherry mine, which has not been worked since the year 1798, owing to the danger attending the progress of the works.

PERRAN UTHNOE, on the sea coast, 1½ miles E. from Marazion, contains 158 houses and 786 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Gold Sithney, at which a large fair is held on the 5th August, for cattle, clothes, hardware, &c. It is a rectory, value 17*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart. In this parish is Acton Castle, a mansion on the sea side, built by John Stackhouse, Esq., which became afterwards the property of Buckley Praed, Esq.

PHILLACK, on the Bristol Channel, 4½ miles E. from St. Ives, and 9 miles N. from Penzance, contains 483 houses and 2529 inhabitants, including the several hamlets of Angallack, where the first tin smelting house was established, Guilford, Loggan, Venton Loggan, Hayle, and Hayle Copper House. The church, dedicated to St. Felix, is a rectory, with Gwithian, value 45*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* At the port of Hayle, is a considerable trade with Wales for timber, coals, iron, and lime stone, and with Bristol, for earthenware, groceries, &c. It is one of the chief places of export for the



copper ore of the western mines. At Hayle Copper House the smelting and refining copper and other manufactories are carried on upon a very extensive scale: the smoke arising from which, has destroyed all traces of vegetation on two estates in the parish. A market house has been built here, and a weekly market, on Saturday, established. At Cayle Castle is a farm house within the moat.

In this parish is Wheal Alfred, one of the richest mines now worked in the county; the produce of the mine is about 1000 tons of copper per month.

REDRUTH, in the midst of the mining district, 49 miles W. from Launceston, and 263 from London, contains 929 houses and 6607 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Plaingwary and Redruth Highway. The town principally consists of one long street, built on the side of an eminence, and has two weekly markets on Wednesday and Friday, the latter is a great corn market, said to be the best in the west of England. There are also three annual fairs, on 2d May, 3d August, and 12th October, chiefly for cattle and osier manufactures: the last is called roast goose fair. The town has increased during the last fifty years, in consequence of the working of the copper mines. The church, dedicated to St. Uny, is a rectory, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of Lord de Dunstanville. It was rebuilt in 1770, and is situated nearly half a mile from the town.

Plaingwary, in this parish, was, as its name denotes, the playing place, and here are still the remains of one of the Rounds, in which the ancient Cornish plays were performed.

Two miles southward from Redruth is Carn Brê Hill, on the eastern side of which is Carn Brê Castle, erected on a ridge of rocks, nearly 700 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country.

SANCREED, 4 miles W. from Penzance, and about 6 miles from the Land's End, contains 182 houses and 1001 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bejouans, Bosvennen, Botreah, Sellan, Trenuggo, and Tregonnibris. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter.

SENNEN, or *Senan*, the most westerly village in England, near the Land's End, 8½ miles W. from Penzance, contains 84 houses and 637 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Mayon, or *Mean*, Penrose, and Trevear. It is a curacy to the rectory of St. Burian. Mean is the last habitable place towards the Land's End. A large stone, called Table Mean, concerning which, there is a tradition that three kings once dined together at it, on a journey to the Land's End, which is in this hamlet; in which, is also a house, with a sign, inscribed on its western side, "The first Inn in England," and on its eastern side, "The last Inn in England." The Land's End, the most westerly promontory on this coast, is 391 feet above the level of the sea, and is distant exactly 290½ miles from Hyde Park Corner. It is composed of a magnificent group of rugged rocks, forming a barrier to the ceaseless roaring of the waves; on one of the rocks, called the Longships, about a mile from the Land's End, is a Lighthouse, erected in 1797, by *Smith*, under the direction of the Trinity House; the circumference of the tower, at its base, is 68 feet, and the height from the rock to the vane of the lantern, is 52 feet. The height of the granite rock, from the sea to the base of the Lighthouse, is 60 feet. The rocks on which it is situated, form a shelf, extending nearly two miles westward from the Land's End, and the highest part supports the building; so great are the dangers of the interval between the Lighthouse and the shore, that it is with difficulty a boat escapes from the obstacles to her passage, amongst which the sea rages with a degree of fury, caused by obstruction in its motion. There is generally a tremendous surf around these rocks, and in gales of wind, whole seas pass entirely over them, burying the Lighthouse with the spray. The light in the lantern is seen many leagues off at sea, by ships approaching the Land's End, and affords them an infallible guide, which warns them of the Longships and other rocks situated near that promontory. These rocks lie very much in the way of the navigation, and had occasioned the wreck of many vessels before the establishment of the Lighthouse.

Cape Cornwall and Whitsand Bay, are also in this parish; and it was at Whitsand Bay that King Stephen landed on his first arrival in England, also King John, on his return from the con-

quest of Ireland, and Perkin Warbeck, in the reign of Henry VII. Near this Bay is the site of Castle Mean.

Ten leagues west by south from the Land's End, and in a clear day, seen from it, are the Scilly Islands, situated in a group or cluster, twenty-seven in number, besides inlets and rocks. A small island, containing only one acre, gives its name to the whole cluster, Scilly or *Sully*. The names of the islands, with an estimation of the quantity of land contained in each, are as follow. Five larger islands are St. Mary, 1520 acres, besides the garrison, 120 acres, joined to the isthmus; Tresco, 880 acres; St. Martin, 720 acres; St. Agnes, 300 acres, besides the Gugh, 90 acres; joined at low water; and Bryer, 330 acres. One island, inhabited by a single family, Sampson, 120 acres. Four scattered islands bearing grass; St. Helens, 80 acres; Tean, 70 acres; White Island, 50 acres; Annet, 40 acres. Ten eastern islands, stocked with conies, and fit for feeding cattle in summer; Great Arthur, 30 acres; Great Ganilly, 20 acres; Great Gannick, 18 acres; Minewithin, 15 acres; Nornour, 13 acres; Little Arthur, 7 acres; Little Ganilly, 6 acres; Little Gannick, 5 acres; Ragged Island, 5 acres; Innis Voul, 4 acres; and seven scattered islands, placed about, the largest, Mincarlo, 12 acres; Guahall, 10 acres; North Withall, 9 acres; White Island, near Sampson, 7 acres; Round Island, 3 acres; Scilly Island, one acre; and Rat Island, half an acre. In all, comprising 4486½ acres of ground, of which, at least, half are tillable and improveable: and besides the above named, which are the most noted, there may be numbered about a dozen small islands, bearing grass, and innumerable rocks above the water.

The Duke of Leeds, as representative of the Godolphin family, is owner of the Scilly islands, in whom also the government of the islands is vested. The lord proprietor appoints a court or council of twelve of the principal inhabitants, amongst whom are the military commandant, the steward, the chaplain, and the commissary of musters. The court generally sits monthly, for the trial of suits, &c. between inhabitants of the islands, and excepting in such causes as affect life, which are cognizable by the court of admiralty. Persons accused of murder, burglary, &c., are sent to be tried at the assizes for the county of Cornwall. The Scilly islands are deemed to be under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter. Formerly the curate of St. Mary's, in the presentation of the Duke of Leeds, was the only clergyman in the islands, where a register of baptism and marriages was kept for the whole. There are now chapels at Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes, Bryer, and Sampson, mostly built by the Godolphin family, since the reformation.

St. Mary's island is above nine miles in circumference. Hugh-town is the principal village. The pier, having been constructed in 1750, vessels of 150 tons burthen may ride here in safety. About two furlongs eastward is Porthmellin, where is procured in abundance a fine white sand, much esteemed as a writing sand, and for other purposes. Church Town is about a mile from Hugh Town, and bordering on the sea, is Old Town, and near it the Giant's Castle, on a promontory, traces of an ancient fortification. On the western side of the island are St. Mary's garrison, barracks, batteries, and star castle, built by Sir Francis Godolphin, in 1593. In was in this castle that Dr. John Bastwick was imprisoned, by the court of star chamber, in 1637, and liberated by order of parliament in 1640. On St. Agnes Island is a lighthouse.

In the passage from Penzance, about midway between that town and the Scilly Islands, is the Wolf, a dangerous ledge of rocks, so called from the continued howling made by the waves in breaking round it. Other rocks, named the Bucks, the Rennel-stone, and the Seven Stones, also render the passage dangerous. It was on the Gilston rock, near the Bishop and his Clerks, that Sir Cloudesley Shovel's ship, the Association, struck, during a fog, on 22d October, 1707, she sunk immediately, and every soul on board perished, the admiral's body was afterwards washed on shore at Porthelick Cove, on St. Mary's Isle.

TOWEDNACK, 2½ miles S.W. from St. Ives, contains 110 houses and 582 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Amalibry, Amalvear, Amalwidden, Bossow, Breja, Nancledry, Skilly Waddon, and Trevidgia. The church, dedicated to St. Edwin, is a curacy to Lelant. The churchyard was consecrated in 1541, since which time it has been esteemed a separate parish. It formerly belonged to the college of Crediton.



ZENNOR, on the northern coast, 4 miles W. from St. Ives, and 7 miles north from Penzance contains 122 houses and 715 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Boswednack, Treen, and Trewy. The church, dedicated to St. Sennar, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. The greater part of the parish is a mass of moor stone, the only cultivated land being a strip of about half a mile in breadth, near the sea; the arable land is particularly noted for its abundant produce of barley.

### 5. Powder Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Pyder Hundred, on the east by West Hundred, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Kerrier Hundred. It is separated into eastern and western divisions.

#### EASTERN DIVISION.

ST. AUSTELL, on the river Vinnick, 34 miles S.W. from Launceston, and 245 from London, contains 937 houses and 6175 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Carvath, Corbean, Pentuan, Porthpean, Rescorla, Tregonissy, Tregorick, Trenarren, Trethergy, Trevarnick, and Charles Town. St. Austell first rose to consequence as a town, from its vicinity to Polgooth and other mines. That celebrated tin mine, said to be the richest ever worked in England, which is about two miles south-westward of the town, has not been worked for many years, although its profits are even said to have exceeded 20,000*l.* per annum. The market here, which is on Friday, was granted in 1661 to Oliver Sawle and Henry Carlyon, in trust for the poor, together with two fairs for cattle, on St. Andrew's day, and on the Thursday in the Whitsun week. It is a considerable market for corn, as well as other articles. The sessions for the eastern division of the hundred are held here. It is a vicarage, value 21*l.*, in the patronage of the crown. The church, which stands nearly in the centre of the town, has a very handsome tower, one of the finest in the county: the font is very ancient, and is in form of a bowl, supported by a pedestal, having four slender pillars on the outside; the font itself is covered with ornaments, consisting of animals, foliage, &c., deemed of Anglo-Saxon workmanship; the four pillars have monks' heads as capitals, and circular bases of simple mouldings. In the church are some monuments of the family of Sawle of Penrice, the last heir male of which, John Sawle, died in 1789. The monument was put up by his maiden sister, Mary, the last survivor of the family. There is a monument also for the family of May, of High Cross.

Charles Town, or *Porthmear*, on the sea coast, at the western side of Polkerris or Tywardreth Bay, is a populous village, with a harbour, docks, &c.; a pier was built in 1791, and a pilchard fishery, established by Charles Rashleigh, Esq., lord of the manor of St. Austell. Southward of Charles Town, is Ropehorn Pier, for small craft. The bay is formed by Predmouth Point on the east, and Black Head on the west.

Near St. Austell, are Duporth, the seat of Charles Rashleigh, Esq.; Penrice, which has a deer park, the seat of Joseph Sawle Grave, Esq.; Trevarnick, the seat of H. Lakes, Esq.; and Trewiddle, the seat of Francis Polkinhorne, Esq. Mena Gwins was the seat of Richard Scobell, clerk of the parliament to Oliver Cromwell, but is now a farm house, belonging to Thomas Carlyon, Esq., to whom it descended by a coheirress from the Scobells. Knighton, on the Treverbin estate, was formerly a seat of the Trevanions of Carhayes. In this parish is also the famous stone quarry of Pentuan, or Port Towan, from which many of the churches and gentlemen's seats in the county have been built. The Pentuan rail-road, from St. Austell Bridge to Pentuan Pier, is one of the most curious in England. The bay of Mevagissey from this point presents a very pleasing view, with the town of Mevagissey only two miles distant.

There are quarries in the neighbourhood of St. Austell which produce what is commonly called china clay; sometimes not less than 1000 tons per year are shipped at Charles Town, for Bristol, Liverpool, and Wales, and from those places sent into Staffordshire, where it is manufactured into porcelain.

At Menacuddle, under a hill, is the Chapel Well, over which is

an ancient building; the waterfall is near the road to Roche, but being in a wood is not easily seen from it. In the same direction, about two miles north from St. Austell, is Carclaze tin mine, on the summit of an elevated tract of barren land, from which the prospect is every way extensive. In its general appearance, the mine resembles an enormous crater, varying in depth from twenty to twenty-two fathoms, and comprising a superficies of about twelve acres: its margin, including irregularities, exceeding a mile in circuit. The lodes are numerous, but not large, and as they approach the surface, the metalliferous veins become more various and ramified; yet, in their descent they conjoin, and occasionally furnish very rich branches of tin. In every direction the ground is more or less impregnated with this valuable ore. Before the open workings were sunk to their present depth, the ore, or *tin stuff*, dug out by the miners, was conveyed, in its way to the pulverizing mills, in boats, through an audit or tunnel, formed in the side of the hill; but the mouth of the audit having fallen in, that method of conveyance was abandoned. The water and refuse are at present carried off by means of an open drain on the enclosed plain, but the ore itself is pulverized and refined in stamping mills, erected within the excavation. A view of this mine, by *T. Allom*, a painter of extraordinary and various talent, has been engraved for "*Fisher's Views in Cornwall*."

Hensborough, which Carew, in his survey, calls the Archbæacon of Cornwall, commanding a most extensive prospect over Devonshire, and almost the whole of Cornwall to the Land's End, is partly in this parish and partly in that of Roche.

ST. BLAZEY, on the river which falls into the bay of Polkerris, 4 miles N.E. from St. Austell, contains 163 houses and 938 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Biscovey, and part of the village of Par. Here is an annual fair on the 3d February, the festival of St. Blaize, to whom the parish church is dedicated; it is a curacy to the vicarage of St. Austell. In the chancel of the church is a monument of Henry Scobell, treasurer and paymaster of the farm-tin to Queen Anne.

Tregrehan, a mansion built in the early part of the last century, is the seat of Thomas Carlyon, Esq. Roselian was successively the seat of the Trehawes, Kellios, and Scobells, and belonged afterwards to John Deeble, Esq., by whom it was devised to John, father of Richard Rogers, Esq., the present owner. Trenavisick, rebuilt about the latter end of the seventeenth century, is the property of the Edward Carthew, Esq. of Liskeard.

CARHAYES, or *Caerhays*, on the English Channel, 9 miles S.W. from St. Austell, and 4 miles S. from Grampound, contains 28 houses and 174 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory united with St. Denis and St. Stephen Brannell, value 37*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* Carhayes, the seat of John Bettesworth Trevanion, Esq., was built from designs by *Nash*, in 1812, and presents the architectural character of the semicastellated buildings of the olden time, harmonising well with the picturesque wildness of the surrounding scenery.

The walls of the mansion are composed of the rough slaty stone of the immediate neighbourhood, coyned and parapetted with the china stone, peculiar to the county. The southern front, one hundred and sixty feet in extent, is elevated on an embattled terrace, whence the grounds slope with considerable declivity to a rapid stream. The entrance porch, on the north, is on the inner side of a spacious square tower, perforated by arches, which admit of a carriage way to the door. The principal rooms are upon the southern and eastern fronts, and are connected with other apartments by a gallery of considerable dimensions, at the end of which is the staircase; this portion of the building is designed with great taste and admits of a variety of heraldic enrichments. The windows of the hall and dining room have their mullions appropriately fitted with the brilliant hues of painted glass; that on the staircase, of noble size, contains the badges of the Earls and Dukes of Cornwall, with selections from the armorial distinctions and alliances of the family of Trevanion, by *Willement*, arranged with considerable attention to coeval propriety.

Carhayes is noticed in the early histories of Cornwall, as one of the few seats in the county that possessed an enclosed park; it still retains that distinction; an elevated walk towards the sea, is called the watch-house walk, and traces of such a building are to be discerned. From this point a magnificent sea view is attained,



extending to the Lizard point, and enlivened by the constant traffic of the Channel. On the opposite point of the beach is a monument, commemorating Captain Bettesworth, R.N. In a county celebrated for the antiquity of its gentry, the family of Trevanion stands eminent; they derived this estate from the Arundells of Trerice, by marriage, as early as the reign of Edward III. In Polwhele's poem, "Isabel of Cothele," founded on events that occurred in the time of Queen Mary; Sir William Trevanion appears as a very principal personage. Queen Elizabeth appointed Charles Trevanion, of Carhayes, vice-admiral of the western coast. In the year 1710, John Trevanion, of Carhayes, married the daughter of Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, and about the same time, her sister was united to an ancestor of Lord Byron, the poet. The arms of King Henry VIII., in a compartment of stone, part of the old house, are judiciously replaced in the modern edifice; this sculpture affords a curious specimen of the manner in which heraldic subjects were then composed. It has been engraved as a frontispiece to Willement's "Regal Heraldry."

ST. DENIS, 4 miles S.E. from St. Columb, contains 67 houses and 592 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hendra. It is a curacy to the rectory of Carhayes.

ST. EWE, 6 miles S. from St. Austell, and 3 miles W. from Mevagissey, contains 269 houses and 1663 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Polmasick and Crowswin. It is a rectory, value 21*l*. In the church are monuments of the Penkivills of Pensiquillis; of Robert Quarne, obit. 1708; of William Mohun, the last of that name and family, obit. 1737; and monuments of the Tredenham family of Tregonan. In the north aisle, belonging to the Tregonan estate, is a monument of one of the Scobell family.

Lanhadron, in this parish, was an ancient seat of the Arundells of Lanherne. Norden says, "There is an oke within the circuit of this decayde parke, called Arondells oke, which is sayde to bear leaves as whyte as whyte paper." Hellegan House, built by Sir John Tremayne, serjeant at law in 1692, is the seat of his descendant, the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, it is beautifully situated amidst plantations of recent date, with fine gardens and shrubberies, embellished with taste, and a delightful walk to a battery, close to the sea shore. Trevithick, on the Tregyan estate, was the seat of the Hicks family, a branch of the Gloucestershire family of the same name, till the death of John Hicks, Esq., without issue, in 1734. Lithney, or Luny, was a seat of the Mohun family, and was rebuilt in 1700; it now belongs to the Earl of Mount Edgumbe.

FOWEY, on the English Channel, and western bank of the river of the same name, 24 miles W. from Devonport, 31 miles E. from Falmouth, and 244 miles from London, contains 283 houses and 1455 inhabitants. This ancient borough town is situated in one of the most delightful and romantic parts of the county. The foundations of the houses are composed of a hard bluish slate, and the principal street extends a mile in length. Fowey harbour is esteemed the best outlet to the westward of any in the west of England; is safe at all times, has excellent anchorage, and vessels may enter at the lowest tide, drawing three fathoms of water, and go into deeper water above. The shores are bold and free from danger; ships in distress may run in with perfect safety without either cable or anchor; it may be easily known to seamen, by the narrowness of its entrance, and the high land on each side, the entrance is little more than a cable's length across. On the western side stands St. Katherine's castle, and on the eastern side are the remains of an old church, dedicated to St. Saviour. The only danger to be avoided, is the Canness, a ledge of rocks, about a quarter of a mile southward of Predmouth Point, and which may be seen at half ebb tide. There is a considerable pilchard fishery at Fowey, but the port is now almost bereft of trade, being frequented only by timber and coal ships, London traders and country barges. Pilchards are exported hence to the West Indies, Malta, &c. Other kinds of fish are also to be purchased in season, and the river abounds with very fine salmon. A market is held weekly, on Saturday, for butchers' meat and other provisions, and there are annual fairs on Shrove Tuesday, 1st May, and 10th September. The town of Fowey was incorporated by King James II.; and a second charter was granted by King

William and Queen Mary, in 1690. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, and a town clerk. The seal of the borough bears a shield charged with a ship of three masts, on the sea, with topsails furled, and inscribed "Sigillum Opidi de Fowey, Anno. Dom. 1702." The church, dedicated to St. Fimbarrus, the first bishop of Cork, is a vicarage, value 10*l*. It was rebuilt, and its present handsome tower erected in 1466. In the chancel is a large slab of Purbeck marble, with an intagliated brass plate, in memory of Sir John Treffry, who died in the year 1500, and his two brothers, William and Thomas. A monument of John Rashleigh, obit. 1580; Jonathan Rashleigh, of Menabilly, who died in 1675; and several others belonging to those families. In the reign of Charles I., Philip Rashleigh, Esq. built and endowed an alms house for eight widows, whose weekly allowance has been increased, as they are prohibited from receiving any other stipend. On an eminence, near the church, is Place House, or Treffry House, built about the period of Henry VI. reign, and restored with great care by its present owner, Joseph Thomas Austen, Esq., descended from the original founder. The apartments in this remarkably curious ancient mansion are numerous, and the offices extensive. In the old hall, now the dining room, is an oak ceiling, richly carved, and upon the walls are the arms of Treffry and Tresithney, the royal arms of Elizabeth, and the arms and quarterings of Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford, K.G., with the date 1575, but the arms of Treffry appear of earlier date. In the hall fire-place is a curious pair of brass andirons, upwards of four feet in height, of Queen Elizabeth's time. In an adjoining room the ceiling is of plaster trowel work, wrought by a person who had been employed in similar enrichments for the Prince of Orange, at the Hague, about 1750; the room contains a picture of "The Wise Men's Offering," by *Holbein*, and also a portrait of Hugh Peters the celebrated chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, painted in 1627. His mother was one of the Treffry family, and he himself was born at Fowey.

Within the limits of the port at Fowey, at Par, about four miles north-westward from the town, Mr. Austen, of Place House, is now building a pier and break water, to protect the harbour, intended to communicate with a canal, cut from the copper mine, in 1829, which will be extended to the granite hills, in Luxulion and Lanlivery parishes, from which an inexhaustible supply of granite, of almost every variety, may be obtained.

On the opposite side of the river Fowey, is Polruan, in the parish of Lanteglos.

GORRAN, 6 miles S. from St. Austell, and 2 miles S.W. from Mevagissey, contains 218 houses and 1203 inhabitants, including Port East, or Gorranhaven, on the coast of the British Channel, Boswringan, Pennair, Rescassa, Tregavaras, Trevarick, and Porthmellin, a fishing cove. The church, dedicated to St. Goran, is a vicarage, value 20*l*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. In the chancel is a monument of Richard Edgumbe of Bodrugan, obit. 1656, and monuments of the Slade and Trevanion families. The house belonging to the rectorial estate, is called Polgarran, it was rebuilt by Anthony Wills, who, with his six sons joined the Prince of Orange on his landing at Torbay. Polgarran was afterwards the residence of Thomas Tonkin, the antiquary. Above Goloures wood, in this parish, is Castle Hill, the site probably of a residence of the Hewish family, and from whom the estate passed to the Coleshills.

Bodrugan castle, the seat of an ancient family of that name, was formerly very extensive, and not equalled by any in Cornwall, for magnificence; but a chapel, a hall, and kitchen, with a timber roof, erected about the period of Edward I. reign, were pulled down in 1786. A large barn, capable of containing 1000 bushels of wheat in the straw, remains. Sir Henry Bodrugan was in arms against the Earl of Richmond, and was defeated on a moor, not far from his own castle, by Sir Richard Edgumbe and Sir Hugh Trevanion: it is said he made his escape by a desperate leap from a cliff into the sea, where a boat was ready to receive him. Having been attainted in the reign of Henry VII., he fled into Ireland, and his large estates were seized by the crown. The Bodrugan estate was granted to Sir Richard Edgumbe, and now belongs to his descendant, the Earl of Mount Edgumbe.

At Gorran Haven is an ancient pier, said to have been constructed by one of the Bodrugan family. This little fishing town is supposed to have been formerly of more consequence than at



present, great quantities of pilchards are here taken and cured, and coals are also imported.

**LADOCK**, or *Lassick*, 7 miles N.E. from Truro, contains 122 houses and 806 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Bedock, or *Besock*. The church, dedicated to St. Ladoca, is a rectory, value 18*l*. The Rev. John Eliot, rector of Ladock and Truro, who died in 1760, bequeathed property towards endowing six schools in this county, one of which was at Ladock.

Nansough, which belonged formerly to the family of Wise, is the residence of Charles Andrew, Esq.; and Hay, a seat of the Randylls, and afterwards of the Hearles, is now the property of Samuel Stephens, Esq.

**LANLIVERY**, 2 miles W. from Lostwithiel, and 5 miles S. from Bodmin, contains 211 houses and 1318 inhabitants, including Penkneth, Penlyne, and Restormel. The church, dedicated to St. Brevita, is a vicarage, value 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In the chancel are monuments for several of the family of Kendall, of Pelyn, the earliest of which is that of Walter Kendall, obit. 1547. The church, sometimes called Lanvork, or the church of St. Vork, formerly belonged to the monastery of Tywardreth.

Restormel Castle, about a mile northward from Lostwithiel, was a seat of the Cardinham family, and was probably built by one of them. In the year 1264, it was in the possession of Thomas Tracy, who married the heiress of that ancient baronial family. He afterwards surrendered this castle and barony of Cardinham, to Ralph Arundell to be held on behalf of Simon de Montfort, for security. Restormel Castle, not long afterwards, came into the possession of the Earls of Cornwall, and has ever since continued to be annexed to the Duchy. At a very early period it was suffered to decay, but in the time of the civil war, notwithstanding the ruinous condition of the castle, such was its commanding situation, that it was deemed expedient to repair it as a place of defence, and it became a garrison for the parliament, but was taken by Sir Richard Grenville, for the king, 21st August, 1644. Some of the walls of this castle, covered with ivy, still exist on the edge of a lofty eminence; but the principal part now remaining, is the keep tower, a circular building of large dimension, situated on a steep mount, formed out of a rocky hill, with a deep ditch. The outer wall, or rampart of the Keep, is an exact circle of 110 feet diameter within, and 10 feet wide at the top, including the thickness of the parapet, which is 2 feet 6 inches. The openings have pointed arches, and the gatehouse and chapel, both of which project from the circular keep, and have also pointed arches, are supposed to have been additions made by Richard Earl of Cornwall, in the reign of Henry III. The offices were below the base court, where walls which formerly existed to the north and east of the castle, showed that it was of great extent. There was also a chapel in the park, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, near the site of Restormel House, which is occupied by a tenant of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, who has a lease of the castle, park, and manor of Restormel.

**LOSTWITHIEL**, or *Lestwithiel*, on the river Fowey, 6 miles S. from Bodmin, 28 miles W. from Devonport, and 237 from London, contains 155 houses and 933 inhabitants. The town was incorporated by King James I. in 1623, and the charter was renewed by King George II. in 1732. The corporation consists of seven capital burgesses, one of whom is annually elected mayor, and seventeen assistants. The ancient seal of the borough, used in the reign of Henry IV., bears the representation of a castle, over a stream of water, in which a fish is swimming, with the inscription "S. officii de Manor de Lostiel." The modern seal is a large one, bearing a shield, charged with the same device, and inscribed, "Sigillum Burgi de Lostwithiel et Penkneth in Cornubia, 1732." There is a weekly market, on Friday, held by prescription, and a corn market. There are three annual fairs, for the sale of horses, cattle, sheep, &c., on 10th July, 4th September, and 13th November. A building, which is supposed to have been a palace of the Earls of Cornwall, and the same that was erected by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, for his court of exchequer, with a hall, &c., is yet standing. In the hall were held the stannary parliaments. Here also is the Stannary Court, with a prison adjoining, the only one in the county belonging to the stannaries, used occasionally by the county during the sessions. The sessions are held at the Town

Hall, in Fore Street, which was built in 1740, by Lord Mount Edgcumbe. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 2*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the crown. It is said that the edifice was profaned by soldiers, in 1644, when the town was the head quarters of the Earl of Essex, and that the church was then injured by an explosion of gunpowder. The font is remarkably curious and very ancient. It is octagonal, and of large dimensions, standing on a pedestal and four clustered pillars; the different sides are sculptured in relief, with various subjects, amongst which are the crucifixion, a man on horseback, with his hawk and horn, and dog at his side. In the chancel is a monument of Tristram Curtys, who died in 1423, he was member of parliament for Lostwithiel, in 1421, and members of his family had occasionally represented this borough in parliament from the time of Edward I. The parish of Lostwithiel is of small extent, comprising only a few meadows and orchards adjoining the town. The river Fowey, or *Fawy*, rises at Fawy Well, in the parish of Altonon, not far from Brownwilly, one of the highest hills in the county, and passing between St. Neot's and St. Cleer, takes a westerly course to Respryn Bridge, which crosses the river, in the road from Liskeard to Bodmin. Three miles below this bridge, it reaches Lostwithiel, to which town it is navigable, at high water, for small vessels. It afterwards receives the water of Pelyn brook, and passing St. Sampson's and Tywardreth on the west, and St. Veep on the east, is joined by Leryn creek, and becomes a wide and deep haven at Fowey, where it falls into the sea, after a course of twenty-six miles.

**LUXULION**, on the river Par, 4 miles S.W. from Lostwithiel, contains 208 houses and 1276 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Coanse, Higher and Lower Menerdue, and Treskillig. The church, dedicated to St. Cyricus and Julieta, is a vicarage, value 10*l*. Prideaux, in this parish is the seat of John Coleman Rashleigh, Esq.

**MEVAGISSEY**, on the English Channel, 4½ miles S. from St. Austell, contains 315 houses and 2450 inhabitants. This town is the most convenient place on the coast for the pilchard fishery, and ships of 100 tons burden may ride securely in the pool or basin. There is a weekly market, on Saturday, for provisions. The church, dedicated to St. Mevan and St. Issy, is a vicarage, value 6*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*., in the patronage of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. In the chancel is a monument of Orwell Hill, of Penwarne, who died in 1614, with figures of himself and his wife, Mary. There are also monuments of Lewis Dart, of Pentuan, obit. 1632; and of Richard Carew, of Penwarne, obit. 1640.

At Treleven was a strong chalybeate spring, called the Brass Well, now destroyed. Porth Mellin fishing cove is partly in this parish.

**ST. MEWAN**, one mile S.W. from St. Austell, contains 199 houses and 1174 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Burngullo, Polgooth, and Trewoon. It is a rectory, value 10*l*.

At Polgooth is a celebrated tin mine, which for many years proved a source of large profit to its proprietors. From the extensive nature of the works carried on at this mine, the whole surface of the country in its vicinity presents a singular aspect. The quantity of ore which has been raised from Polgooth mine, during the progress of its working, is beyond calculation: the immense piles of earth which have been excavated and thrown up, have quite a mountainous appearance, amidst which, roads have been formed in several directions, leading to the shafts where miners are at work. The number of shafts sunk in this mine, amount to nearly fifty, and since the introduction of steam engines, the operations have considerably increased, as the water is now raised to the level of the audits, which before, had in some cases, overflowed certain parts of the mine.

The several tin stream works in this neighbourhood, are particularly deserving attention; one is near Pentuan, and in the parish of Luxulion are several works of a similar nature. The wood tin is mostly found in the stream works, and small particles of gold are also frequently found, but are mostly incorporated with tin crystals in streaks.

The Crennis Copper Mine is about two miles eastward from St. Austell, where the ore found is extremely rich.

**ROCHE**, or *Roach*, 5 miles W. from St. Austell, and 7 miles W.



from Bodmin, contains 158 houses and 1425 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Belovely and Tregoss. The name of the parish is improperly written St. Roche, as it is known to have been called Roche long before the only saint in the calendar of that name was born, and was doubtless denominated from a remarkable craggy rock of granite, about a quarter of a mile south-westward from the church, it rises on an open heath, and forms a conspicuous and striking object to the surrounding country; on this rock are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. Michael. The parish church, dedicated to St. Gomonda, is a rectory, value 20*l*.

Hensborough Beacon is partly in this parish.

ST. SAMPSON'S, Golant or *Glant*, on the river Fowey, 3 miles N. from Fowey, and 4 miles S. from Lostwithiel, contains 41 houses and 248 inhabitants. The parish, formerly a chapelry to Tywardreth, is a curacy. The manor or honor of Lantyan, was amongst the ancient possessions of the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury, who had a castle here, the site of which is called Castle Dore, and anciently Dirford. Peneoite or *Penquit*, is the seat of Thomas Graham, Esq., and Great Torfrey, of — Sleman, Esq.

ST. STEPHEN'S, in Brannell, on the river Fal, 4 miles W. from St. Austell, and 7 miles N.E. from Truro, contains 428 houses and 2479 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The parish church contains a monument of Hugh Wolridge, a physician, who died in 1652. The manor of Brannel was granted by King John to Richard Earl of Cornwall, who gave it to Richard Cornwall, his natural son, by Joan Valletort, the widow of Sir Alexander Oakeston. Godfrey Cornwall, a Carmelite friar, author of several learned works about the year 1300, was of this family, and is said to have been born at the manor house. From the Cornwalls, Brannel passed, by successive female heirs, to the families of Hendower, Tregarthyn, and Tanner. It was afterwards purchased by Sir John Baber, who sold it to Thomas Pitt, of Boconnoc, and is now the property of Lady Grenville. Court, the manor house of Brannel, has been pulled down; the Tanners were the last family who inhabited it. In this parish are the clay pits, whence immense quantities of the clay or china stone have been exported for the porcelian manufactories in Staffordshire and Wales. In the manufacture of crucibles, at Truro, it has been found of much value. The china stone works are conducted upon a very extensive scale.

TYWARDRETH,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  S. from Lostwithiel, and the same distance N.W. from Fowey, contains 180 houses and 1238 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Highway, Par, and Polkerris. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 9*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In the chancel is a marble slab, with a cross flory, in memory of Thomas Colyns, prior of Tywardreth, who died in 1532. There are also monuments in the church for Robert Harris, major-general of His Majesty's forces before Plymouth, who died in 1635, and for Jane, wife of Philip Rashleigh, who died in 1795.

The foundation of a Benedictine priory at Tywardreth, dedicated to St. Andrew, and which was a cell to the monastery of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus in Normandy, has been attributed to Richard, steward of the household, either under the King, or the Earl of Cornwall. Richard Dapifer, was the immediate ancestor, in the male line, of the families of Fitz Richard and Fitz Williams, and in the female line, of the Cardinham's also. He held the manor of Tywardreth, and twenty-eight other manors, under the Earl of Cornwall, at the time of the Domesday survey, and is mentioned as the earliest benefactor to this monastery, in the charter of King Henry III.

The priory of Tywardreth was suppressed, as an alien priory, by the parliament at Leicester, in the year 1414, but appears to have been restored, and to have continued till the general dissolution of the smaller convents, when its possessions were valued at 123*l*. 9*s*. 3*d*. clear yearly income. The site of the priory, of which there are now no remains, with the manor, grange, &c. was granted, in 1542, to Edward Earl of Hertford. It is now the property of Lord de Dunstanville. At Menabilly is a chapel, erected in 1815. Menabilly, the seat of William Rashleigh, Esq., 2 miles W. from Fowey, is in this parish, as also is Kilmarth, another seat of the family, before they succeeded to the Menabilly estate. The southern front of Menabilly commands a view of the sea; and the house contains a few fine drawings and portraits, but it is chiefly remarkable as containing a

cabinet of minerals, said to be the finest in England. It was from this collection that the work was published, entitled "Specimens of British Minerals, selected from the Cabinet of Philip Rashleigh, Esq., in two parts."—1797, and 1802, 4to. The plates are from drawings by *Underwood* and *Bone*; amongst the plates is a section of the stream work at Poth. The collection is deposited in a spacious apartment, fitted up with cases to prevent the specimens from being injured, many of them being of considerable value and scarcity. In the cabinet are some very magnificent oxide of tin, fluors, malachite, and some very rare varieties of sulphuret of copper; wood tin, forming a vein in a matrix of quartz, to one side of which adheres a fragment of rock. An account of this is given in the first volume of the Transactions of the Penzance Geological Society. Here are also some fine specimens of yellow copper ore, with opal, triple sulphuret of antimony, copper, and lead, in various forms; ruby copper, in cubes; quartz, with water in globules; topazes, of beautiful lustre; and green fluor, in crystals, with twenty-four sides, besides many other highly interesting specimens. At Polkerris is a fishery, which supplies Bodmin and other markets.

#### WESTERN DIVISION.

St. ALLEN, 4 miles N. from Truro, contains 84 houses and 471 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Laner and Zelah, or *Zealla*. It is a vicarage, value 8*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. The Bishop of Exeter had, at an early period, a castle at Laner, which was dilapidated in the reign of Edward IV. The manor of Laner, in this parish, was an appendage to the bishop's manor of Cargoll, in the parish of Newlyn; and the mansion here was for many years one of the seats of the Bishops of Exeter, till the reign of Henry VIII., when Bishop Vesey leased it to Clement Throckmorton, cup-bearer to Queen Katherine Parr; from him the lease passed by successive conveyances to the families of Williams and Borlase. There are now scarcely any remains of the ancient house. Gwarnicke, in the reign of Elizabeth, was a seat of John Arundell, commonly called Black Arundell, from his always wearing a black dress. He, dying without issue, gave the estate to his kinsman Prideaux. It is now the property of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, of Padstow. There was a chapel attached to the house, which, together with the old hall, curiously timbered with Irish oak, was remaining in 1736, but has since been pulled down, and a farm-house built on the site, with the materials.

Trerice, in this parish, was a seat of a younger branch of the Arundells, of Trerice, in the parish of Newlyn.

St. ANTHONY, in Roseland, a promontory of the southern coast, on the eastern side of Falmouth harbour, one mile from St. Mawes, and 11 miles S.W. from Tregony, contains 31 houses and 179 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of Admiral Spry. In Roseland was a small priory of Austin canons, subordinate to that of Plymton, in Devonshire, to which monastery the church of St. Anthony, the king and Martyr, was given, before the middle of the twelfth century, by Robert Chichester, Bishop of Exeter. The estate was granted, as part of the possessions of the prior and convent of Plymton, by Henry VIII., in the year 1547, to Thomas Goodwin. This estate has now been for many generations in the possession of the family of Spry and Place; on the site of the priory is the seat of Admiral Thomas Spry, who is also Lord of the manor of Bohurtha, in this parish. On the western promontory of Roseland was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Anne.

St. CLEMENT'S, on the river Fal, 2 miles S.E. from Truro, contains 400 houses and 2306 inhabitants, including part of the suburbs of Truro within the parish. It is a vicarage, value 9*l*., in the patronage of the crown. In the church is a monument, by *Bacon*, of Samuel Thomas, Esq., of Tregolls, who died in 1796, and a mural tablet for Honor wife of John Thomas, who died in 1777, ætat 93.

The castle of Moresk, in this parish, is said to have been the residence of Edmund Earl of Cornwall. It was in ruins in the reign of Edward IV, and there are now no remains of the building. The duchy manor of Moresk, comprising the greater part of this parish, was sold, in 1799, to Henry Prynne Andrew, Esq. of Bodrean. Trewythenick, or *Trennick*, cottage is the residence of



Mr. Bate, but the manor is the property of the Earl of Falmouth. Polwhele is the property of the Rev. R. Polwhele, author of the *Histories of Cornwall and Devonshire*, and other works; whose ancestors are said to have been settled here before the Norman conquest. Penarth or *Penair* House, the seat of Captain Barington Reynolds, R.N. was rebuilt by Rear Admiral Reynolds, who died in 1811. Park is the seat of Miss Warrick. Penhellick or *Penmont* House was built by William Macarmicke, Esq., afterwards deputy-governor of Cape Breton, but is now the property of Mr. Williams of St. Enoder. Penkallenick, on the banks of the river Fal, is the seat of John Vivian, Esq.

CORNELLY, on the banks of the river Fal, one mile W. from Tregony, contains 26 houses and 168 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cornelius, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 12*s.*, in the patronage of the crown. The manor house of Grogoth, which was the ancient name of the parish, was formerly one of the seats of the family of Trevanion of Carhayes.

CREED, 2 miles N. from Tregony, and one mile S. from the borough of Grampound, the greater part of which is in this parish, contains 36 houses and 279 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Creed, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel are some monuments of the family of Quarne of Nancor. Garlinneck is the seat of the Rev. George Moore.

ST. ERME,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Truro, contains 105 houses and 561 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Trevispan or *Trispan*, Stairfoot, and Tresilian. It is a rectory, value 22*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. Luttrell Wynne, L.L.D., lord of the manor of Polsew, to which the advowson has always been attached. In the chancel are monuments of Robert Trencreek of Trencreek, in the parish of Creed, who died in the year 1594; of Joan, wife of John Coke of Tregasow, obiit 1630; and of John Jagoe, of Truthan, obiit 1652, he married the coheirress of the families of Vivian and Kingdon, and left four daughters, married into the families of Carminow, Penwarne, Polwhele, and Mohun. Killigrew, in this parish, belonged to the ancient family to whom it gave name, and they continued to possess it till about the year 1636, but there are no remains of the house, the site of which is now an arable field. Ennis, formerly a seat of the Opies, was sold, in the reign of James I. to an ancestor of Samuel Jagoe, Esq. of Truthan. Trevorgan Vean is the seat of Hugh Ley, and Trevellow is the seat of George Simmons.

FEOCK, or *Feoake*, on the river Fal, 4 miles S. from Truro, and the same distance N.E. from Penryn, contains 198 houses and 1093 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Trevelia. The church, dedicated to St. Feock, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter.

Trelissick House, the seat of Thomas Daniell, Esq., is surrounded by some of the most romantic and picturesque scenery of this county. The mansion was erected in the year 1824, from designs by *P. F. Robinson*, in the Ionic style of architecture, the proportions of the portico on the southern front being similar to those of the temple of Erectheus at Athens; other parts are derived from the temple of Minerva Polias. The house is not only classical in exterior character, but is replete with accommodation, adapted to the comforts of a gentleman's family. The wings have only one story above ground, and are appropriated to a dining room and drawing room; connected with these, are a breakfast room and a morning room. The entrance is on the western side of the house; the hall, communicating with a principal staircase. On the northern side of the hall is a library, opening upon a gentleman's room, dressing room, and bath; a bed chamber and dressing room complete the apartments on this story. On the bed-chamber floor are ten rooms: there are besides numerous offices.

Placed on the acclivity of a hill, at some distance from the western shore of the river Fal, this mansion commands extensive and varied views, comprising the shores of the Estuary, the Black Rock, the entrance to Falmouth Harbour, Pendennis Castle, with the boundless ocean beyond, and the well wooded grounds of Trefusis, the seat of Lord Clinton, amongst the most prominent and interesting features.

Kilganoon, another mansion in this parish, is the seat of Admiral Spry.

FILLEY, or *Philleigh*, 6 miles S.E. from Truro, and the same distance S.W. from Tregony, contains 68 houses and 395 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Couches, Trewoolas, Treworshall, and White Lane. The church, dedicated to St. Felix, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 6*s.* Tolverne, in this parish, was the seat of the Arundells, from the reign of Richard II. to that of Charles I.; the site of the ancient mansion is now occupied by a farm house.

GERRANS, or *Gerrance*, on the English Channel, N.E. from Falmouth, 5 miles by water, and about a mile and a half by water from St. Mawes. It is 8 miles S.W. from Tregony, and contains 157 houses and 732 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Polskatho and Trewithian. The church, dedicated to St. Gerend, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. About a mile and a quarter from the church is Dingerein, an ancient fortification, supposed to have been the residence of King Gerennius. Tregear, in this parish, has belonged from time immemorial to the see of Exeter, and was in ancient times a seat of the bishops. It is now occupied as a farm house, on the estate belonging to John Kempc, Esq. Trewithian is the property of Matthew Garland Cregoe, Esq.

GRAMPOUND, on the river Fal, 5 miles W. from St. Austell, and 8 miles E. from Truro, contains 102 houses and 668 inhabitants. The name of the borough is derived from a bridge over the Fal, and the town principally consists of one street, in the road from Plymouth to the Land's End, nearly in the centre of which stand its very ancient chapel and market house. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nunn, and divine service is performed on Sunday afternoon, by the rector of Creed, in which parish the borough is principally situated. The market is held weekly on Saturday, but is inconsiderable: there are annual fairs on 18th January and 15th June. Another fair, called Grampound fair, formerly held on the 25th March, in that part of the borough which is in the parish of Probus, has for many years been transferred to the village of Probus, about two miles westward from Grampound, these are all cattle fairs. The corporation of Grampound exists by prescription, there being no charter extant; it consists of a mayor and eight aldermen, a recorder, and town clerk. The mayor is elected on the Sunday before Michaelmas, and chooses two aldermen, who are styled eligers, and have the power of choosing eleven freemen; these form a jury, who make presentments, appoint persons to municipal offices, and have the power to choose new freemen, the number of whom is indefinite. The seal of the borough bears a representation of a bridge of two arches over a river: on the bridge is a shield, charged with the arms of Richard Earl of Cornwall, and round the seal is inscribed, "Sigillum maioris et Burgensium Burgi de Grandpont als Ponsmeer." It formerly sent two members to parliament, but about the year 1822, the borough was disfranchised, when two additional members were allowed to be returned for the county of York.

KEA, on the river Fal, 2 miles S. from Truro, contains 404 houses and 3142 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Calinnick and part of Chasewater. The church, dedicated to St. Kea, which stands alone, is a curacy to Kenwyn. The first copper mines worked with success in Cornwall, were those on the estate of Blanchlands in this parish; the manor of Blanchlands now belongs to the Earl of Falmouth. Seviork, in this parish, is a seat of the family of Alleyne or *Allen*.

KENWYN, one mile N.W. from Truro, a considerable part of the suburbs of which are in this parish, contains 1131 houses and 6221 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Chasewater, part of which is in the parish of Kea. The church, dedicated to St. Cuby, is a vicarage united with Kea, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter.

The manor of Tregavethan, which is nearly surrounded by the parish of Kenwyn, is deemed extra parochial. It belonged successively to the families of Tregodick, Crosse, Bawden, Vincent, and Knight, and became the property of Earl Nugent, in consequence of his marriage with the widow of John Knight, Esq., of Gosfield Hall, in Essex. There are 13 houses and 66 inhabitants



on the estate, which is divided into tenements, held under the manor. The manor house, which was the seat of the Tregodicks, and afterwards of the Laugherne family, has been pulled down; near it was a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with a cemetery.

LAMORRAN, or *Lanmorran*, on the river Fal, or Lamorran Creek, 5 miles S.E. from Truro, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  S.W. from Tregoney, contains 17 houses and 93 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Tregennan. The church, dedicated to St. Moran, is a rectory, value 6*l.* In the chancel is a monument of John Verman, who died in 1658.

ST. MAWES, on the English Channel, in the parish of St. Just, in Roseland, 2 miles E. from Falmouth across the harbour, contains 302 houses and 1648 inhabitants, including the village of St. Just, and the hamlets of Bogullos and Bohurra. The town, in various records, is called St. Mawes, alias St. Mary's, probably as having belonged to the priory of St. Mary at Plymton. Whitaker describes St. Mawes' Well in this town, and says there was a chapel close to it; this chapel is doubtless the same which, in the registers of the see of Exeter, is called the chapel of St. Maudreit.

Here is a weekly market, on Friday, for butchers' meat, and there was formerly a fair on the Friday after the festival of St. Luke, but it has been some time disused. St. Mawes' Castle was built by King Henry VIII. for the protection of Falmouth Harbour, in 1542, during the war with France. After the dissolution of monasteries, the castle, with the lands which had belonged to the priory of Plymton, was given to Michael Vyvyan, who was the first governor; it continued, for several generations, to be held by the Vyvyan family. The present governor is General Sir George Nugent, Bart., D.C.L., of Waddesden, in Buckinghamshire, and the lieutenant-governor is Colonel A. Cameron. St. Mawes' Castle consists of low circular towers, with one more lofty, and rising from or near the centre; it is constructed on the brow of a steep rocky shore, and commands the entrance to the harbour, it being on a point of land nearly opposite the castle of Pendennis. The castle is not now fortified, but there is an open battery below, near the blockhouse.

A chapel was erected at St. Mawes in 1812. The manor extends over the whole creek and harbour, and the lord has right to duties for anchorage, bushelage, &c., and is entitled to wrecks, &c. The fishery at Bohurra is an open fishery, but the lord of that manor has acquired, by usage, the right of fishery at St. Anthony Mill seat.

The parish church of St. Just, in Roseland, is a rectory, value 37*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter.

MERTHER, on the river Fal, or St. Clement's Creek, 3 miles E. from Truro, and 4 miles W. from Tregoney, contains 64 houses and 370 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Long Lane and Tressillian Bridge. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Probus. Tressawen, in this parish, was the seat of the family of Hals, and was the residence of William Hals, author of a Parochial History of Cornwall, brought down to the year 1736, and printed by A. Brice, at Truro, about 1750, in ten folio numbers, which are extremely scarce. Mr. Hals died at St. Wenn, near St. Columb, in 1739.

At Tressillian Bridge, over the river Fal, about a mile above Merther, a treaty was signed between Lord Hopton and the parliament, in March 1646. There are cattle fairs at Tressillian Bridge on the second Monday in February, and on the Monday before Whit Sunday. There is said to have been a monastery of poor Clares at this place, founded by the Carminow family.

Tressillian House is the seat of R. G. Bennett, Esq.

ST. MICHAEL PENKEVIL, between the Mopas and Fal rivers, 3 miles S.E. from Truro, and 5 miles S.W. from Tregoney, contains 34 houses and 167 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Falmouth; in the parish church are several monuments of the Boscawen family; the earliest is that of Hugh Boscawen, who married one of the coheiresses of Carminow, and died in the year 1559. The monument of Admiral Boscawen, executed by *Rysbrack*, from a design by *Adam*, contains his bust, surrounded by naval trophies, and a long inscription by his accomplished widow; Admiral Boscawen was a very distinguished officer: his most prominent services were the capture of Louisburgh and its dependencies, in 1758, which

led to the conquest of Canada, and the defeat of a detachment of the French fleet, in 1759, off Cape Lagos. He was one of the lords of the admiralty from 1751 till his death. He died 10th January, 1761, at Hatchland's Park, in the parish of East Clandon, in Surrey, a seat he had just finished, at the expense of the enemies of his country. In the chancel is an intagliated brass plate, the figure of a priest, John Tembras, obiit 1515, and in the south aisle the figure of a man in armour, John Trenowth, obiit 1479.

Tregothnan came into the possession of the Boscawen family, in marriage with the heir of Tregothnan, in the fourteenth century. Hugh Boscawen was, in 1720, created Viscount Falmouth and Lord Boscawen of Boscawen Rose; his descendant was created Earl of Falmouth, 9th July, 1821.

Tregothnan House, the principal seat of the Earl of Falmouth, stands on an elevated spot, near the river Fal, commanding a most beautiful view of the windings of that river, and its various tributary branches; between Truro and Tregothnan the river swells into a large basin, whence, extending in width, it forms the harbour of Falmouth, and falls into the British Channel within view. On the land side also the prospect is very extensive over Roseland, a richly wooded country. The mansion was erected in 1814, from designs by *Wilkins*, in the Tudor style of architecture; the irregularity of form, and variety of enrichment, peculiar to the edifices of that period, have been adopted with some attention to propriety, the ornamental battlements and decorated turrets surmounting the whole, have a pleasing effect, while the sculptured compartments and mullioned windows contribute to produce a uniformity of design in this magnificent building. The staircase, forty-two feet in height, occupies a large central tower, and is entered from a gallery opening upon the porch. Around this gallery are disposed a breakfast room, billiard room, study, dining room, and drawing room. The only parts of the interior of the mansion which partake of the architectural character of the outer walls, are the gallery and staircase which branches off from a central flight to the apartments above, the ceiling of the staircase is highly enriched. A broad terrace, with a parapet, extends round the whole building, having a descent to a remarkably fine lawn, environed by plantations of the greatest variety of shrubs and evergreens. A pleasant drive in the park is formed on the banks of the river, some miles in extent, and a bathing house is erected for the use of the family.

Fentongollan, in this parish, was formerly a seat of the Carminow family. John Carminow of Fentongollan, in the reign of Elizabeth, was more famous for his wealth than any other of his name or house, or than the head of any other family then in Cornwall; he kept open house for all comers and goers, drinkers, minstrels, dancers, &c., during the Christmas time: his usual allowance of provision for those twelve days was twelve fat bullocks, twenty Cornish bushels of wheat, equal to fifty Winchester bushels, thirty-six sheep, with hogs, lambs, and fowls of all sorts, and drink made of wheat and oat malt proportionable. Barley malt was at that time little used in this part of the country. Oliver Carminow, son of John, squandered away the greater part of his estate, and in 1600 it was sold by his heir. In 1676, Fentongollan was purchased by Hugh Boscawen, Esq., who pulled down the old mansion with its lofty towers and chapel attached.

PROBUS, 5 miles N.E. from Truro, and 3 miles N.W. from Tregoney, contains 234 houses and 1353 inhabitants. Here are four annual fairs, held on the 5th April, 23d April, 5th July, and 17th September, which are all large fairs for horses and cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Probus, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. It has a very handsome tower, built in the reign of Elizabeth. In the chancel is a monument of the last male heir of the Wolverdon family, who died in 1512; and a monument of Thomas Hawkins, Esq. The church and the rectorial estate formerly belonged to a college of canons at Probus, which consisted of a dean and five prebendaries; in the year 1268, Henry de Bollegh, dean of Probus, conveyed the patronage to the Bishop of Exeter, and his successors for ever. The prebendaries continued till the reformation, when the college was dissolved, and the lands were granted, in 1549, to Sir Thomas Pomeroy; the estate was afterwards the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart., of Trewithan. Trewithan, in this parish, is a large mansion, commanding a diversified prospect.



Golden, a seat of the Tregyan family, erected in the reign of Henry VIII., exhibits some remains of its original architecture, consisting of a gatehouse and chapel, with the chaplain's apartment: it is occupied as a farm house.

Trehane, the seat of William Stackhouse, Esq., is also in this parish.

**RUAN LANYHORNE**, on the river Fal,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. from Truro, contains 48 houses and 376 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Treworga. The church, dedicated to St. Rumon, is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College in Oxford. In the chancel is a monument of the learned John Whitaker, B.D., author of the *History of Manchester*, &c., who was thirty years rector of this parish: he died 4th November, 1808, æt. 72.

There are no remains of Lanyhorne Castle, the seat of the Archdekne family, the last tower of which was pulled down in the year 1718. Some cottages have been built on the site. The manors of Lanyhorne and Ellerkey were formerly held under the honor of Launceston, by the annual render of a brace of greyhounds. Treviles, in this parish, is the seat of Admiral William Luke.

**TREGONEY**, on the river Fal, 8 miles E. from Truro, and 248 miles from London, contains 182 houses and 1035 inhabitants, within the borough, which is in the parish of Cuby. Here is a weekly market, on Saturday, for butchers' meat and other provisions, and five annual fairs, on Shrove Tuesday, 3d May, 23d July, 1st September, and 6th November. Both the fairs and market were formerly considerable, and noted for the sale of woollen cloth, of which there was a manufactory at Tregoney. The burgesses of this town were incorporated by King James I., in 1620, by the style of mayor, recorder, and eight capital burgesses, the senior of whom is a justice of the peace. The seal of Tregoney bears a shield, charged with a pomegranate, seeded, slipped, and leaved, the arms of the borough, and inscribed, "Sigill. com. Burgo. de. Trigoni." Tregoney Castle, of which there are no remains, is said to have been built by Henry de Pomeroy, on behalf of John Earl of Cornwall, at the time that King Richard I. was in the Holy Land. Its site was at the lower end of the town, before the hospital, and it was standing in the reign of Edward IV., when the castle was the seat of the Pomeroy. The Earl of Falmouth is now lord of the manor of Tregoney. On the northern side of the town stood old Tregoney, where was a church, dedicated to St. James, which belonged to the Abbey de Valle, in Normandy, and was given by that convent in the year 1267, to the priory of Merton, in Surrey, together with the priory of Tregoney, the site of which was opposite the castle.

The parish church of Cuby stands just above the town, it is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Cleveland. In the chancel is a monument of Hugh Pomeroy of Tregoney Pomeroy, who died in 1674. The parish contains 22 houses and 140 inhabitants, independent of the borough of Tregoney.

**TRURO**, on the river Fal, 43 miles W. from Launceston, 22 miles from Bodmin, and 255 miles from London, contains 410 houses and 2712 inhabitants. The town, which is the handsomest, and including its suburbs, the largest town in Cornwall, excepting Falmouth, is situated in a valley, at the conflux of the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, which direct their streams on each side of the town, and at the bottom unite with the river Fal. Every spring tide a fine lake is formed below the town, two miles in length, and of sufficient depth to be navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden. This advantage of situation has doubtless been the principal cause of the increase of the buildings and trade. The parishes of St. Clement's and Kenwyn extend into Truro, and the town is said to be nearly three times as populous as it appears to be in the above return. The trade of Truro principally consists in exporting tin, copper, and carpeting, and in importing iron, coals, and timber for the mines, and various goods from London, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. Here are two market days weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, both well supplied with fish and other provisions; on Wednesday there is also a corn market, and there are four annual cattle fairs, Wednesday after Midlent and Whitsunday, 19th November and 8th December.

The corporation of Truro, under Queen Elizabeth's charter, 1589, consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twenty capital burgesses. The seal of the borough bears a shield charged with the arms of Truro; a ship of three masts, under sail, on each mast a banner of St. George, on the waves of the sea; in base, two fishes. It has no inscription. The Easter quarter sessions are held here, and Truro is one of the coinage towns; of late years, indeed, the coinages, with few exceptions, have been only here and at Penzance. The vice warden's court, of the duchy, is held at Truro. The borough returns two members to parliament, who at present are the Right Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, Bart., K.C.B., of Beechwood Lodge in Hampshire, and William Tooke, Esq.

In the town of Truro was a nunnery of poor Clares, situated at the entrance of what is now Lemon Street, from Boscawen Street. In Kenwyn Street was a house of Dominican friars, the site of which is now occupied by tan pits. The site of the castle of Truro, built by Richard de Lucy, chief justice of England in the reign of Henry II., is discernible, by some remains of the mount, at the top of Pyder Street; the manor was held of the honor of Launceston, by the annual render of an ivory bow. A house formerly belonging to the Robartes' family, is still standing at the N.W. corner of Boscawen or Powder Street, but its front has been altered. Sir Richard Robartes, Bart., was created Lord Robartes of Truro, in 1624. Samuel Foote, the dramatic writer and actor, was born at the house now the Red Lion Inn, 27th January, 1721, he was of the family of the Footes of Lambesso. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Mount Edgcombe. It is a very handsome structure, built in the reign of Henry VIII., with a spire of modern date. In the chancel is a monument of John Robartes, who died in 1614, and a tablet in memory of Owen Fitz Pen or Phippen, who had been captive in Algiers, and died in 1636. There is an endowed grammar school at Truro, with two exhibitions at Exeter College. Gentlemen's seats in the immediate neighbourhood, are Penan, the seat of Captain Reynolds; Tregolls, of Admiral Spry; Liskis, of Richard Vincent, Esq.; Cheveya, of John Trestrail, Esq.; and more distant, Croft West, the seat of Richard Nanis, Esq.

**VERYAN**, 11 miles S.E. from Truro, and 4 miles S. from Tregoney, contains 216 houses and 1421 inhabitants, including Portloe, a fishing cove, on the English Channel. The church, dedicated to St. Symphoriana, is a vicarage, value 19*l.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. In the chancel is a monument of Richard Trevanion of Treburrows, obit 1712. In this parish are Creegsillack, the seat of John Kempe, Esq., and Behan Park, the seat of the Rev. Jeremiah Trist.

## 6. Pyder Hundred,

Is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, on the east by Trigg Hundred, on the south by Powder Hundred, and on the west by Penwith Hundred.

**ST. AGNES**, on the Bristol Channel, 9 miles N.W. from Truro, contains 1012 houses and 5762 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Malow, Mithian, and Stenclose. The town and parish, comprising a great mining district, is also thickly strewed with cottages of the miners. At St. Agnes is a pilchard fishery, and a weekly market, on Thursday. It was the birth-place of John Opie, R.A., in 1761. St. Agnes Beacon, 664 feet above the level of the sea, is formed out of an ancient cairn or tumulus of stones; a summer house has been built near it, whence is a fine view of St. Ives, and an extensive sea prospect. It is a curacy to the vicarage of St. Perran, in Zabulo. The church was rebuilt in 1484, and was consecrated by Archbishop Courtenay. In the chancel are monuments of the family of Tonkin of Trevaunance. In a dingle, called Chapel Comb, was an ancient chapel, pulled down about the year 1780: near this spot is St. Agnes' Well, of which many miraculous stories are told, the water is of excellent quality, and is much esteemed.

Trevaunance was the property and seat of Thomas Tonkin, who made large collections for a parochial history of Cornwall, he died



in 1742, and the house was taken down a few years afterwards. An attempt was made by the Tonkins family to form a harbour at Trevaunance Porth, as early as 1632, and a jetty pier, of moor stone, was built about the year 1794, by a company. The harbour has also been enlarged, and rendered more commodious and safe for shipping. A considerable trade in coals, lime, slate, &c., is now carried on with Ireland and Wales. A stream of water, which rises in the great manor of Tywarnhaile, turns several stamping mills in Trevaunance Comb. Rosemundy, in this parish, is the seat of John James, Esq.

ST. BREOCK, 7 miles N.W. from Bodmin, contains 214 houses and 1225 inhabitants, including the town of Wadebridge, and the hamlets of Great Burlawn and Trevanson. It is a rectory, value 41*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* In the parish church are some gravestones of ecclesiastics, with crosses flory and inscriptions, nearly obliterated; there are monuments also of the Tredinick and Tregagle families, and in the chancel is a large monument of one of the family of Vyell of Hurston.

Wadebridge of seventeen arches and nearly 320 feet in length over the river Camel, was built about the year 1485, the town is partly in this parish and partly in that of Egloshayle. The river Camel, which forms the harbour of Padstow, five miles lower down is navigable to Wadebridge. A weekly market is held at Wadebridge, on Friday, for butchers' meat and other commodities, and there are three annual fairs, on May-day, 22d June, and Michaelmas-day.

Pawton, in this parish, belonged at a very early period to the Bishop of Exeter; it was one of the nine franchises in this county, and had extensive privileges. There are still some remains of the bishop's palace, to which a deer park was attached. Before the reformation, Pawton became the property of the prior of Bodmin, and after the suppression of religious houses, it continued in the hands of the crown, till 1606, in which year it was granted by King James I. to Sir Arthur Gorges; and after this, the manor passed, by successive sales, to several families, having had sixteen lords in about sixty years, being a greater mutability of property than could be instanced in all Cornwall, excepting in the descent of the manor of Fentongollan, near Tregothnan. There are some remains of Hurston, an ancient seat of the Carminows, which had a chapel attached to it, but Tredenick House, the seat of Lord Robartes has long been destroyed; the hall windows of this mansion are said to have been the largest of the kind in the kingdom.

COLAN, 4 miles S.W. from St. Columb, contains 40 houses and 259 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bczoam, Melancoose, and Mountjoy. The church, dedicated to St. Colan, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. In the chancel is a monument of John Coswarth of Coswarth, in this parish, receiver-general of the county, who died in 1575. What remains of the ancient seat of the Coswarth family is occupied as a farm-house.

ST. COLUMB, 11 miles W. from Bodmin, and 243 from London, contains 453 houses and 2493 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Glivian, Halewoon, Lanhinzey, Rosedinick, Rosevanion, Ruthvos, Tolskedy, Tregameer, Tregaswith, Tregatilian, Trekening, Trepadannon, Trevarron, Trevolvias, and Trugo. The town is built on an eminence, and has a market, which was granted by King Edward III., in the year 1333, to Sir John Arundell, to be held weekly on Thursday, together with an annual fair at the festival of St. Columba the Virgin. The principal market day is now Thursday, but there is a market also on Saturday in the summer. There are now two annual fairs, on Midlent Thursday for cattle and sheep, and on Thursday before 13th November, principally for sheep; the sessions for the Hundred of Pyder are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Columba, is a rectory, value 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Clinton. The edifice is large and ancient, but has been injudiciously altered from its original design: in the chancel and other parts of the church are several monuments and gravestones of the families of Arundell, Hoblyn, Pendarves, and Vyvyan; also a monument of Sir Richard Bealinge, who died in 1710. The Arundell chapel was built by Renfrey Arundell, who died in 1310, for whom there was a monument, destroyed in the year 1676, when the church was much damaged by the blowing up of a barrel of gunpowder, belonging to

the parish, which was kept in the rood loft. The windows of the church were of painted glass, bearing a representation of St. Columba, with her emblem of a dove, but they were entirely destroyed. Sir John Arundell, in the reign of Henry VI., founded a chantry in Arundell chapel, the priests of which had their residence adjoining to the churchyard; the College house was burnt down by accident in the year 1701, and there are now no remains of buildings on its site. The rectory house was built in the fifteenth century by John Arundell, dean of Exeter, who was bishop of Lichfield in 1496, and bishop of Exeter, in 1501: it is situated in a steep but fertile valley on the southern side of the church, surrounded by a spacious lawn, and the acclivities of the hill, which rises towards the town, have been judiciously planted. A stream runs through the valley, which contributes to the freshness and beauty as well as to the calm and undisturbed retirement of the scene. The building is quadrangular, with a gatehouse and moat, and it is necessary to cross a bridge to reach the porch, thus in its plan emulating the castellated style of building adopted by the neighbouring gentry. The manor of St. Columb, which had belonged to the priory of Bodmin, and was afterwards in the possession of the Arundell family, was purchased in 1806 by Thomas Rawlings, Esq., of Padstow. Trewan, in this parish, the seat of Richard Vyvyan, Esq., stands on the brow of a hill, commanding a fine view of the town of St. Columb. It was erected in the year 1632, and the drawing room is enriched with sculpture, representing the principal events of the Book of Genesis: in the rooms are some good portraits. Nanswhyden House, the seat of the Hoblyn family, was nearly destroyed by fire in 1803. It was erected from designs by *Potter*, for Richard Hoblyn, Esq., who died in 1756; this gentleman formed a valuable library, which was sold by Baker and Leigh, in London, in March, 1778, the sale lasted twenty-five days.

Castle an Dinas, a remarkable earthwork, is in this parish, on the summit of a high hill, about two miles eastward from the town. It is nearly circular, consisting of a double vallum, the inner area of which is 1700 feet in diameter, and has only one entrance. Within this area, are two tumuli, one of them surrounded by a slight ditch, and at the distance of about a mile to the westward is a cromlech.

ST. COLUMB MINOR, on the Bristol Channel, 5 miles W. from St. Columb, and 12 miles N. from Truro, contains 260 houses and 1697 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Towan or New Quay and Porth. It is a rectory, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the crown. Rialton, in this parish, which had been given by one of the earls of Cornwall to the priory of Bodmin, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, together with the manor of Reterth, and the bailiiffry of the Hundred of Pyder, to Richard Senhouse: it was afterwards in the possession of the Munday family, who held the estate under the crown till the year 1663, when it was granted to Sir Francis Godolphin, K.B.; his son Sidney was created, in 1684, Lord Godolphin of Rialton; and on the accession of King James II., was appointed lord-chamberlain to the queen. In 1704, he was created a knight of the garter, and in 1706, farther advanced in the peerage as Earl of Godolphin and Viscount Rialton. The old mansion is now a farm house, and the estate is vested in the Duke of Leeds, who inherits all the Cornish estates which belonged to the Godolphin family. There is an annual fair at Rialton, on the 9th June, on a green, which, from the Munday family, bears the name of Munday Green. At New Quay or Towan, is a considerable pilchard fishery, and Porth is a seaport, chiefly for the importation of coals from South Wales.

CRANTOCK, on the Bristol Channel, 8 miles W. from St. Columb, and 10 miles N. from Truro, contains 68 houses and 389 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Trevelveth and Trevimber. The church, dedicated to St. Karentoc, is a curacy. The south aisle was built by one of the Triago family, in the reign of Edward IV. The church was formerly collegiate, and consisted of a dean and nine prebendaries, afterwards reduced to four. It was given by the Earl of Mortaign to the priory of Montacute, who, in the year 1236 granted it to the church of Exeter. The college was dissolved in 1534. In this parish is the Gonell, a small harbour.

CUBERT, 8 miles N. from Truro, contains 54 houses and 322



inhabitants, including the hamlets of Trescaw and Treveal. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Ellenglaze or *Hellanclase*, in this parish, is the seat of Joseph Hosken, Esq., it is a modern built house.

ST. ENODER, 5 miles S. from St. Columb, and 10 miles N. from Truro, contains 142 houses and 833 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Tradon, Penhale, and Summer Coat. Part of the borough of Michell is also in this parish. It is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. The parish church, which is dedicated to St. Athenodorus, was rebuilt in the reign of Charles II. There are three great fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, held at Summer Court, on the road from Bodmin to Truro. One of these, held on 28th July, is of modern date, the others are ancient chartered fairs, and belonged to the Veres, Earls of Oxford; one of them attached to the earl's manor of Polsew, in the parish of St. Erme, was formerly held at Long Chepyng on Holyrood-day; the other called Penhale fair, held on the 25th September, has been transferred from that village to Summer Court.

Michell, or *Modeshole*, an ancient borough, improperly called St. Michael, 7 miles north from Truro, is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Newlyn. The market has been long disused, but there is an annual fair held on 15th October, chiefly for sheep, of which 4000 head are generally offered for sale. This borough is governed by a portreve, annually elected at the court leet of the lord of the manor; which portreve, by prescription, must be one of five chief tenants or mesne lords. There was formerly a chapel at Michell, adjoining the chapel field, dedicated to St. Francis, but it has long ago been demolished, and a dwelling house built on the site.

ST. ERVAN, 5 miles N. from St. Columb, and 4½ miles S. from Padstow, contains 77 houses and 422 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Penrose and Rumford. It is a rectory, value 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the parish church are monuments of the families of Keate and Pomeroy. Trembleth, in this parish, was the seat of the Arundells, before their match with the heiress of Lanherne.

ST. EVAL, on the Bristol Channel, 4 miles N. from St. Columb, and 5 miles S. from Padstow, contains 52 houses and 323 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Treburthick and Downhill. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. The tower of the parish church having fallen down, it was rebuilt from the foundation, and completed in 1727. The expense was defrayed by collections in the county, aided by a contribution from the Bristol merchants, to whose vessels, navigating the North Sea, it is from its loftiness a conspicuous sea mark. In the church are monuments of the family of Trevelick, from the year 1693 to 1731.

ST. ISSEY, on the river Camel, 2½ miles S. from Padstow, and 5 miles N. from St. Columb, contains 112 houses and 660 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Tredinnick, Trenance, and Treavance. The church called, in ancient records, Eglos Crock, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. At Halwyn or Old Town, in this parish, was a seat of the Champernoune family, of which there are still some remains; and a chapel, in which some of the family are buried.

LANHYDROCK, on the banks of the river Fowey, 2½ miles S. from Bodmin, and 3 miles N. from Lostwithiel, contains 39 houses and 251 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Trebyan, and part of Resprin, where is a bridge over the Fowey. The church, dedicated to St. Hydrock, is a curacy without endowment, but the prebend of Heredum Marney, value 5*l.*, is usually given to the curate. In the chancel is a monument of Lady Essex Speccot, daughter of John Earl of Radnor, who died in 1689, and a tablet for George and Jane Carminow, 1609, on which are verses in Latin and English, the latter beginning with

The care of mine I owe  
To Carminow.

being a play on the family name. Lanhydrock House, their ancient seat, afterwards of the Robartes family, descended to the

Hon. Mrs. Agar. It is a quadrangular mansion erected by Lord Robartes, in the architectural style prevalent in the early part of the seventeenth century. The gatehouse, begun before the civil wars, was not completed till several years afterwards, as appears by the several dates of 1636, 1642, and 1658, the great avenue was planted in 1648. The gallery, 116 feet in length, is ornamented with a variety of scripture subjects on the ceiling and cornices, and contains a portrait of the first earl of Radnor, and other family pictures.

LANIVET, 2½ miles S.W. from Bodmin, contains 131 houses and 803 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bodwanick, Bokidick, Lamorick, St. Inganger, Trebell, Tregullon, Tremore, and Woodyly, part of St. Lawrance is also in this parish. It is a rectory, value 24*l.* In the chancel are monuments of the Courtenays of Tremere. In the churchyard are two ancient stone crosses. About a quarter of a mile from the church are considerable remains of St. Benet's, a monastery of the Benedictine order, said to have been subordinate to Mount Cassine, in Italy, or according to others, Clare Val in Burgundy. There are certain lands in Lanivet, Padstow, and other parishes, most of which belonged to the monastery of St. Benet, vested in twelve feoffees for the use of the poor, in an ancient almshouse, and a school under the same roof, the master of which is allowed an habitation. Credys, in Padstow, was a cell to St. Benet's, and is now vested in the twelve men of Lanivet, trustees of the parish lands. At St. Congar, in this parish, said to have been in ancient times the residence of a hermit, was a chapel and well, dedicated to that saint.

MAWGAN, 3 miles N.W. from St. Columb, contains 107 houses and 580 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Carloggas, Tregurrian, and Trevarrian. It is a rectory, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the church is a beautiful choir screen, extending across the nave and the south aisle. It is enriched with carved scrolls, vine branches, animals of various kinds, and curious tracery: this was the gift of one of the Arundell family, whose arms appear upon it. In the chancel are several monuments, about the reign of Elizabeth, for the Arundell family. In the churchyard is a cross, on the eastern side of which is a niche, containing a crucifixion, sculptured in high relief. On the western side of the cross is a legendary subject, consisting of figures of a king and queen, &c.

Lanherne House, long the seat of the elder branch of the Arundells, was fitted up by a late Lord Arundell, as an asylum for a convent of Carmelite nuns from Antwerp, who still reside here. The Arundells of Lanherne, from their ample possessions, were called the Great Arundells, and were ancestors of the Arundells of Talvern, of St. Columb, and of Wardour Castle. Sir John Arundell, the last of the Lanherne family, in 1701, settled his estates on his grandson Richard Billinge, Esq., who took the name of Arundell. The only daughter and heiress of this Richard, by her marriage with Henry Lord Arundell of Wardour, in 1739, united the two branches which had been separated above two hundred years.

Carnanton House, in this parish, is the seat of James Williams, Esq. There was in ancient times a castle at Carnanton, which is one of the franchises of Cornwall, called Castle Fust, but it was in ruins in the reign of Edward IV. In the castle field, about a quarter of a mile from the church, are the remains of a circular entrenchment.

ST. MERRYIN, 2½ miles S.W. from Padstow, and 7 miles N. from St. Columb, contains 93 houses and 537 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Polmarth, Towan, and Trevear. It is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter: the font is very curious and ancient. Thomas Tregewe of Harlyn, in 1507, gave, amongst other benefactions, to the parish, a spot of ground near the churchyard, to the youths of St. Merryin, for the celebration of Cornish sports. The festival of St. Constantine, on the 9th March, was annually kept, till very lately, by a hurling match, on which occasion the owner of Harlyn had from time immemorial supplied a silver ball. A shepherd's family, of the name of Edwards, held a cottage for many generations, under the lord of the manor of Harlyn, by the annual render of a Cornish pic, made of limpets, raisins, and sweet herbs, at the feast of St. Constantine. Harlyn House is the seat Henry Peter, Esq., and Porthcothan of Samuel Peter, Esq.



There is a small pier under Catacleuse Cliffs, on the Bristol Channel, which was built in 1794, for the reception of coasting vessels, and of the seam boats belonging to a pilchard fishery carried on in Portleaze Bay.

NEWLYN, 7 miles S.W. from St. Columb, and 8 miles N. from Truro, contains 191 houses and 1045 inhabitants, including part of the borough of Michel. It is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. In the chancel is a monument of Margaret, the lady of John Lord Arundell, of Trerice, who died in 1691. Trerice, in this parish, was at an early period the seat of a family of that name, whose heiress, about the period of the reign of Edward III., brought it to a branch of the Arundell family, descended from the Arundells of Hempston in Devonshire. Sir Richard Arundell was, in 1664, created Lord Arundell of Trerice. His grandson, the fourth and last Lord Arundell, of this family, married a sister of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, and on his death, in 1773, the estates, agreeably to a settlement, descended to her nephew, William Wentworth, of Hembury, in Dorsetshire, with remainder to Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., and are now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. The mansion, built in 1572, is occasionally visited by its owner. Tresilian is the seat of — Bennet, Esq.

PADSTOW, or *Petrockstow*, at the mouth of the river Camel, on the northern coast, 14 miles W. from Bodmin, and 243 miles from London, contains 324 houses and 1700 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Crugmeer, Treviscar, and Trevone. The town has a market, on Saturday, by prescription; and there are two annual fairs, on the 18th April, and 21st September, well supplied with cattle, cloth, hats, &c. At Padstow, the river Camel is a mile wide, but the navigation is much impeded by sands; the mouth of the harbour is about two miles below the town. Its principal import trade is for iron chiefly from Cardiff, coals from Wales, timber from Norway, and groceries and bale goods from Bristol. Considerable quantities of corn are exported; other exports are malt and block tin, besides slate from the Dunbar quarries to various ports in the channel. Stepper and Pentire Points are the boundaries of the entrance to the harbour, and are distant one mile; off Pentire Point, is the Newland Rock, high and steep. The harbour is safe for ships of any burden, and is bounded on the west by a steep cliff, and on the east by the Dunbar sand, which is dangerous. It is a most excellent outlet for ships bound to the northward or eastward. Eastward, and near the shore, is a rock, called the Mole, beyond which is the Cove of Portquin, a mile and a half westward of Port Isaac.

The church, dedicated to St. Petroc, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*. In the chancel are monuments of the Prideaux family, of Place House, who held the manor of Padstow, under the priors of Bodmin, some time before the reformation. The monument of Sir Nicholas Prideaux, who died in 1627, commemorates also Sir William Morice, who married a daughter of Humphrey Prideaux. He died at Werrington, in 1676, æt. 75.

Place House, the seat of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, was built about the year 1600; it overlooks the town and harbour. On the southern side of the town is Saunders' Hill, a mansion erected by Thomas Rawlings, Esq., about 1803, from designs by Richards; on the front is an Ionic portico, opening upon a vestibule and tribune. The library contains a collection of mineralogical specimens, and some family portraits by *Opie*. The plantations around Saunders' Hill are beautifully diversified by the natural inequalities of the ground. The spot is enclosed by a bold and irregular contour of hills, whence the arm of the sea, which forms the harbour of Padstow, appears a spacious lake, and the water, from the bright colour of its sandy bed, preserves its cerulean hue. In an opposite direction, is a richly cultivated valley, in which the town is situated. Mr. Rawlings, of Saunders' Hill, died in 1820; his brother is the present vicar of Padstow.

PERRAN ZABULOE, or *St. Piran in the Sands*, on the Bristol Channel, 5 miles N. from Truro, contains 329 houses and 1702 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Callestock, Lambourne, Lundernna, or *Hendravenna*, Millingy, Penwartha, and Rose. The western part of this parish is very populous, being inhabited by miners, who live in detached cottages, thickly scattered over the barren commons. "This parish," as Carew, in his survey of

Cornwall, observes, "but too well brooketh its name, *in sabulo*, for the light sand carried up by the north wind, from the sea shore, daily continueth covering and marring the land adjointant, so as the distress of this deluge drove the inhabitants to remove their church: howbeit, where it meeteth with any crossing brook, the same restraineth and barrcth his farther encroaching that way." The church, dedicated to St. Piran, is a vicarage, value 24*l.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. It was rebuilt in the year 1805. This parish is said to have been the residence and burial place of St. Piran, the patron of the tinners, and in the old church was the shrine in which St. Piran's relics were preserved. There was a great resort of pilgrims to make oblations at this shrine, in the reign of Henry VI. St. Piran's Well at Caer or Carn Kief, near Lambourne, is enclosed by an ancient stone building, and on the downs, about a mile and a half from Lambourne, is St. Piran's Round, an ancient amphitheatre; there are several other ancient earth-works in this parish. A fair is held some years at Millingy and others at Penhallow, in this parish, on Easter Tuesday. At Perran Porth, where a considerable stream, which runs through Millingy, falls into the sea, is a fine sandy beach, frequented as a bathing place. Chiverton, is the seat of John Thomas, Esq., the house was built in 1718, by John Andrew, Esq., of Trevallance, and embellished with extensive plantations. At Penhale is a valuable and extensive rabbit warren, of which there are two or three adjoining on the sands, containing several hundred acres of land.

LITTLE PETHERICK, anciently Nassington, on a branch of the river Camel, 2 miles S. from Padstow, contains 34 houses and 217 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Tregonnon. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

ST. WENN, 4 miles N.E. from St. Columb, and 8 miles W. from Bodmin, contains 92 houses and 589 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Rosemannon and Tregonetha. It is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The manor of Borlase, in this parish, was the ancient seat of the family of that name. The last heir male of the elder branch sold the estate in 1559. At Tregortha, William Hals, wrote the parochial history of this county, and resided in the latter part of his life. At Tregonetha, are two annual cattle fairs, on 25th April and 1st August.

WITHIEL, on a branch of the river Camel, 5 miles W. from Bodmin, and 6 miles N.E. from St. Columb, contains 53 houses and 339 inhabitants including the hamlets of Retire, Tregawen, and Withiel Goose. The church, dedicated to St. Uvell, is a rectory, value 10*l.* In a window of the ancient parsonage house are the arms of Thomas Vyvyan, prior of Bodmin. Bryn, in this parish, was formerly a seat of the Beville and Grenville families. The brave Sir Beville Grenville was born here in 1595.

## 7. Stratton Hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by Devonshire, on the south by East Hundred, and on the west partly by Lesnewth Hundred and partly by the Bristol Channel.

BOYTON, on the banks of the Tamar and borders of Devonshire, contains 71 houses and 406 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Bennacot, but the hamlet of Northcott, on the Devonshire side of the Tamar, in this parish, contains 15 houses and 83 inhabitants. It is a curacy in the presentation of the crown. Bearden House was formerly the seat of the Lovice family.

BRIDGERULE, on the banks of the Tamar and borders of Devonshire, 13 miles N. from Launceston, and 5 miles S.E. from Stratton, contains 43 houses and 238 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bridgerule Bridge, Merrifield, Burrow, Knowle, and Little Bridge, but part of this parish is in the Hundred of Black Torrington in Devonshire, containing 28 houses and 198 inhabitants, and there are distinct rates and separate officers for the Cornish and Devonshire parts of the parish. The church is in Devonshire, it is a vicarage, value 14*l.* Newacot House is the seat of John Braddon, Esq.



**JACOBSTOW**, 12 miles N.W. from Launceston, and 10 miles S. from Stratton, contains 108 houses and 571 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Southcott. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 19*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of St. Germans. Berry Court, in this parish, within a moated site, appears to have been a place of some consequence. Diggory Wheare, born at Jacobstow, in 1573, was appointed by Camden, his first reader in history at Oxford.

**KILKHAMPTON**, on the borders of Devonshire, 4 miles N. from Stratton, contains 174 houses and 1024 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Carteret. In the chancel are monuments of the Grenville family, and of the Orchards of Alderscombe, the Westlakes of Elmsworthy, and the Waddons of Tonacombe in Moorwinstow. The monument of Sir Beville Grenville of Stowe, who was slain at the battle of Lansdown, 5 July, 1643, was erected by the Right Hon. George Lord Lansdown, treasurer of the household to Queen Anne, in 1714.

The manor of Kilkhampton, is supposed to have belonged to the Grenville family from nearly the time of the conquest. They continued to reside at Stowe, in this parish, for many generations, and frequently served the office of sheriff for the county. Sir Richard Grenville, brother to Sir Beville Grenville of Kilkhampton, was created a baronet, 9th April, 1630, and in April 1661, Sir John Grenville, was created Lord Grenville of Kilkhampton and Bideford, Viscount Lansdown, and Earl of Bath. This nobleman built a magnificent mansion at Stowe, which stood on an eminence, overlooking a well wooded valley, but without a tree near it to shelter the house from the north-west wind. Of this mansion scarcely a vestige remains, but it is said to have been the noblest house in the west of England. The cedar panelling used in fitting up the chapel here was purchased by Lord Cobham, at the time of its demolition, and applied to the same purpose at Stowe, in Buckinghamshire. The carving of the chapel was the work of *Michael Chuke*, and not inferior to Gibbons. On the death of the Earl of Bath's grandson, in 1711, the title became extinct, and this estate passed to his aunt and heiress, Grace, widow of Lord Carteret, who was created, in 1714, Countess of Grenville, with remainder to her son John, who inherited that title and the Kilkhampton estate. On the death of Robert, second Earl of Grenville, in 1776, that title became extinct, and the estate passed by his will to his nephew, Henry Frederick Thynn, who, in 1784, was created Lord Carteret.

Alderscombe, the seat of the Orchard family, descended to the Rev. Thomas Hooper Morrison, nephew of Paul Orchard, Esq., formerly of Hartland Abbey.

**LAUNCELLS**, on the borders of Devonshire, 1½ miles S. from Stratton, contains 128 houses and 891 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Can Orchard, Grimscott, and Hesham. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* In the chancel are the monuments of John Chamond, who died in 1624, and of Henry Spoure, who died in 1666. At Launcells was a cell of Austin canons, belonging to Hartland Abbey in Devonshire, which, in 1537, was leased, by King Henry VIII., to Sir John Chamond, and became the seat of that family. The manor of Norton Rolle, to which the bailiiffy of the hundred of Stratton was annexed, formerly belonged to Newenham Abbey; it was afterwards held by the Rolle family, and descended to Lord Clinton. Eastleigh, formerly a seat of the Rolles, is now the residence of Mrs. Harris.

**MARHAM CHURCH**, 2½ miles S. from Stratton, contains 101 houses and 674 inhabitants, including Tetson and Woodknowle. The church, dedicated to St. Marvenne, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 11*s.* In the chancel are some monuments of the family of Rolle of Woodknowle; and a monument of Mrs. Elizabeth Hammett, who died in 1783; she was the last lineal descendant of the family of Langford of Langford Hill.

**MOORWINSTOW**, on the Bristol Channel and borders of Devonshire, 7 miles N. from Stratton, contains 215 houses and 1091 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Columb, Cross Town, Eastcott, Gooseham, Hollabeer, Woodford, and Woolley. The church, dedicated to St. Morvenna, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*,

in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. In the chancel are some monuments of the Waddon family of Tonacombe. Stanbury, an ancient seat in this parish, was the birth-place of Richard Stanbury, Bishop of Hereford, who died in 1471.

The head of the river Tamar is a short distance from Wooleigh Burrows, two tumuli, in this parish. A ridge near the Burrows, easterly, is the boundary of Cornwall and Devonshire, not far from whence, the counties are separated by the river Tamar, which serves that purpose nearly the whole of its course. About a mile from its source, the river runs between two elevations, East and West Youlston, having a narrow channel between both; it afterwards becomes a considerable stream, and ten miles from its source passes Tamerton, which takes its name from the river.

**POUGHILL**, on the Bristol Channel, one mile N.W. from Stratton, contains 62 houses and 378 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Olave, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Flexbury, in this parish, is the seat of the Rev. C. Dayman; Maer, of R. M. Braddon, Esq.; Broomhill, of Thomas Trood, Esq.; and Reeds, of John Vikry Jose, Esq. The battle of Stratton, on 6th May, 1643, was fought in this parish, near the town of Stratton, on a hill, called, from its having been the position of the Earl of Stamford, the parliamentary general, Stamford's Hill. In 1713, a monument was erected by Lord Lansdown on the spot, but it has long been removed, and the inscription fixed in front of the Tree Inn is all that remains.

**STRATTON**, on a branch of the river Bude, 18 miles N. from Launceston, and 223 miles from London, contains 284 houses and 1580 inhabitants, including the port of Bude. The market is held on Tuesday in every week, for corn and provisions, and there are three annual cattle fairs, on 19th May, 8th November, and 11th December. The sessions for the hundred are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel is a monument of John Arundell, obiit 1561, and another of Sir John de Blanchminster, who died towards the latter part of the fourteenth century. One of the Blanchminster family, who were lords of the manor, gave lands of considerable value to the church and poor of this parish. The management of these estates is vested wholly in certain feoffees, called the eight men, who distribute the rents amongst such as are not chargeable to the parish. In the church is a curious epitaph to John Avery, schoolmaster, who died in 1691, being one of the eight men of the town, to whom much credit is given for having discovered various abuses relating to this charity, and for having recovered the benefaction, which had been misapplied.

Stratton has acquired note from the victory which was obtained in its immediate vicinity, by the king's forces, in the early part of the civil war, in the reign of Charles I. In consideration of his services in this battle, Sir Ralph Hopton, was, in 1643, created Lord Hopton of Stratton, and after his death, which happened in 1654, King Charles II., in 1658, created Sir John Berkeley, to whom the victory had been chiefly attributed, Lord Berkeley of Stratton. This title became extinct in 1773; and in 1797, Lord de Dunstanville was created Lord Bassett of Stratton, with remainder to his daughter and her issue male.

The sea-port of Bude, about a mile and a half westward from the town of Stratton, is frequented in the summer season for bathing. The harbour, on account of its sands, is best suited to vessels of fifty tons burden, but occasionally larger vessels enter it, and one of upwards of ninety tons was built here in 1813. Boats are fitted out for the mackerel and herring fishery, and the trade of this place has considerably increased of late years: the chief exports are timber, bark, and oats; the imports, coal and limestone, from Wales, and groceries, &c., from Bristol. Great quantities of sea sand are carried hence for manure, not only into the neighbouring parishes, but into the north of Devonshire. There was formerly a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Michael, on a little hill, at the mouth of Bude harbour, and another at Efford or *Ebbingford*, dedicated to St. Leonard. The old mansion at Efford is the occasional residence of Wrey I'Ans, Esq.

**NORTH TAMERTON**, on the river Tamar and borders of Devonshire, 8½ miles N. from Launceston, contains 76 houses and



479 inhabitants, including the small hamlets of Alvacot, Headon, and Venton. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is an endowed rectory, subject to the payment of a fee farm rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the crown. In the chancel is a monument of Leonard Jones of Ogbeere, receiver-general of the duchy of Cornwall, who died in 1576. There are also in the church some monuments of the family of Vacye. Vacye House is the seat of George Call, Esq.

WEEK ST. MARY, 11 miles N.W. from Launceston, contains 141 houses and 782 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bakesdown, Lower Ex, Kitsham, and Week Orchard. The town is in all ancient records styled the Borough of Week St. Mary, and the occupiers of certain lands, burgrave holders: the custom of electing a mayor is kept up, but his office is entirely nominal. Here are annual fairs, chiefly for bullocks and sheep, on 8th September and 10th December. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.*, in the patronage of the master and fellows of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge. In the chancel is an ancient monument of one of the Marais family of East Orchard. Castle hill, adjoining the churchyard, exhibits the traces of extensive buildings, supposed to have been the site of a castle. A chantry and grammar school were founded here in the reign of Henry VIII., by Dame Hermosine Perceval, a native of this parish.

WHITSTONE, 10 miles N.W. from Launceston and 7 miles S.E. from Stratton, contains 84 houses and 466 inhabitants, including the hamlets of East and West Balsdon. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the University of Oxford. In the chancel are monuments of the Hele family of Bennets, which is now the property and occasional residence of Lord de Dunstanville. The valleys of this parish abounded with woodcocks in a remarkable degree, but their number is of late years considerably diminished.

Whitstone House, the seat of Wrey P'Ans, Esq., formerly belonged to the Coham family.

## 8. Trigg Hundred

Is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel and Lesnewth Hundred, on the east by West Hundred, on the south by Pyder Hundred, and on the west by the Bristol Channel.

BODMIN, 20½ miles S.W. from Launceston, 234½ miles from London, contains 523 houses and 3278 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bodiniel, Dunmere, St. Lawrence, and Nantallan. There was a market at Bodmin, when Domesday survey was taken, the profits of which belonged to the prior, and Leland speaks of it as being like a fair for the confluence of people: it is still a very considerable market for corn, fish, and all sorts of provisions, and has always been held on Saturday as at present. The fairs, which are great marts for cattle and horses, are held on the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, Saturday after Midlent Sunday, Saturday before Palm Sunday, Wednesday before Whitsuntide, and on 6th December, the feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop. Shoes are made in great quantities here, and exposed to sale in standings at the markets and fairs. The refectory of the convent of Grey friars, is used as the assize hall, and is said to be the fairest and best in England after that of Westminster. It is 150 feet by 60 feet in dimension; the ends of the room are occupied by the courts of justice, and in the intermediate space the business of the corn market is transacted; above it is the grand jury room, and a ball room, opened at the races. The corporation of Bodmin formerly consisted of a mayor and thirty-six burgesses, the twelve senior of whom, now called aldermen, are styled in Queen Elizabeth's charter, 1563, capital burgesses and councillors, and twenty-four common councilmen, called, in the charter, capital burgesses, and a town clerk or recorder. The mayor, together with the mayor of the preceding year, and the town clerk, are justices of the peace, with the powers usually exercised in corporation towns. The corporation having been dissolved, in consequence of neglect, a new charter was granted to the town by King George III. in 1798. The seal of the borough represents a king sitting under a canopy,

being an imitation of the ancient seal, with this inscription, "Sigill. Comune. Burgensium. Bodminie." The summer assizes for the county have been held at Bodmin ever since the year 1716, excepting for the years between 1727 and 1738. The Michaelmas quarter sessions are also held at this town. The borough of Bodmin has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I.; the present members are William Peter, Esq. of Harlyn, near Padstow, and Samuel Thomas Spry, Esq., of Tregolls, near Truro. The church, dedicated to St. Petroc, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* It was rebuilt in the year 1470, and a very particular account of the expenses of rebuilding it, is preserved amongst the town records, and of the gilds, or religious fraternities, who contributed towards it. The church consists of a lofty nave and aisles, separated by clustered pillars and pointed arches. The north aisle of the chancel is more ancient than the rest of the building. The painted glass of the east window of this aisle was removed from the old church. The pulpit and seats are covered with carvings, amongst which are the symbols of the crucifixion, which appear very frequently on the seats and other parts of Cornish churches, and amongst them a remarkable one sometimes occurs, being St. Peter's sword, with the High Priest's ear attached to it. These seats at Bodmin it appears were made by *Matthew More*, carpenter, and Sir John Arundell gave several timber trees for the building. The spire formerly on the tower, said to have been built by Prior Vyvyan, and esteemed the loftiest and finest in the west of England, was destroyed by lightning in the year 1699, when much damage was also done to the tower of the church. The most remarkable monument in the church is that of Thomas Vyvyan, prior of Bodmin, who died in 1533. Here are also monuments for the families of Flamank of Bocarne, and of Michell, Hoblyn, and Pennington of the Priory: there is a slab of blue slate, with a cross and shields of arms, in memory of John Vyvyan, who died in 1545. The font is of very large dimensions, it is in the form of a bowl, 3 feet 5½ inches diameter at the top, supported by a stole, with four slender pillars on the verge; the font is covered with ornamental sculpture of the earliest style. Near the font is an octagonal piscina, with eight apertures, enriched with roses, &c. The grammar school, situated in the churchyard, was founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth.

The priory of Bodmin is said to have originated in the circumstance of St. Petroc, its founder, having taken up his abode in a valley, now occupied by the town, but which was then the residence of St. Guron, a recluse, who having resigned his hermitage to St. Petroc, it was by him enlarged for the residence of himself and others, who accompanied him with the intention of leading a monastic life, according to the rules of St. Benedict; here St. Petroc died before the middle of the sixth century, and his shrine was preserved in a small chapel attached to the east end of Bodmin church. King Athelstan, in the year 926, founded on or near the same spot, a priory of Benedictines. This convent having been dissolved, Algar, with the king's license, and that of William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, refounded the monastery for Austin canons, which continued till the general dissolution of religious houses, when its revenue was valued at 270*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* per annum. The site of the priory, with the demesnes, was granted to Thomas Sternhold, one of the first translators of the psalms. It is now the seat of Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq. A convent of Grey friars at Bodmin is said to have been founded by John de London, under the patronage of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, and the church, of this convent is said to have been consecrated by Bishop Grandisson, in 1352. Sir Hugh and Sir Thomas Peverell, of Park, in Egloshayle, two principal benefactors to this convent, were buried in the Friary church. The site was granted, in 1546, to William Abbot, and in 1566, was conveyed to the corporation of the town, to whom it still belongs.

About a mile and a half eastward from the town is the ancient Hospital of St. Lawrence, which was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1582, by the name of the master or governor and brethren and sisters of the Hospital of Lawrence of Ponteboy. King James I., a few months after his accession to the throne, granted them a weekly market, and an annual fair on the festival of St. Luke. The market has been long discontinued, but the fair, which is held on 21st August, is still kept up, and is a great mart for horses and cattle. There is here another fair on the 29th and 30th October for horses, bullocks, and sheep. In consequence of the great abuse of this ancient endowment, the



corporation has been dissolved, and the lands appropriated to a hospital at Truro. Lancarfe, an old mansion, is the seat of F. J. Hext, Esq.

At Halgaver Moor, near Bodmin, a festival was formerly held, and some remains still exist, annually, in the month of July, called Bodmin Riding, to which the people make a procession on horseback, carrying garlands. A mayor on this occasion is elected, who holds a court, before which any person slovenly attired may be presented, and a mock trial is the consequence. Castle Kynock, or *Canyke*, a considerable entrenchment, eastward of the town, is in this parish.

Four Hole Cross, about six miles on the right of the road leading from Bodmin to Launceston, is one of the most interesting relics of antiquity in the county, the upper part of the cross is not perfect.

BLISLAND, 5 miles N.E. from Bodmin, contains 112 houses and 637 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Pendrift and Tregennow. Here is a cattle fair, on the Monday after the 22d September, and another at Pound Cawse, in this parish, on the last Monday in November. The church, dedicated to St. Pratt, or *St. Proto*, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* In the chancel are some monuments of the Kemp family of Levethan, which was afterwards the seat of Lieutenant-General Morshead.

ST. BREWARD, or *Simon's Ward*, 6 miles S. from Camelford, and the same distance N. from Bodmin, contains 100 houses and 554 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Lank Major, Lank Minor, and Swallock. It is a vicarage, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. The church is said to have been built by William Brewer, Bishop of Exeter, in 1224, from whom the parish takes its name, but there is no account of the Bishop having been canonized.

Rough Tor, or *Rowtor*, and Brown Willy, two lofty hills, whence may be seen a great part of the north-western part of the county, as well as the North and South Channels, are in this parish. Brown Willy is considered to be the highest land in Cornwall.

EGLOSHAYLE, on the river Camel, 6 miles W. from Bodmin, and one mile above Wadebridge, which connects this parish with that of St. Breock, on the same river, contains 213 houses and 1174 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bodeve, Burlawn, Slade's Bridge, Trevelder, and Treworder. It is a vicarage, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. In the chancel is a monument of Sir John Molesworth and his lady, without date, and some memorials of the family of Kestell in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.

Pencarrow, the seat of Sir William Molesworth, Bart., was erected in 1730, and is said to be the most capacious mansion in Cornwall.

Castle Killibury, or Kelly Rounds, an ancient entrenchment, with a treble ditch, inclosing about six acres, is in this parish.

ENDELLION, 7 miles S.W. from Camelford, contains 171 houses and 1149 inhabitants, including Port Isaac, on the Bristol Channel. At this sea-port, a considerable pilchard fishery is carried on, and there is a market on Friday for butchers' meat. The principal export is slate from the Delabole Quarries, and coals are imported from Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Endellion, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the crown. It is collegiate, and has three prebendaries, exclusively of the rector, called the king's prebend, the prebend of Trehaverock, and that of Heredum Marney, the prebends are sinecures. The church being situated on high ground, the tower is seen as a land mark at a great distance. The northern aisle is the burial place of the Roscarrock family, and in the chancel is an ancient uninscribed tomb said to be that of a Lord Cheyney, but more probably one of the Chenduits of Bodannan. Sir John Chenduit, of this family, was one of the representatives of this county in the reign of Henry IV.

HELLAND, 2 miles N. from Bodmin, contains 44 houses and 264 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Bodwen. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* In the chancel is an ancient monument for one of the Calwodley family.

VOL. I.

ST. KEW, 8 miles N.W. from Bodmin, and 7 miles S.W. from Camelford, contains 234 houses and 1218 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Ammel, Pendogget, Tregellist, Trelill, and Tre-wethern. It is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 11*s.* In the parish church are remains of painted glass and monuments of the families of Cavall of Treharrick, Webber of Middle Ammel, and Treffry of Rooke. Treharrick House is the seat of Abraham Hambly, Esq., and Shisdon is the seat of Henry Braddon, Esq.

ST. MABYN, 5 miles N.W. from Bodmin, and 8 miles S.W. from Camelford, contains 128 houses and 715 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Trevisquite. It is a rectory, value 36*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Falmouth: in the parish church, which has a handsome lofty tower, are monuments for the family of Hambly, Grace Lady Carnsew of Bokelly, obiit 1656, &c. Sir Henry Marney, of Colquite, in this parish, was created Lord Marney, in 1524; his son, John Lord Marney, rebuilt the old mansion, which has again been rebuilt by the present proprietor, Deeble Peter, Esq. Tredethy is the seat of Francis John Hext, Esq., and Penwyn of William Cole, Esq.

ST. MINVER, 3 miles E. from Padstow, and 10 miles N.W. from Bodmin, contains 193 houses and 1028 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Penmean, Trebetherick, Tredrisic, and Trevanger. It is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The parish church stands in a division of the parish called Highlands, and contains monuments of the families of Opie, Rowe, Darell of Trevornan, Stone and Silly of Trevelver. A painted glass window was put up in the chancel by the Rev. William Sandys, the vicar, in 1810. In that part of the parish called the Lowlands, which is subdivided into north and south, are two chapels, dedicated to St. Michael and St. Enoder; these chapelries have each a separate churchwarden, but one overseer serves for both. St. Enoder or the north chapel is almost sunk in the sands. The chapel of St. Michael is on the banks of the Padstow river, and is commonly called Porthilly church. Trevernon, is the seat of the Rev. Darell Stephens. Trevernon Bridge, built in 1791, is over a rivulet, which separates this parish from Egloshayle, and which is navigable for barges as high as Ammel bridge, in St. Kew parish.

ST. TEATH, 3 miles S.W. from Camelford, contains 151 houses and 990 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Delamere, Medrose, Pengilly, and Treligoe. The church, dedicated to St. Etha, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. Delabole slate quarry is in this parish.

TEMPLE, on the Moors, 6 miles N.E. from Bodmin, contains 5 houses and 27 inhabitants. It is a curacy, but the church is dilapidated. It formerly belonged to the Knights Hospitallers, and is exempted from the bishop's jurisdiction. The extensive moors, which lie between Bodmin and Launceston, take their name of Temple Moors from this parish, in which they are partly situated.

ST. TUDY, 6 miles S.W. from Camelford, and 8 miles N. from Bodmin, contains 103 houses and 606 inhabitants, including Kelly Green, Penhale, Polshea, and Tamsquite. There are two annual fairs held at St. Tudy, for sheep and cattle, on 20th May and 14th September, under a charter, granted in the reign of Anne. It is a rectory, value 31*l.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. In the parish church are monuments of the Nicoll family, and a monument of Colonel Samuel Michell, who died in 1786. Hengar is the seat of Mathew Michell, Esq.

## 9. West Hundred,

Is bounded on the north by East Hundred and Lesnewth Hundred, on the east by the English Channel, on the south by Powder Hundred, and on the west by Trigg Hundred.

BOCONNOC, 4 miles E. from Lostwithiel, and 8 miles S.W. from Liskeard, contains 49 houses and 253 inhabitants. It is a rectory, united with Broadvale, value 9*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage



of Lady Grenville. Boconnoc House was the seat of Sir William Mohun, who died in 1587. His son, Sir Reginald Mohun, of Boconnoc, was created a baronet in 1612, and his grandson, John, was, in 1628, created Lord Mohun of Oakhampton. The estate was purchased, about the year 1718, by Thomas Pitt, governor of Fort St. George, whose great grandson, in 1784, was created Lord Camelford of Boconnoc. His son, the second Lord Camelford, died in 1804, when the estate passed to his sister and heiress Lady Grenville. The mansion, built by the Mohun family was remodelled by Governor Pitt, who also added a wing, and the first Lord Camelford added another wing to the old structure, increasing the frontage on the south to 110 feet. In the gallery are many family and other portraits, amongst them are Sir Reginald Mohun, by *C. Jansen*; the Duchess of Cleveland, by *Lely*; Governor Pitt, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*; George Lord Lyttleton, Bishop Lyttleton, the first Earl Stanhope, by *Kneller*; and William Earl of Chatham. The park is richly wooded and stocked with deer. On an eminence, a short distance from the house, is an obelisk in memory of Sir Richard Lyttleton, 1771.

BROADOAK, or *Bradock*, 5 miles N.E. from Lostwithiel, and 6 miles W. from Liskeard, contains 43 houses and 235 inhabitants. It is a rectory, consolidated with Boconnoc in 1742, and in the patronage of Lady Grenville.

CARDINHAM, 4 miles W. from Bodmin, contains 124 houses and 775 inhabitants, including the hamlets of King's Wood, Old Cardinham, and Mill Pool. The church, dedicated to St. Mewbred, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* In the chancel are some monuments of the family of Glynn. There are remains of an ancient chapel at St. Bellarmin's Torr, and another at Holywell, over an arched spring of very fine water. The honor of Cardinham was of very extensive jurisdiction, and of which several manors, both in distant parts of this county and of Devonshire were held. It belonged, in the reign of Richard I., to Robert Cardinham, who acquired the whole of the large estates of Robert Fitz William, in marriage with his heiress. The family name was occasionally written Dinham, at an early period, and in course of time the latter was constantly used. There are no remains of Cardinham Castle, the seat of the Dinhams, which was standing in the reign Henry VII., but its site is still called the castle. The custom of free bench, similar to that of Enborne, in Berkshire, described in *p.* 8, prevailed in this manor.

ST. CLEER, 2½ miles N.E. from Liskeard, contains 183 houses and 985 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Crowsnest, Tredennick, Tremellick, and Treman. It is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Treworgy is the seat of Mrs. Inch. The Hurlers are between St. Cleer and Linkinhorn, about two miles north-eastward from the church.

DULOE, 3½ from Looe, contains 119 houses and 779 inhabitants, including Higher and Lower Tredinnick. The church, dedicated to St. Cuby, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of Baliol College, Oxford. In the chancel is a monument of Sir John Coleshill of Tremordet, the last of that family, who died in 1483, an altar tomb for John Kelliow, of Westnorth, temp. Edward IV., and some monuments of the families of Arundell of Tremordet and Coffin. Sir John Anstis Garter, king of arms, who died in 1743, and his son, John Anstis, Esq., who succeeded him in that office, and died in 1754, are both buried at Duloe, but there is no monument for either.

ST. KEYNE, 2½ miles S. from Liskeard, contains 23 houses and 153 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* St. Keyne's Well is a spring of great repute.

LANREATH, 5½ miles S.E. from Lostwithiel, contains 113 houses and 629 inhabitants. Here are annual cattle fairs on Whit Tuesday and 18th November, and one has been held three weeks after Shrove Tuesday. The church, dedicated to St. Marnarch, is a rectory, value 32*l.*, in the patronage of John Buller, Esq., of Morval. In the chancel is a handsome monument for Charles Grylls, Esq., of Court, who died in 1611, and monuments for others of the family.

LANSALLOES, 3 miles E. from Fowey, contains 165 houses and 880 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Tregavithick, Tregew, and Trenewan, and the western side of Polperro, which is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Talland. Polperro is situated on the sides of two steep rocky hills, which form a very narrow valley, and a small river, the boundary of the parish, runs between. At this port is a market, on Fridays, and a holiday fair on St. Peter's Day, old style, 10th July: the fair generally continues the greater part of a week, with much revelry. There is a harbour at Polperro for vessels of 150 tons burden, and a trade chiefly for coals and limestone; grain is occasionally exported. Here is also a pilchard fishery, and an extensive hook and line fishery, which supplies Bath, Plymouth, &c., with large quantities of fine whiting, pipers, dorys, plaice, turbot, &c. There are some remains of a chapel on the brow of the western hill above the town of Polperro.

At Lansaloes is a holiday fair formerly held on Valentine's Day, now on Easter Tuesday. The church, dedicated to St. Alwys, is a rectory, value 18*l.*

LANTEGLOS, by Fowey, is only separated from that town by the river, contains 142 houses and 973 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bodinneck, Polruan, and Higher and Lower Trevick. The church, dedicated to St. Lanty, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Lady Grenville. In the chancel are some monuments of the Mohun family, and a monument of Captain Benjamin Young, R.N., obiit 1649. St. Willow, the hermit and martyr, is said to have been beheaded at Lanteglos, near the place where Walter Hart, Bishop of Norwich, in 1445, who was the son of miller here, was born. On St. Saviour's hill are the remains of an ancient chapel.

LISKEARD, 16 miles W. from Devonport, and 225 miles from London, contains 594 houses and 3519 inhabitants, including the five divisions of the parish, called the Borough, Constitution Lands, and North, South, and West Sides, and also the hamlet of Dobwalls, Lamellin, Trevelmond, and Trewerdlund. Liskeard, one of the oldest towns in the county, is situated on rocky hills, and partly in a valley; here is a weekly market, on Saturday, which is amply supplied with all sorts of provisions, a great portion of which is purchased for the supply of the market at Devonport. There are also three great markets, on Shrove Monday, Monday after Palm Sunday, and on Monday after St. Nicholas' Day, and three large cattle fairs, on Holy Thursday, the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, and 2d October, St. Matthew's Day, old style. It is one of the four towns for the coinage of tin, but there has been no coinage held here of late years. Liskeard was made a free borough, in 1240, by Richard Earl of Cornwall, who bestowed on the burgesses the same privileges which he had already granted to Launceston and Helston. The date of the original charter is not known. Queen Elizabeth's charter of 1510, confirms the right of the mayor and burgesses, and provides, that the corporation shall consist of nine burgesses or common council, where one, for the time being, shall be yearly chosen mayor, and have power to choose a steward and recorder, and that the mayor and recorder be justices of the peace within the borough. The seal of the town bears a fleur de lis, on which are two birds, with an annulet over the head of each, and under the fleur de lis, on either side a prince's feather, with this inscription, "Sigillum Commune Burgi de Liskeard." The sessions for the Hundred of West are held here. Liskeard returns one member to parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1832, who at present is Charles Buller, Esq., Jun. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* In the chancel is a monument for Joseph Wadham, who died in 1707, being the last of that family, whose ancestors were the founders of Wadham College, in Oxford. In the town was formerly a nunnery of poor Clares, founded and endowed by Richard Earl of Cornwall. A great part of the conventual building, known by the name of the Great Place, still remains. It is supposed that a castle, which formerly stood on the northern side of the town, was built by Richard Earl of Cornwall, who occasionally resided in it. A survey of the castle in 1337, calls it a manor house, and describes it as having a hall, chapel, and six chambers, then out of repair; with a park, in which were two hundred deer. It was disparked by King Henry VIII., and the site of the castle was sold by order of parliament, about the year



1650. There is a Grammar School in the town supported by the corporation.

EAST LOOE, on the river of that name,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Liskeard, contains 128 houses and 770 inhabitants. It is within the parish of St. Martin's, which, together with the hamlet of Treloy, contains 64 houses and 411 inhabitants, exclusive of the borough. It is a rectory, value 36*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*. In the parish church are monuments of Philip Majolue, and of Walter Langdon of Keverell, the last of that family, who died in 1676. There is also a mural tablet for the Rev. Jonathan Toup, the learned annotator on Suedas and Theocritus. He was prebendary of Exeter, and thirty-four years rector of this parish, he died in 1785.

The borough and market town of East Looe, or *Port Looe*, lies by the sea side, at the mouth of the river, and having a bridge of thirteen arches, which connects it with West Looe, 141 yards in length, built in the year 1400; upon this bridge was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Anne. There is a market, on Saturday, for provisions, but four fairs have been discontinued within memory. Here is a great pilchard fishery, and both pilchards and pilchard oil are exported; the imports are salt, limestone, &c. Opposite to Looe is the little island of St. George, frequented by numerous flocks of sea birds. The town of East Looe was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, in 1287; the corporation consists of a mayor and eight other burgesses, who have the power of choosing a recorder. The seal represents a one mast vessel, with three shields on the side, each charged with the arms of Bodrugan, three bendlets, and inscribed, "*Si. Communitatis. de. Loo.*" In this town is a mathematical school, founded in 1716, by the will of John Speccot of Penhale.

At Portlooe, opposite Looe Island, was a cell of Benedictine monks, called Lammana, subject to the abbey of Glastonbury; there are still some remains of the chapel.

WEST LOOE, in the parish of Talland, is separated from East Looe, by a bridge before mentioned. The borough contains 103 houses and 539 inhabitants; it was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, in 1573, and the corporation consists of twelve burgesses, including the mayor. The seal of West Looe bears the figure of a man with a bow in his right hand, and an arrow in his left; with this inscription, "*Portuan otherwyse called West Lo.*" The town formerly had a market on Wednesdays, now discontinued, and a fair for three days, which fair is now kept on the 6th May, for cattle, &c. There was formerly a chapel at West Looe, which has been converted into a Guildhall.

Talland, in which parish West Looe is situated, lies about two miles nearly south-west from Looe Bridge, and contains 191 houses and 839 inhabitants, including the fishing town of Polperro. The church, dedicated to St. Tallan, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* Polvethan, a seat of John Buller, Esq., of Morval, was built about 1786, the beautifully ornamented grounds command a view of the Looe river.

MORVAL,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. from Liskeard, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Looe, contains 124 houses and 615 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Penearth and Sand Place. The church, dedicated to St. Wenn, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel are monuments for the families of Mayow, Kendall, and Coode. Morval House is the seat of John Buller, Esq.

ST. NEOT, on a branch of the river Fowey, 5 miles N.W. from Liskeard, and 8 miles E. from Bodmin, contains 187 houses and 1255 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Wenmouth Cross. Here are holiday fairs on Easter Monday and 5th November. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 1*s.* The present church was erected in 1480, and is a handsome building. Of the painted glass, with which it was formerly enriched, there are considerable remains, although in a mutilated state: many of the legends of these windows have also perished. One of the windows in the north aisle contains the legend of St. Neot, painted in twelve compartments. In the six windows of the south aisle are many portraits of benefactors, some of them in groups, with labels over their heads. One of the windows contains different subjects, from the history of St. George, with inscriptions under each: from a fragment of an inscription on one of the windows, it appears to have been painted at the

expense of Katherine Borlase and others of her family. In the window of the eastern end of the south aisle, are fifteen small compartments, containing subjects from the old Testament, beginning with the creation, and ending with the death of Noah. The third window from the east, in the south aisle, was despoiled of its exquisite paintings, about the year 1770, by Samuel Thomas, then vicar, by whom it was presented to Dr. C. Lyttleton, Dean of Exeter, and afterwards Bishop of Carlisle: some arms of benefactors were also taken from three of the compartments. This act of spoliation is very properly recorded in several accounts of the church of this secluded village. The remains of St. Neot were deposited here at his death, in the year 877, and when the church was rebuilt, that part of the wall on the north side of the altar, in which his relics had been originally deposited, was not removed. The founders of the priory at Eynesbury in Huntingdonshire, having left an arm of the saint, when they stole the greater part of the treasure, in the year 974. Two pools, in the valley, which were near the cell of St. Neot, have afforded materials for some legendary tales; one of the pools appears to have been the hermit's fish pond, and the other probably his bath.

Many very curious adventures, relative to St. Neot, have been detailed by early writers, as miraculous occurrences, but most of these, if divested of their legendary colouring, would probably be found not to be altogether fictitious, but to have had their origin in some simple fact. During the period of St. Neot's residence in Cornwall, as an anchorite, he is said to have been accustomed to repeat the whole Psalter, once each day, standing in a fountain of clear water near his hermitage. The celebrity of this beautiful spring has been perpetuated by tradition. It is at the foot of a hill, not far westward from the church, which was some years since clothed with forest trees. An overflowing rill issues from it, which fills a reservoir about four feet square; the spring was formerly surmounted by a stone canopy, the arch of which has now fallen, but the side walls still remain, and the aperture above is overgrown with briars, fern, and ivy. About seventy years since a venerable oak, bending forward from the bank above, spread its branches like a fan over the saint's well. This crystal pool is said to have been the scene of more than one strange event which, founded probably on some common occurrence, has been advanced by religious credulity to the dignity of a miracle.

King Alfred is said to have often visited this village, in the neighbourhood of which St. Neot retired, and after the saint's return from Rome, to found his monastery at this spot, he was frequently visited by Alfred; on these occasions, it is stated, that St. Neot sharply rebuked the monarch for his unbridled ambition.

All testimony conspires in the assertion that St. Neot lived and died at this village, then called Ham Stoke, having never quitted the spot, excepting for the purpose of visiting Rome. His decease occurred on the 31st July, A.D. 877, and he was buried with due honour in the church which he himself had built, upon the site of the more ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Guerir. After seven years had elapsed, a larger edifice was constructed, in 884, by the religious brethren of Neot Stoke, and the saint's body was removed to the northern side of the altar. About a century later, the remains of St. Neot were removed into Huntingdonshire.

PELYNT, or *Plynt*, 8 miles S.W. from Liskeard, and 3 miles N.W. from Looe, contains 112 houses and 750 inhabitants. Here is an annual cattle fair on Midsummer-day. The church, dedicated to St. Nunn, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The edifice contains several monuments of the Trelawney family, of William Achym, obit 1589, and of the Buller family of Tregarick.

William Lord Bonville, the last of an ancient Devonshire family, and who was slain at the battle of St. Albans, in 1461, built a castellated mansion at Trelawney in this parish, part of which yet remains on the eastern side of the present house. Elizabeth Lady Harrington, upon the accession of Edward IV., had a dower assigned out of Lord Bonville's estate, and her only daughter, by Lord Bonville, brought Trelawney to Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset. On the attainder of his grandson, Henry Duke of Suffolk, it was seized by the crown. In the year 1600, Sir Jonathan Trelawney, M.P. for Cornwall, purchased this estate of the crown, and to make it his residence, he nearly rebuilt the house. He was father of Sir John Trelawney, who was created baronet in 1628. The chapel was built in 1701, and the house was again nearly rebuilt by Edward Trelawney, Esq., governor of Jamaica, after a



fire, which happened about the middle of the last century. It is now the seat of the Rev. Sir Henry Trelawney, Bart. There are several family portraits in the mansion, amongst which, are two of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester, who was committed to the Tower in the reign of James II. The gatehouse of this seat was sometime the residence of General Trelawney, brother of the bishop.

ST. PINNOCK, 4 miles S.W. from Liskeard, and 8 miles N.E. from Lostwithiel, contains 72 houses and 431 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Trevillis. It is a rectory, value 17*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

ST. VEEP, 5 miles S.E. from Lostwithiel, and 8 miles N.E. from Fowey, contains 108 houses and 585 inhabitants, including the greater part of Lerrin. There is a fair at St. Veep on the Wednesday after 16th June, for horned cattle and sheep. The church, dedicated to St. Cyric, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* In the chancel are monuments of the family of Avent of Trevelyan. There is also in the church a tablet, recording a benefaction of William Bastard, of the Middle Temple, who gave Nethercombe to the poor of St. Veep and Duloe for ever.

The priory of St. Cyric and St. Juliet, in this parish, on the northern side of St. Cyric Creek, was founded by William Earl of Mortaign and Cornwall, as a cell to the priory of Montacute in Somersetshire. The site of this priory, now called *St. Cadix*, is the residence of Mrs. Anne Wymond. There are some remains of the chapel. Trevelyan, in this parish, was the original seat

of the ancient family of that name, who removed to Nettlescombe, Somersetshire, in the fifteenth century.

WARLEGGON, 6 miles E. from Bodmin, and 8 miles N.W. from Liskeard, contains 50 houses and 296 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Bofindle. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

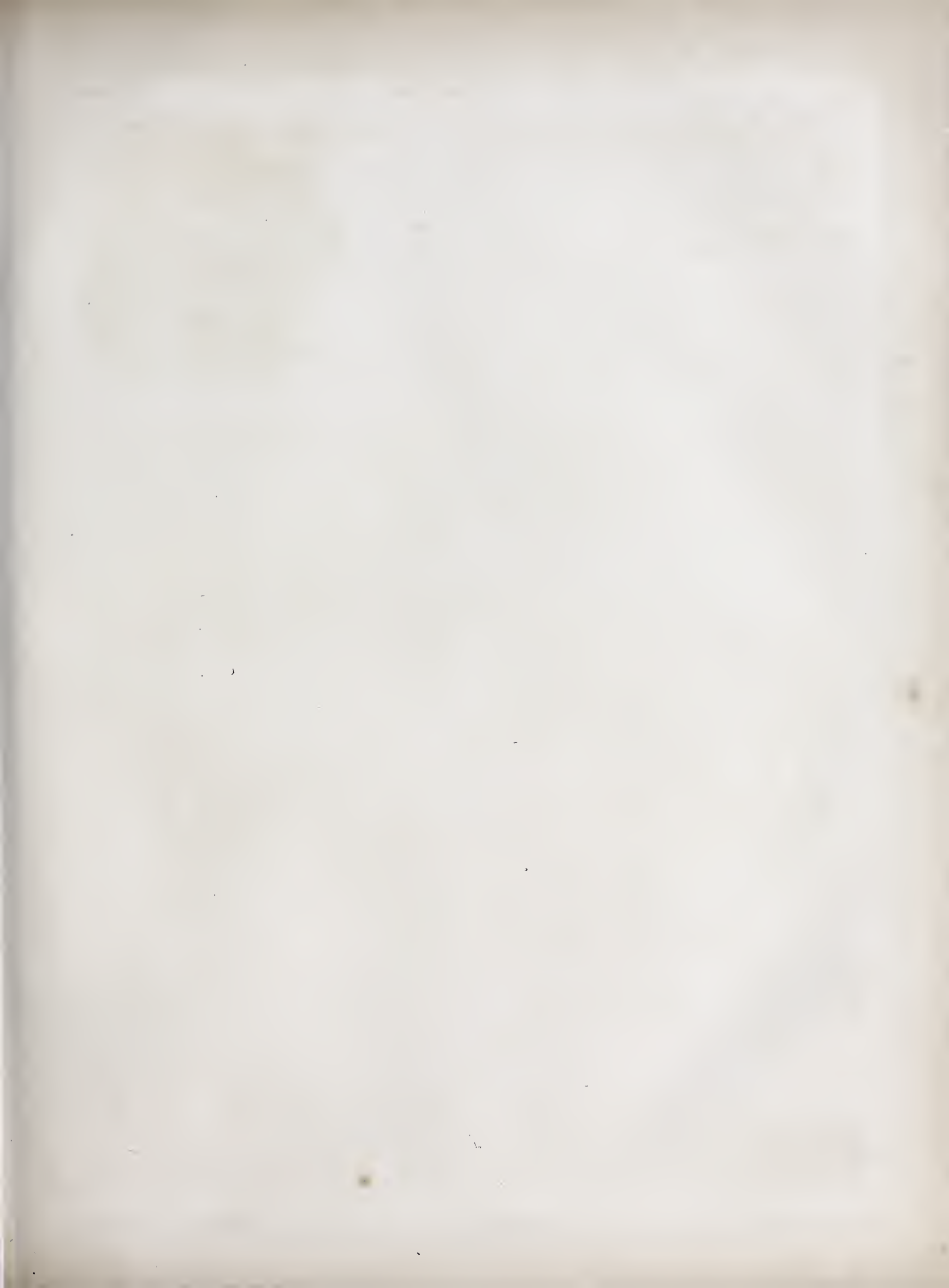
ST. WINNOW, on the river Fowey, 2 miles S. from Lostwithiel, and about 4 miles N. from Fowey by water, and 6 miles by land, contains 153 houses and 906 inhabitants, including the several hamlets of Bofarnel, near Resprin Bridge; Bridgend, adjoining Lostwithiel; Lerrin, on the creek of that name; Polmenow, and Polshoah or *Polscoe*. It is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Nighton, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter.

Nighton is called a parish in an act of parliament of the reign of James I., but is not so described in records of more recent date. Resprin was formerly a separate parish, and the church, dedicated to St. Martin, belonged to the priory of Tywardreth.

On Beacon Hill, in this parish, near Lostwithiel, a battery was constructed by King Charles' army, in 1644.

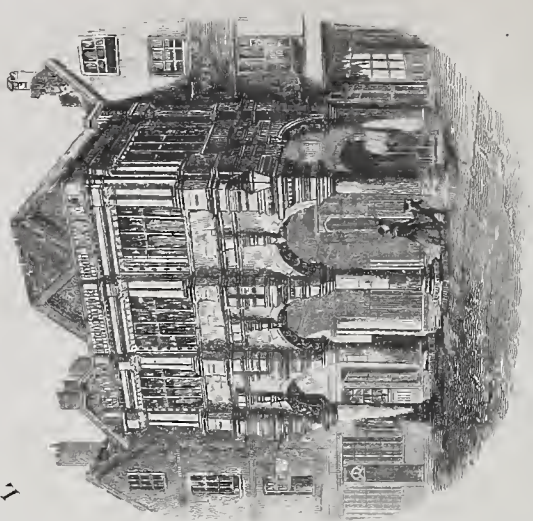
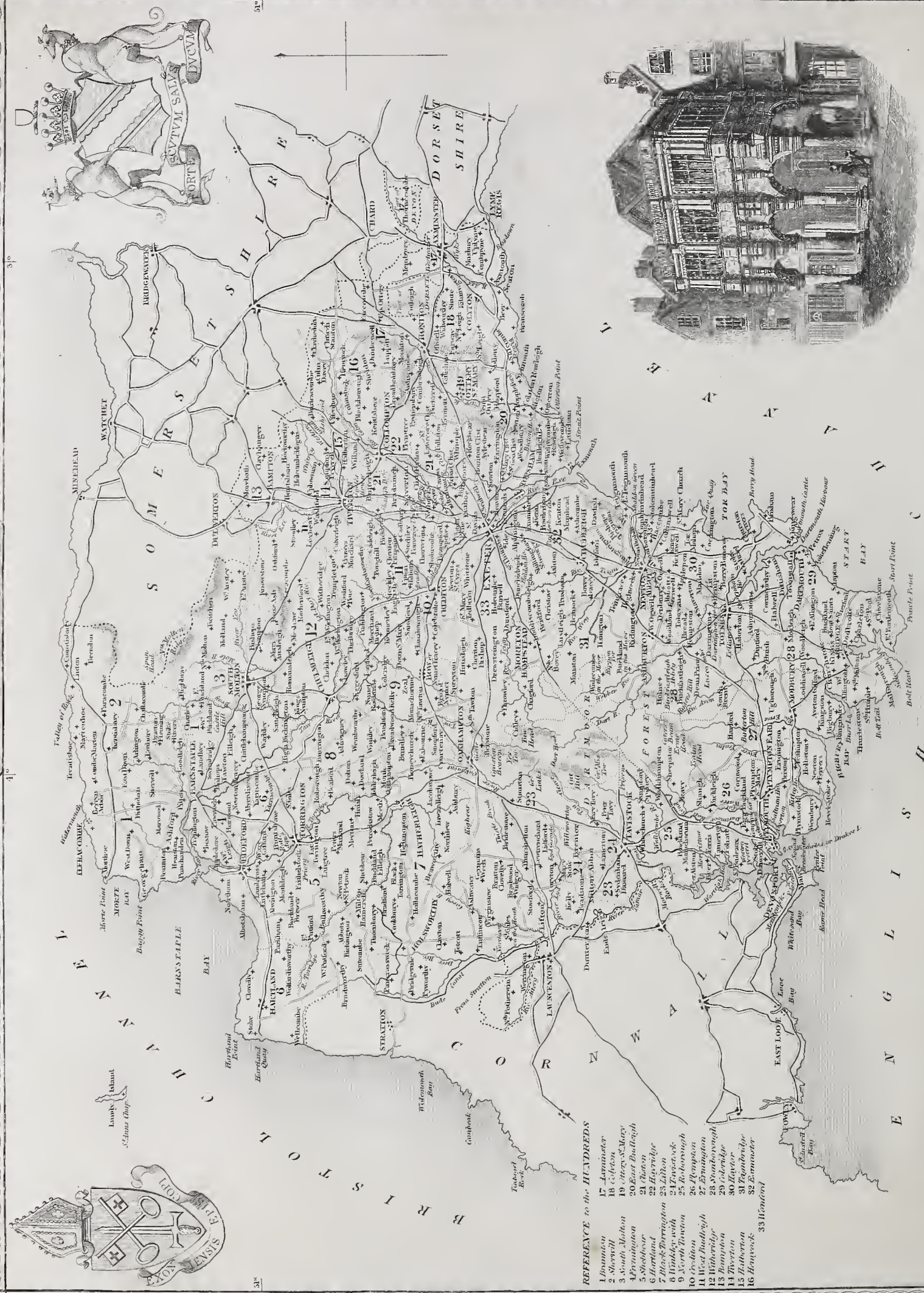
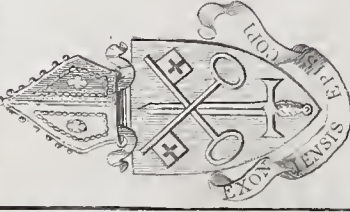
The manor of Ethy, described as an honor, in Exeter Domesday, and by some writers called Tethy, was many years the seat of a branch of the Courtenays of Powderham; it was in 1814 the residence of Admiral Penrose.







DEVONSHIRE



GUILDHALL EXETER

REFERENCE to the HUNDREDS

- 1 Barnstaple
- 2 Bideford
- 3 Bideford
- 4 Bideford
- 5 Bideford
- 6 Bideford
- 7 Bideford
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- 25 Exeter
- 26 Exeter
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- 28 Exeter
- 29 Exeter
- 30 Exeter
- 31 Exeter
- 32 Exeter
- 33 Exeter



## DEVONSHIRE—*Western Circuit.*

THIS County is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, on the east by Somersetshire and a small part of Dorsetshire ; on the south it is bounded by the English Channel, and on the west by Cornwall, from which it is almost entirely separated by the river Tamar. Its length from east to west is about sixty-nine miles, its breadth from north to south about sixty four miles, and in circumference it is nearly three-hundred miles. The British Inhabitants of this County were the Danmonii ; there are several Celtic remains on Dartmoor and in other parts of the county ; a few bridges, near the sources of the rivers on the Moor, are supposed to be British : at Drews Teignton is a Cromlech Kistvaen, and circles of Stones, and a Monumental Stone at Yealmton, of great antiquity. By the Romans this County was included in the province named Britania Prima, and there were Roman Stations at Isca Danmoniorum, Exeter, at Moridunum, Seaton or Honiton, and at Tamare or Tamerton. During the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy, the county was comprehended in the Kingdom of Wessex, and continued to be so until the incorporation of the whole into one Monarchy, by Egbert. The Castles of its ancient Lords were Rougemont Castle, in Exeter, Oakhampton, Barnstaple, Powderham, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymton, Plymouth, Totnes, Berry Pomeroy, Kingswear, Tiverton, Compton, Godsborough, Henney, Lydford, Torrington, and the Castle in St. Nicholas Isle. There were Abbeys in this County at Buckland, Buckfastleigh, Dunkeswell, Ford, Frithelstoke, Hartland, Newenham, Tavistock, and Torr ; Priors at Barnstaple, Modbury, Plymton, and Totnes : and Nunneries at Legh near Tiverton, and Polleshoo.

Devonshire contains one City, 37 Market Towns, 471 Parishes, 71489 Houses, and 439040 Inhabitants. It returns twenty-two Members to Parliament ; one for Ashburton, two for Barnstaple, one for Dartmouth, two for Devonport, two for Honiton, two for Plymouth, two for Tavistock, two for Tiverton, two for Totnes, two for the City of Exeter, and four for the County, who at present are the Honorable Hugh Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington, and the Honorable Newton Fellowes, Members for the Northern Division, and the Right Honorable Lord John Russell, and John Crocker Bulteel, Esq. Members for the Southern Division.

A remarkable feature in the surface of this county is an almost constant succession of hills and valleys. The hills generally of a similar height, often steep and precipitous, on the eastern side especially, with their tops rounded and sloping, are cultivated to their very summits, or skirted with woods and coppices. The intervening vallies are generally in a high state of cultivation, and freely diversified by enclosures, meadows, orchards, woods, and water. In other parts of the county, extensive moors and barren wastes, form a striking contrast with scenes of rich fertility and most luxuriant vegetation. The whole is intersected by numerous rivers sometimes falling over precipices, dashing over rocky bottoms, and through deep ravines, or winding quietly through open plains, and expanding into noble estuaries.

Devonshire abounds with picturesque and romantic scenery, as well as with extensive views, and has been denominated, with reference to the mildness of its climate, the Italy of the West. On the eastern extremity of the County, are the Blackdown hills, a continuation of the ridge, which runs through a great part of the kingdom. White Down, between Collumpton and Tiverton, Broad Down and East Down are barren tracts, but between Honiton and Exeter, is one of the richest vales in the kingdom with a constant succession of the finest views. Towards Haldon, a contrast is afforded by the gradual rising of the hills, into commons bordering upon Dartmoor, on which High Tor forms a conspicuous object in the distance. The valley of the Exe, differs widely in appearance, from this mountainous district, but in some parts, has an irregular surface, with considerable elevations, particularly between Tiverton and Exeter, and between the last place and Collumpton. The central and northern parts of the County, preserve the vale character, and the southern is a fine richly wooded well cultivated country, generally level, with the exception of the South Hams ; this district is popularly termed the Garden of Devonshire, from its fertility. Dartmoor, so named from the Dart, to which it gives rise, as it does to most of the rivers of Devonshire, is the highest ground in the County, and constitutes the south-western part, on the north of the South Hams. The hills between Tiverton and South Molton are dreary, and have no attractions, excepting by contrast with the finer portions of the County, and of a similar character, is the Down between Challacombe and the Bristol Channel. Exmoor in its general features, resembles Dartmoor, and is usually described as belonging to Devonshire, but the whole of the forest itself is in Somersetshire. The valley of the Culme, is more level than any other part of the County and the lowest spot, (according to some writers in the whole island,) is said to be between Chudleigh and Ashburton, near the Coal works of South Bovey.

From the perpetual recurrence of hills in this county, and their steepness, together with the depth and narrowness of the roads, between high fences, all prospect of the country is shut out, excepting on the open tops of the hills, and where there are no enclosures. The most remarkable distant views are from Haldon, overlooking the vale of Exe, those of Black Down over the vale of Culme, from Pinhoe, and other heights in that vicinity, overlooking the City of Exeter. From Little Haldon is a view of the Channel, the Exe, and the Teign ; on Holcombe Down is a prospect towards the West of Teignmouth with the river ; Shaldon Hill and the Ness ; the coast from Babbicombe Bay to Tor Point ; the Oar Stone and Lead Stone ; over the hills of Torbay, and beyond are the Dartmouth and Brixham Hills. Towards the east is Dawlish, with a most extensive line of coast,



including the Beacon Point, Sidmouth Bay, Seaton, and Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, with the Isle of Portland. In the intermediate space, is the river Exe, the large tract of Haldon, in the north, and at a distance, the hills of Dartmoor and Haytor rock.

The principal rivers in this County are the Axe, the Otter, the Exe, the Teign, the Dart, the Yealme, the Plym, the Tamar, the Tavy, and the Torridge, all of which are more or less navigable; the chief of the smaller rivers are the Bovey, the Bray, the Cory, the Coly, the Creedy, the Culm or Columb, the little Dart, the Dawl, the Kenn, the Leamon, the Lyd, the Lynn, the Mole, the Oke, the east and west Okements, the Sid, the Tindal, the Tynhay, the Tale, the Waldon, the Wray, and the Yeo. The Navigable Canals of Devonshire are the Exeter Ship Canal, the Newton Abbot Canal, the Tamar Navigation, the Tavistock Canal, the Bude Canal the grand Western Canal, and the Crediton Canal. There are also Rail Roads from Dartmoor to Plymouth, and from Teigngrace to Newton Abbot Canal.

Great quantities of grain are raised in the vicinities of Bideford, Hartland, and Ilfracombe: this County is also remarkable for its Cyder. Cattle are bred to a considerable extent, then are sent in large droves, to the Graziers in Somersetshire and Essex, where they are fattened, for the London Markets. Wool forms an article of exportation.

The mines of Copper, lead, and tin, which abound in various parts of the County, are amongst the most valuable of its natural productions. Much granite is wrought in the quarries of Haytor, and the Devonshire marble, which bears a high polish is richly diversified, and held in great estimation. Castle Hill, near South Molton, is the seat of Earl Fortescue, the Lord Lieutenant of the County.

## 1. Axminster Hundred

On the borders of the county, is bounded on the North by Somersetshire, on the East by Dorsetshire, on the South by the English Channel, and on the West by Hemyock and Colyton Hundreds.

AXMINSTER, on the river Axe and borders of Dorsetshire, 117 miles from London, and 26 miles E. from Exeter, contains 490 houses and 2742 inhabitants, including the Tythings of Beerhall, Westwater and Wyke. This town is in great repute, for a manufacture of Carpets, equal to those of Persia, and unlike every other fabric of the kind in England. The carpets made here, are distinguished by their superior beauty, and were first produced in 1755, by Thomas Whitty, grandfather of Ransom Whitty, the present proprietor of the works. A few years ago, a magnificent carpet, 74 feet by 52, was manufactured here, for the palace of the Grand Seigneur, and the palaces of Windsor and Brighton are also furnished with carpets from the looms of Axminster. The peculiarity of these carpets is that they are manufactured in one piece of any size, and of any shape, however irregular; they admit of the execution of the most beautiful designs, so as to harmonize with the furniture of the room, and the texture is also extremely durable. The method by which these really superb fabrics are produced, is unique: they are worked in large perpendicular looms, by females, five or more on the same piece, who are guided as they proceed, by a pattern placed before them, having the colored threads ready in needles, which they use singly as the pattern requires. The nature of the stitch permits it to be cut, which gives to the carpet the softness of velvet, and by no means, injures the texture. The thickness of these fabrics, being greater than any others of the kind, and the quantity of raw material used in the manufacture of them, being consequently large, the price is necessarily high. About a hundred persons, chiefly females, are now employed in the manufactory. The Market is held on Saturday; at which, great quantities of Corn, are sold. There are also annual fairs, on the 24th February, on St. Mark's day, 25th April, first Wednesday after the 24th June, and the first Wednesday after the 10th October. The petty sessions are held here. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory and vicarage; the rectory, valued at 40*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the vicarage, at 44*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of J. Banks L.L.B. King Athelstan is said to have founded the minster, for seven priests, to pray for the souls of those, who were slain, in a battle in 838, on Bremal-down, near this place. The cartulary of Newenham Abbey, also relates that the battle began at Colyton, and continued to Axminster, and that Athelstan founded a collegiate Minster here, to pray for the souls of the earls and others slain in the battle. The former name of the town it seems, was Branebury, corresponding with that of Brananburgh, the most celebrated battle that had then occurred in England, and distinguished amongst old historians, by the name of the great battle. It is evident, that the modern name of the town arose from the Minster on the Axe, and tradition says that the names, of both Kingsfield and

Warlake, in the vicinity, have their origin in consequence of this battle; some part of the present Church, was built in the fourteenth century, and the west end and tower are of more recent date. There is a very fine specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture, remaining in one of the doorways, at the east end, and a window in the Chancel contains some enrichments of the same period, probably at the decline. The Altar Window, which is very large, is ornamented with stained glass, and the pulpit is ancient and carved. Amongst the monuments in this Church, of which there are many, is one in memory of Bernard Prince, father of the author of "The Worthies of Devon" put up in 1709.

Newenham Abbey, one mile and a half Northeastward from the town of Axminster, was founded in the year 1346, by Reginald de Mohun, Lord of Dunster, for Cistercian Monks, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. He also granted the monastery the advowson of the Church of Luppit; the revenues of this Abbey, at the dissolution amounted to 231*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* In 1562, the site was granted by Queen Elizabeth, to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. Cloakham house is the seat of W. Alexander Esq., and at the distance of five miles, are the remains of Colcombe Castle. Roosdown is an extra-parochial house in this parish.

AXMOUTH, on the sea coast at the mouth of the river Axe, 7 miles S.W. from Axminster, contains 100 houses and 529 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in fishing, but the harbour was formerly more convenient; ships can now land in the creek, at any time of the tide. It is a vicarage, value 92*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* The manor of Axmouth was granted by Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devonshire, in the reign of Henry 2nd, to the Abbey of St. Mary, at Mount-borough, in Normandy, whence it has been considered, as a distinct alien Priory, as parcel of Loders in Dorsetshire, a cell to that house. After the dissolution of these Monasteries, Axmouth was given to Sion in Middlesex, and as part of the estates of that nunnery, was granted in 1547, to Walter Erle.

COMB PYNE, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 4 miles W. from Lyme, contains 21 houses and 132 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

COMB RALEIGH, on the river Otter, 2 miles N. from the town of Honiton, contains 48 houses and 285 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* in the patronage of F. Drew Esq.

HONITON, on the river Otter, 17 miles E. from the City of Exeter, contains 681 houses and 3296 inhabitants. The town is situated in a delightful vale, upon rising ground, on the southern side of the river, commanding Hembury fort, St. Cyres, Gittisham hills and on all sides, a fine view of the surrounding country, beyond Exeter and Collumpton, which presents a variegated extent of corn and pasture, interwoven. It consists principally, of one broad street, through which, passes the road from Chard to Exeter, and of two others, crossing it nearly at right angles, the one leading to Collumpton, the other leading to Taunton; through the principal street, flows a stream of clear water, whence the inhabitants are supplied



by a dipping place, opposite almost every door. Honiton was formerly celebrated for lace, as well as for a woollen manufactory, both of which are supposed to have been introduced in the reign of Elizabeth, by the emigrants from Flanders, during the religious persecution of that country. Previously to the American war, the manufacturers of Honiton, employed 2400 hands in the town and neighbouring villages: they do not now employ above 300. The demand for this lace, has been superseded in general, by the bobbin-net, or Nottingham lace, made by machinery, which resembles that made at Honiton, and is ornamented in a similar manner, with sprigs. The true Honiton lace is made of fine thread, imported from Antwerp, at a high price, but an inferior sort is made in the villages along the coast, of British thread, called Trolly lace. Nothing is now done at Honiton, in the woollen trade, excepting the manufacture of some worsted, which is preferred in knitting stockings. The chief trade of the town arises from the quantity of butter sent to London.—There is a weekly market on Saturday, and annual fairs on the 28th and 29th of June, and on the Wednesday, after 19th July, for Cattle.

The town is under the government of a Portreve who is chosen annually, at the Court of the Lord of the Manor.

Honiton sends two members to Parliament; the present representatives are The Honorable George Augustus Frederic Viscount Villiers, and James Russell Todd Esq. The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 40*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Devon. It is situated on an eminence, half a mile distant from the town. The tower of the Church was built in 1480, by Bishop Courtenay, and the interior is chiefly remarkable for a curious screen, which separates the chancel from the nave, the gift of Bishop Courtenay; it is painted and gilt. Amongst the monuments in this Church, which are numerous, is one in the chancel, to the memory of Ezra Cleaveland, author of a genealogical history of the noble family of Courtenay, in 1735. He died 7th August 1740. There is also a Chapel in the town, dedicated to All Saints, which was rebuilt in 1769; at the west end of the tower of this chapel, is an elevated niche, containing the figure of Elizias Harding, Clerk, who in the year 1523, was a benefactor, if not the original founder of the chapel. There is a Chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, of which, Thomas Chard, the last Abbot of Ford, was the founder.

Bramble Hill, at the western end of the town, is the seat of C. Floyd Esq.; other seats in the immediate vicinity of Honiton, are Northcote house, the seat of the Rev. A. Coney, Holyshut cottage, the seat of D. Larrett Esq., Ashfield house, the seat of Miss Head, Egland house, the seat of Miss Elliott, Abbots, the seat of Colonel Thatcher, and Shaugh house, the seat of T. Charles Esq.

Woodbine hill, two miles distant from the town, is the seat of Miss Graves. Beyond Honiton, on the road to Exeter, are Sion house, the seat of D. Gould Esq., and Traccy house, the seat of Harry Baines Lott Esq., formerly M.P. for the town.

KILMINGTON, 2 miles W. from Axminster, contains 104 houses and 484 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Giles is a curacy. Coryton house in this parish, the seat of William Tucker Esq., is situated on the banks of the river Cory, a stream which rises in a moor, in the parish of Up Ottery, and taking an easterly course through Stockland and Dalwood, in Dorsetshire, into Kilminster, joins the river Yarty, near Yarty bridge, and ultimately falls into the Axe. The house stands on a knoll, nearly in the centre of a small park, containing a stately avenue, of horse chestnut trees, and upon the eastern front the town of Axminster rising above the river Axe, adds to the beauty of the landscape; on the south-western side the plantations of Sir William T. Pole, Bart., on Shute Hill, bound the prospect.

LUPPIT, 4½ miles N. from Honiton, contains 130 houses and 739 inhabitants, including the tything of Shatcomb. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the heirs of Sir William Yonge, Bart.

MEMBURY, 4 miles N. from Axminster, contains 136 houses and 837 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Birch, Westwaters, and Yarty. The Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy.

MUSBURY, anciently *Muchberry*, 4 miles S. from Axminster, contains 53 houses and 375 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated

to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The manor of Musbury divides the two hundreds of Axminster and Axmouth, by a stream running in the middle of the village, these hundreds are now united.

THORNCOMB, locally situated in Dorsetshire, in an insulated part of this county, 8 miles W. from Beaminster, contains 257 houses and 1322 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on Easter Tuesday. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Ford Abbey, on the banks of the river Axe, is in this parish. In the year 1136, Richard Fitz Baldwin de Brionis, Baron of Okehampton, founded a convent of Cistercians, at Brightley near South Moulton, but the monks not liking that barren spot, removed to Ford, which was granted to them in 1141, by Adelicia, his sister and heiress. The Abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and through the piety of other benefactors, the convent was endowed with 381*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum before the dissolution. In 1540, the site was granted to Richard Pollard; it was afterwards purchased by Edmund Prideaux, Attorney-General, during the Commonwealth, and ancestor of the present proprietor; this gentleman was also Postmaster General for all the Inland letters, which at 6*d.* a letter, was worth to him 15,000*l.* per annum: he built considerable additions here from designs by *Inigo Jones*, but many of the original walls of the Abbey remain. The dormitory of the monks exists in perfection; it has a series of lancet arches, each being intended to light a distinct cell, which was formed by a wooden partition, and still preserved in two or three of the cells. All the monastic fish ponds remain full of water, and are so numerous and so singularly situated, as to produce a curious effect. Ford Abbey is now the seat of J. F. Gwynn, Esq. The great hall is a very fine room 55 feet by 28 feet, and the saloon is hung with tapestry, copied from the cartoons of Raffaello.

UP LYME, 4 miles S.E. from Axminster, contains 176 houses and 848 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

UP OTTERY, on the river Otter and about 4 miles from its source near Otterford, is 6 miles N.E. from Honiton, and contains 158 houses and 886 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. Ottery House is the seat of Viscount Sidmouth.

YARCOMBE, or *Yartcombe*, on the river Yarty and borders of Somersetshire, 8 miles N.E. from Honiton, contains 102 houses and 793 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 28*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The river Yarty rises on the borders of Dorsetshire, about two miles south-eastward of Otterford, and after passing Yarcombe, proceeds between Stockland and Minebury to Dalwood below which it falls into the Axe near Kilminster.

## 2. Bampton Hundred

On the borders of Somersetshire, by which it is bounded on the north and east, is bounded on the south by Halberton Hundred, and on the west by Witheridge and Tiverton Hundreds.

BAMPTON, or *Bathampton*, on the Batham, a branch of the river Exe, 7 miles N. from Tiverton, contains 294 houses and 1633 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Peyton and Shillingford; the town is about half a mile in length, the principal street being disposed on the sides of the road leading from Dulverton to Tiverton. Here is a manufacture of serges, a weekly market on Saturday, and annual fairs on Whit Tuesday and 24th October, for cattle. The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* A chalybeate spring in Shalturn Street is celebrated for its medicinal properties. The Batham is a small river, which rising near Clayhanger, and after passing through Bampton, falls into the Exe about a mile below the town. The sheep fed in this neighbourhood are remarkable for their size and flavor.



**BURLES COMBE**, on the borders of Somersetshire, 7 miles N.E. from Tiverton, contains 173 houses and 1073 inhabitants, including the tythings of South Appledon, Ashford and West Leigh. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; at Canons Leigh and West Leigh in this parish are extensive limestone quarries.

**CLAYHANGER**, on the borders of Somersetshire, 7 miles N.E. from Tiverton, contains 54 houses and 342 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 17*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* Here is an ancient free chapel, which seems formerly to have belonged to the Knights Templars.

**HOCKWORTHY**, on the banks of the Leman, 5 miles N.E. from Tiverton, contains 42 houses and 354 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

**HOLCOMBE ROGERS**, 6 miles N.E. from Tiverton, contains 157 houses and 829 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The Tiverton or Western canal passes about a mile eastward from the village.

**MOREBATH**, on the borders of Somersetshire, 2 miles N. from Bampton, contains 72 houses and 415 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Exebridge. The Church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

**UFFCULME**, or *Uffcolumb*, on the river Culm, 5 miles N.E. from Collumpton, contains 390 houses and 1979 inhabitants. There is a woollen manufactory and a weekly market on Wednesdays, and annual fairs on Wednesday before Good Friday, 6th July and 12th August. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Uffculme in Salisbury Cathedral; the prebend of Uffculm is valued at 36*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* and is in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury.

Bradford Hall, the seat of ——— Walrond, Esq. is a perfect mansion of the sixteenth century, on the outside are numerous shields of the arms of Walrond and their alliances; the hall is enriched with carving.

### 3. Black Torrington Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Hartland and Shebbear Hundreds, on the east by Winkley, North Tawton and Wonford Hundreds, on the south by Lifton Hundred, and on the west by Cornwall.

**ABBOTS BICKINGTON**, 9 miles S.W. from Torrington, contains 11 houses and 75 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy, value 14*l.*

**ASHBURY**, on a branch of the river Torridge, 5 miles S. from Hatherleigh, contains 8 houses and 74 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the patronage of the Crown.

**ASHWATER**, on the banks of the river Carey, 13 miles S.W. from Hatherleigh, contains 133 houses and 774 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

**BEAWORTHY**, 6 miles S.W. from Hatherleigh, contains 54 houses and 299 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Alban, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.*

**BELSTONE**, 2 miles S.E. from Oakhampton, contains 36 houses and 157 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

**BLACK TORRINGTON**, on the banks of the Torridge, 6 miles W. from Hatherleigh, contains 168 houses and 880 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

**BRADFORD**, on the banks of the Torridge, 8 miles N.W. from Hatherleigh, contains 73 houses and 384 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

**BRADWORTHY**, on the borders of Cornwall and the banks of the Waldron, 12 miles S.W. from Torrington, contains 147 houses and 978 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**BROADWOOD KELLY**, 5 miles E. from Hatherleigh, contains 59 houses and 389 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 19*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

**CLAWTON**, on the Claw, and the borders of Cornwall, 13 miles W. from Hatherleigh, contains 81 houses and 534 inhabitants. It is a curacy, value 20*l.*

**COOKBURY**, 9 miles W. from Hatherleigh, contains 48 houses and 282 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

**EXBOURNE**, 4 miles S.E. from Hatherleigh, contains 84 houses and 503 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

**ST. GILES ON THE HEATH**, on the banks of the Tamar, 4 miles N.E. from Launceston in Cornwall, contains 53 houses and 301 inhabitants. It is a curacy, value 42*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**HALWELL**, on the banks of the Carey, 8 miles S.W. from Hatherleigh, contains 26 houses and 216 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the presentation of the Crown.

**HATHERLEIGH**, or *Hatherley*, on a branch of the Torridge, near its confluence with the Ock, or *Oakment*, 29 miles N.W. from Exeter, contains 286 houses and 1499 inhabitants. The government of the town is vested in a portreeve, two constables, and other inferior officers, who are annually chosen at the court of the Lord of the manor. The petty sessions are held here. The market is on Friday, and fairs are held on May 22nd, June 22nd, September 4th, and November 8th, for cattle, toys, and pedlary. The Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*

**HIGHAMPTON**, 4 miles W. from Hatherleigh, contains 43 houses and 282 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

**HOLLACOMBE**, 0½ miles W. from Hatherleigh, contains 14 houses and 96 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Petrock, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**HOLSWORTHY**, on the banks of the Deer, 13 miles N. from Launceston in Cornwall, contains 199 houses and 1440 inhabitants. The petty sessions are held here. The market is on Saturday, and annual fairs are held on April 27th, July 10th, and October 2nd, for cattle and pedlary. The Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

**HONEYCHURCH**, 6 miles E. from Hatherleigh, contains 11 houses and 66 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

**INWARDLEIGH**, 3 miles S. from Hatherleigh, contains 78 houses and 540 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 16*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

**JACOBSTOWE**, on the banks of the Ock, 4 miles N. from Oakhampton, contains 42 houses and 269 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 19*l.*

**LUFFINCOT**, on the Tamar, 7 miles N. from Launceston in Cornwall, contains 12 houses and 90 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

**MILTON DAMERELL**, on the banks of the Waldron, 13 miles S. from Bideford, contains 89 houses and 661 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

**MONK OAKHAMPTON**, near the river Ock, 3 miles E.



from Hatherleigh, contains 42 houses and 229 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

**NORTHLEW**, 4 miles S.W. from Hatherleigh, contains 145 houses and 868 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**NORTH PETHERWIN**, 4½ miles N.W. from Launceston in the county of Cornwall, contains 149 houses and 955 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Paternus, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford.

**PANCRASSWEEK**, near the Tamar, 15 miles N. from Launceston, contains 90 houses and 529 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

**PYWORTHY**, on the borders of Cornwall, 12 miles N. from Launceston, contains 109 houses and 630 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

**SAMPFORD COURTENAY**, 5 miles N.E. from Oakhampton, contains 188 houses and 1017 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 47*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

**SUTCOMBE**, on the banks of the Waldron, 13 miles S.W. from Bideford, contains 69 houses and 405 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

**TETCOTT**, on the Tamar, 8 miles N. from Launceston in Cornwall, contains 48 houses and 256 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

**THORNBURY**, 11 miles N.W. from Hatherleigh, contains 97 houses and 517 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

**WERRINGTON**, situated on the western side of the Tamar, 2 miles N. from Launceston in Cornwall, contains 111 houses and 635 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Martin and St. Giles, is a curacy. Werrington House, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, occupies a commanding situation in the midst of a well wooded park, richly diversified by fine scenery, and through which flows the river Werrington, previously to its junction with the Tamar.

**WEST PUTFORD**, near the Torridge, 10 miles S.W. from Bideford, contains 60 houses and 425 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.*

#### 4. Braunton Hundred,

In the northern part of the County, is bounded by the Bristol Channel on the north and west, on the east it is bounded by Sherwill Hundred, and on the South by South Molton and Fremington Hundreds.

**ASHFORD**, on one of the branches of the river Taw, 2 miles N. from Barnstaple, contains 23 houses and 98 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**BARNSTAPLE**, on the river Taw, 38 miles N.W. from the City of Exeter, and 210 miles from London, contains 774 houses and 5079 inhabitants. The streets of this town are spacious and regular, and a noble quay stretches along the eastern bank of the river to a great length. From the great increase of sand in the channel of the Taw, the port is but shallow, but from its favorable situation, Barnstaple carries on a brisk trade with the adjacent country, exports timber, bark, &c. and imports coals and eulm from Wales and merchandize from Bristol. The town, formerly celebrated for its manufacture of baize, has now little or no trade in that article, or in the coarse serges which were formerly made

here for the American market. The river Taw here passes under an excellent bridge of nineteen arches, when by a broad estuary having Pilton, Ashford and Heanton Punchardon on the north, and Fremington on the south, it proceeds to Instow, where the river joins the estuary of the Torridge. The North Yeo which falls into the Taw, supplies this town with water, carried in pipes from Rawleigh Mills, near the confluence of this river. King Athelstan is said to have here built a castle. There is a weekly market on Friday amply supplied with all sorts of provisions, and annual fairs on Friday before 21st of April, on 19th September, and the second Friday in December, for cattle and sheep. The corporation of the town, by a charter of Queen Mary, consists of a mayor, two aldermen, twenty-two common-councilmen, a high steward, recorder, and other officers. The sessions are held here. The arms of the town are: *Gules, a castle towered and domed argent masoned sable, on the dome a flag.* The Borough of Barnstaple returns two members to Parliament; the present members are John Palmer Bruce Chichester, Esq., and Major Charles St. John Fancourt.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the trustees of E. Worthy, Esq.; it is a spacious edifice with a handsome spire. Here was formerly a priory, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, which was founded in 1024, by Johel Fitz Alured of Totnes, who subjected it to the Abbey of St. Martin de Champs, at Paris; the Priory was afterwards made Denison, and existed till the general suppression, when its revenue was valued at 129*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* per annum. It was granted in 1537, to William Lord Howard and Margaret his wife; the arms of this Priory were: *Gules a bend or, in chief a label of three points argent.* At Barnstaple springs of the purest water abound, of which ale is made, said to be superior to that of Burton.

**BERKYN ARBOR**, on the sea coast, 8 miles N. from Barnstaple, contains 124 houses and 648 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 34*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

**BITTADON**, 6 miles N. from Barnstaple, contains 9 houses and 52 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

**BRATTON FLEMING**, 6 miles N.E. from Barnstaple, contains 85 houses and 490 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Caius College, Cambridge.

**BRAUNTON**, or *Branackston*, on the coast, 5 miles N.W. from Barnstaple, contains 111 houses and 1699 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Branock, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Exeter. Santon is a hamlet of this parish, and a large tract of marsh land called the Barrows.

**WEST BUCKLAND**, 6 miles N.W. from South Molton, contains 47 houses and 283 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* East Buckland, one mile distant, contains 23 houses and 156 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Clinton.

**COMB MARTEN**, on the Bristol Channel, 8 miles N. from Barnstaple and 4 miles W. from Ilfracomb, contains 221 houses and 1032 inhabitants. The town is situated in a deep valley, surrounded by very high hills, on the sea shore, the houses extending along the dale. The market, formerly on Saturday, is discontinued. The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 39*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* In Comb Marten Cove, fishing smacks and light vessels can lie, and pilots for the Bristol Channel are always to be found here. The adjacent country produces abundance of hemp, and the neighbouring hills are known to contain silver; the mines after being closed some time, were again opened in 1813, and continued to be worked for four years, during which 208 tons of ore were shipped for Bristol, but the quantity of silver obtained not being found sufficient to pay the expence of working, they were given up in August, 1817.

**WEST DOWN**, on an eminence, 6 miles N.E. from Barnstaple, contains 90 houses and 569 inhabitants. The Church, dedi-



cated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value *£*l. 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. East Down, 6 miles distant, contains 66 houses and 422 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value *£*l. 3*s.* 9*d.*

FILLEIGH,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  N.W. from South Molton, contains 58 houses and 307 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a rectory, value *£*l. 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Clinton.

GEORGEHAM,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Barnstaple, contains 167 houses and 811 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value *£*l. 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. Baggy Point, in the Bristol Channel, is three miles westward of this village.

GOODLEIGH,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Barnstaple, contains 70 houses and 351 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a rectory, value *£*l. 19*s.* 4*d.*

HEANTON PUNCHARDEN,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Barnstaple, contains 97 houses and 485 inhabitants. The village is situated on an eminence, and the Church, dedicated to St. Austin, is a rectory, value *£*l. 7*s.* 11*d.* Heanton Court is the seat of Mrs. Tanner.

ILFRACOMBE, or *Ilfordcombe*, on the sea coast, 9 miles N. from Barnstaple, contains 486 houses and 2622 inhabitants. This town, the most northerly in the county, is situated partly at the bottom of a steep declivity and partly up the side of it. A new terrace commands a prospect of the harbour and its surrounding heights. The pier, which is upwards of 850 feet in length, has recently been improved. The harbour is bounded westward by several torrs, forming sea marks, the descent from which terminates in Wildusmouth's romantic cove. On the eastern side is Hillsborough, a rock which rises with a rugged outline to 500 feet above the strand. The Chapel Light-house, as it is called, is connected with Capstan hill by a chain of lower rocks, lying between the town and the sea. Upwards of seventy vessels belonging to this port are employed in the coasting trade or the herring fishery, and steam boats proceed hence weekly to Swansea and Bristol. The town is governed by a portreeve, and the manor is the property of Sir Bouchier Wray, Bart., who occasionally resides here. The public rooms form the centre of the buildings on Coronation Terrace. The market on Saturday is well supplied with fish. The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value *£*l. 4*s.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Ilfracombe, in the cathedral of Salisbury; it is large, and contains amongst other monuments, one of Captain Browne, who fell in the attack on Teneriffe, 24th July, 1797. Ilfracombe is a very pleasant summer residence, being also convenient as a central station for tourists visiting this coast. Watermouth, near a beautiful cove of the same name, is the seat of Davy Bassett, Esq.

KENTISBURY, 9 miles N.E. from Barnstaple, contains 59 houses and 307 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *£*l. 10*s.* 7*d.*; eastward of the village is a fine down.

MARWOOD, or *Church Marwood*, 3 miles N. from Barnstaple, contains 165 houses and 869 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value *£*l. 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College, Cambridge.

MORTHOE, on the sea coast, 4 miles W. from Ilfracombe, contains 51 houses and 280 inhabitants. Morte Point near the village is a headland, forming the north-western boundary of Morte Bay, as Baggy Point at the distance of three miles and a half does its opposite extremity. The Morte Stone and other sunken rocks lie outside the point.

PILTON, at the confluence of the Yeo with the Taw, one mile N. from Barnstaple, contains 233 houses and 1230 inhabitants, the North Yeo rises S.W. of Parracombe, and runs by Yeaton near Goodleigh, and falls into the estuary of the Taw at Pilton. The river turns many mills, particularly those at Rawleigh in this parish. The Church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy; here

was a Benedictine Priory, founded by King Athelstan, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, it was a cell to Malmesbury Abbey in Wiltshire, but consisted only of a prior and three monks about the time of the dissolution, when its revenue was valued at *£*6*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* It was granted to Sir John Chichester.

TRENTISHOE, on the sea coast, 9 miles E. from Ilfracombe, contains 24 houses and 130 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value *£*l. 8*s.* 4*d.*

## 5. East Budleigh Hundred

In the south-eastern part of the County, is bounded on the north by Clyston, Hemyock and Ottery St. Mary Hundreds, on the east by Colyton and Axminster Hundreds, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Wonford and Exminster Hundreds.

AYLESBEAR, on a branch of the river Clyst,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Sidmouth; contains 77 houses and 373 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Nutwell and Withing. The Church, dedicated to St. Christopher, is a vicarage, value *£*l. 2*s.* 4*d.* Newton Pophelford, on the banks of the river Otter, 3 miles N.W. from Sidmouth, a tything of this parish, contains 104 houses and 481 inhabitants. The Chapel here is dedicated to St. Luke.

BICTON, or *Bickton*, on the banks of the river Otter, 3 miles W. from Sidmouth and 11 miles S. from Honiton, contains 38 houses and 204 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value *£*l. 13*s.* 4*d.* Its situation is very romantic, being encircled by a beautiful screen of woods. Henry Lord Rolle who died in 1750 is buried here, and here is a monument of Denny's Rolle, Esq. who died in 1638.

Bickton House, the seat of Lord Rolle, is a spacious edifice standing in a park, plentifully stocked with beech, elm and oak, and abounding in deer. The manor was purchased in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Robert Denny, who rebuilt the mansion, enclosed a deer park, and made Bickton his chief residence. Anne, his granddaughter, conveyed the estate in marriage to Sir Henry Rolle of Stevenstone, an ancestor of the present noble proprietor. At the time of Domesday Survey, this manor was held by the service of keeping the county gaol, by which tenure it continued to be held until the year 1787, when the Lord of Bickton was exempted from that onerous burthen, under the provisions of the act of Parliament for erecting the new county gaol at Exeter.

EAST BUDLEIGH, on the banks of the river Otter, 4 miles W. from Sidmouth, contains 362 houses and 1706 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value *£*l. 30*l.* Southward from the village is Tidwell House, formerly a seat of the St. Clear family, of which there is an old rhyme extant:—

When Bickton Jail contended with Otterton cell,  
Then Squire St. Clear did featly at Tidwell dwell.

Hayes, on the western side of this parish, is celebrated as the birth place of Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1552; he was one of the leading spirits of the golden days of Elizabeth, and one of the most interesting men whom Devonshire has produced. Smalridge near Axminster was the ancient seat of his family.

CLYST ST. GEORGE, or *Clyst Chambernon*, one mile E. from Topsham, contains 67 houses and 345 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value *£*l. 16*s.* 8*d.* The river Clyst has its source at Clyst William, or Clyst Well-head, a mile and a half eastward of Plymtree Church, and after passing Clyst St. Lawrence and Broad Clyst in Clyston Hundred, Honiton's Clyst, St. Mary's Clyst, and St. George's Clyst, falls into the Exe below Topsham. This river, a dull sluggish stream, notwithstanding the shortness of its course, gives name to nearly a dozen places, being the general denomination of the villages through which it passes.



**CLYST HONITON**, on the river Clyst, 4 miles E. from Exeter, contains 78 houses and 383 inhabitants. It is a curacy in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Treas-bear, or Treasurer's-bear, the seat of A. Smith, Esq., is an estate belonging to the Treasurers of the Cathedral of Exeter.

**CLYST ST. MARY**, 2 miles N. from Topsham, contains 28 houses and 145 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Cyst Sackville, or *Bishops Cyst*, is a tything of this parish; here was formerly one of the palaces of the Bishops of Exeter: their chapel here was afterwards used as a school. Cyst House was originally built as a residence for his successors in the See by Walter Browncombe, who died in 1280, and was sold to the first Earl of Bedford in the reign of Henry VIII. It is a large structure and little altered, excepting by the removal of a gateway. It commands a view of great extent; a stream which rises in Rockham Wood and falls into the Cyst, runs under Greendaleford Bridge, and passes the hamlets of High and Low Greendale.

**COLATON RALEIGH**, or *Colyton Rawleigh*, on the river Otter, 3 miles W. from Sidmouth, contains 142 houses and 770 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Exeter. Hoekland, westward of the village, was granted by Henry Marshal, Bishop of Exeter, in 1205, to the monastery at St. Michael's Mount in Normandy, to which the priory of Otterton was a cell. It now belongs to Admiral Graves.

**FARRINGDON**, 3½ miles N.E. from Topsham, contains 64 houses and 379 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. In one of the transepts of the church is a monument of the Cholwich family. Faringdon House, the seat of John Burrige Cholwich, Esq., is a spacious mansion. From Windmill-hill, at a little distance, is an extensive prospect. The cob walls of cottages are generally raised on a foundation of round pebble stones, here commonly called "a Faringdon foundation."

**GITTISHAM**, on a branch of the river Otter, 3 miles S.W. from Honiton, contains 67 houses and 351 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 21*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

**HARPFORD**, on the river Otter, 3 miles N.W. from Sidmouth, contains 55 houses and 252 inhabitants. This parish towards the east presents many picturesque views; it consists of ridges of hills covered with beech and oak, which from many adjacent places have a beautiful effect. Court Place bears the date of 1571 on its front. The Church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a vicarage united with Fen Ottery, value 18*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Boughwood in this parish was formerly a seat of the Haydon family.

**EXMOUTH**, on the sea coast, at the influx of the river Exe, 10 miles S. from the City of Exeter and 169 miles from London, contains 559 houses and 2841 inhabitants, including Littleham, in which parish it is situated. The village is one of the oldest watering places in this county, and occupies the base and acclivity of Beacon hill, the elevation of which commands one of the finest views in the West of England, including the country from Berry Head to Exeter and its adjacent heights, the prospect is beautifully diversified by the winding of the Exe, the grounds of Powderham, Mam head, &c. On the strand are lodging houses and a market place, lately erected by Lord Rolle, but the more eligible situation is the cliff, facing the sea towards the south. It is intended to form a new road, to facilitate the connection with Sidmouth, which is distant about 9 miles eastward. Upon the Beacon-hill, forming a conspicuous object to a great distance, is a Church, built by Lord Rolle, in 1825. It is in the pointed style of architecture, having a lofty square tower surmounted by pinnacles. The parish Church is under West Down at Littleham, two miles distant, it is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is a vicarage value 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The manor and estate at Littleham anciently belonged to the Abbey of St. Wolfrida, at Horton in Dorsetshire, and afterwards to that of Sherbourne. After the dissolution it was granted to Sir Thomas Denys, whose descendant, Lord Rolle, is now owner.

The river Exe, contracted in its channel by the Warren, a vast

sand bank, winds round between this barrier and a broad projecting point, which runs out from Exmouth, and rushes over a small bar of sand near the Cheekstone into the British Channel.

**LYMPSTON**, on the river Exe, 2½ miles N. from Exmouth, contains 221 houses and 1020 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Wotton. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; one of the windows of the north aisle is enriched with a figure of St. George, the patron saint of England, with this inscription:

the holy knight  
who slew the dragon by his might.

Nutwell Court is on the northern of the village.

**OTTERTON**, on the river Otter, 3 miles W. from Sidmouth, contains 206 houses and 1071 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 22*l.* The tower is singularly situated at the east end of the Church. At Otterton was an alien Priory, subject to St. Michael's in Normandy; it was granted to Richard Duke. The situation of this village is very healthy, the cliffs bordering on the sea being exceedingly high and quite perpendicular. The river Otter is a fine trout stream, and is navigable only at high water for boats as far as Otterton, about two miles and a half from Ottermouth, where it discharges itself into the sea. A view from Peak-hill of the sea to the south, the beautiful vale of Sidmouth with the village and beach on the east, and the vale of the Otter on the west, bordered by Haldon and other hills, excites very general admiration.

**ROCKBEAR**, 9 miles W. from Honiton, contains 90 houses and 443 inhabitants, including the tything of Raleigh. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter; a screen separates the chancel from the nave under a curious old rood loft, almost entire, and which is enriched with carved foliage and fret work.

Dotton, or *Doniton*, anciently a hamlet, though reduced at present to the house and homestead of Dotton Barton, is extra-parochial, being part of the demesne of the Priory of Otterton; it is situated about a mile northward of Colaton Raleigh.

**SALCOMBE REGIS**, on the sea coast, 1½ miles E. from Sidmouth, contains 74 houses and 436 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Sid and Trow. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. It stands very high at the head of a little valley much exposed to the sea, which at Salcombe mouth is about a mile distant. Knowle and Dunscombe are seats in this parish.

**SIDBURY**, on the river Sid, 3 miles N. from Sidmouth, contains 307 houses and 1612 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Sidford. The Church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 28*l.* in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The Sid, a small stream, rises a short distance northward of the village, and passing Sidford falls into the sea at Sidmouth. Gofford House is pleasantly situated on the banks of this river above Sidbury.

**SIDMOUTH**, on the English Channel, 14 miles S.E. from the City of Exeter and 158 miles from London, contains 480 houses and 2747 inhabitants. It is a fashionable place of resort as a watering place, and is situated in a narrow valley opening to the sea, between two ranges of steep hills, and occupies the margin of a small bay, bounded on the east by Salecombe hill, and on the west by Peak hill, each more than 600 feet above the level of the sea at low water. The undulating and richly cultivated vale through which the river Sid meanders, is screened towards the north by the Gittisham and Honiton Hills. Sidmouth has a bold and open shore, but the beach is protected from the sea by a natural rampart of pebbles rising in four or five successive stages from the surface of the sea at low water; at the head of this slingly rampart is a broad and delightful promenade, about one third of a mile in length on the beach. There are two suburbs, respectively called Western Town and the Marsh; here is a weekly market on Saturday, and



annual fairs on Easter Tuesday and on Wednesday after the 1st of September. The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* It was granted in 1205 by Bishop Marshall, to the monastery of St. Michael in Normandy, to which the priory of Otterton was a cell. In the vicinity of Sidmouth are the following seats:—Peak House, E. B. Lousada, Esq.; Witheby Cottage, Miss Wrighte; Audley Cottage, Dowager Lady Audley; Powys Cottage, Mrs. Powys Floyd; Arcot House, General Rumley; Woodland Cottage, Admiral Digby; Knowly Cottage, T. L. Fish, Esq., and Fort House, Sir John Kennaway, Bart. The healthy situation and beautiful scenery of this neighbourhood, rank it amongst the finest in the southern shires of Devonshire.

VENN OTTERY, or *Fenn Ottery*, on the banks of the river Otter, 3 miles S. from Ottery St. Mary, contains 23 houses and 120 inhabitants. It is a vicarage united with Harpford.

WITHYCOMB RALEIGH, 3 miles N.E. from Exmouth, contains 185 houses and 1054 inhabitants. It is a curacy. On the western side of the village is Bystoke House, the seat of Edward Divett, Esq. M.P. for the City of Exeter.

WOODBURY, 3 miles S.E. from Topsham, contains 212 houses and 1494 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Ebford, Exton, Grindle, Gulliford, Higher Nutwell, Salterton and Woodmontown. The prospect from Woodbury Hill is very extensive and diversified, embracing the scenery on the banks of the river Exe. The Church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a curacy in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. In the chancel is a monument of the Prideaux family of Nutwell.

Nutwell Court, on the banks of the river Exe, is the seat of Sir Thomas Trayton Fuller Eliot Drake, Bart.; the old chapel is formed into a very handsome library. Mount Ebford is the seat of Sir Diggory Forrest; and Ebford Place of Thomas Huckle Lee, Esq.

## 6. West Budleigh Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Witheridge Hundred, on the east by Hayridge Hundred, and on the south and west by Crediton Hundred.

CHERITON FITZ PAINE, 4½ miles N.E. from Crediton, contains 185 houses and 1002 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 37*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

POUGHILL, 6½ miles N. from Crediton, contains 65 houses and 321 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* in the patronage of the crown.

SHOBROOKE, on a branch of the Creedy, 2 miles E. from Crediton, contains 144 houses and 737 inhabitants. It is a rectory value 36*l.* In the church is the monument of Philip Westcote, who died in 1647; he was son of Thomas Westcote, who made MS. collections towards a history of the county and who was also buried here. West Raddon, once a distinct parish, is now united to Shobrooke; from Raddon Top, a hill in the neighbourhood, may be seen on a clear day the city of Exeter, the town of Crediton and nearly twenty parish churches.

STOCKLEY ENGLISH, or *West Stokeleigh*, on a branch of the Creedy, 4 miles N. from Crediton, contains 19 houses and 127 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* in the patronage of the crown. The village received the adjunct to its name from the family of Engeis or English.

STOCKLEY POMEROY, or *South Stokeleigh*, on a branch of the Creedy, 3½ miles N.E. from Crediton, contains 43 houses and 226 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the presentation of the Bishop of Exeter. Stockley was anciently the inheritance of the Pomeroyes.

UPTON HELION, on the banks of the Creedy, 2½ miles N.

from Crediton, contains 32 houses and 168 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Upton formerly belonged to the family of Helion.

WASHFIELD, on the river Exe, 2 miles N. from Tiverton, contains 78 houses and 457 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* This village is locally situated in the hundred of Tiverton.

## 7. Clyston Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Hayridge Hundred, on the east by Ottery St. Mary Hundred, on the south by East Budleigh Hundred, and on the west by Wonford Hundred.

BROAD CLYST, on the river Clyst, 5 miles N.E. from Exeter, contains 402 houses and 1885 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* Against the north wall is the monument of Sir John Acland, of Columb John, who died in 1613; there is also a sumptuous monument erected to the memory of Edward Drewe of Killerton, who died in 1622; he was serjeant at law to Queen Elizabeth. Killerton Park in this parish, is the seat of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.; the residence of the family was formerly at Columb John, which is now a part of Killerton. The original mansion has been pulled down, but an ancient chapel and a fine old gate-house yet remain to denote its site. Killerton House is delightfully situated under a wood crowned knoll, commanding an extensive and varied prospect. Spraydown House is the seat of A. Moore, Esq.

BUTTERLEIGH, in a detached portion of the hundred on a branch of the Exe, 3 miles S. from Tiverton, contains 28 houses and 144 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

CLYST HYDON, 9 miles N.E. from Exeter, on the banks of the Clyst, contains 52 houses and 297 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* This parish contains the village of Little Ank.

CLYST ST. LAWRENCE, on the Clyst, 8 miles N.E. from Exeter, contains 30 houses and 149 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* This manor has the privilege of the duchy of Lancaster in being free from tolls, and as such owes suit to a duchy court held at Broad Hembury. The chamber holds a court baron for this manor and Clyst Gerard.

WHIMPLE, on a branch of the Clyst, 4 miles W. from Ottery St. Mary, contains 96 houses and 557 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 30*l.* in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford.

## 8. Coleridge hundred.

The most southerly part of the County is bounded on the north by Stanborough Hundred, on the East by Haytor Hundred, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Stanborough Hundred.

ASHPRINGTON, on the banks of the Dart, 2½ miles S. from Totness, contains 117 houses and 619 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Painsford or *Pensford* is a chapelry of this parish. Near the river Dart is Sharpsham, the seat of Captain John Bastard, R.N., formerly M.P. for Dartmouth. It was built by Captain Philemon Pownall, who was killed during the American war; it stands on the brow of a thickly wooded declivity, commanding a bold reach of the river and its devious shores.

BLACK AUTON, or *Aveton*, 5 miles W. from Dartmouth,



contains 226 houses and 1227 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

**BUCKLAND TOUT SAINTS**, 2½ miles E. from Kingsbridge, contains 6 houses and 40 inhabitants, independent of Loddiswell, with which it is connected.

**CHARLETON**, on an arm of the Sea, 2 miles S.E. from Kingsbridge, contains 125 houses and 618 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 31*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

**CHIVELSTONE**, 5½ miles S.E. from Kingsbridge, contains 114 houses and 637 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Sylvester, is a curacy to Stokenham.

**CORNWORTHY**, 4 miles S.E. from Totness, contains 104 houses and 607 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* Here was formerly a nunnery of the order of St. Anstin, said to have been founded by one of the Edgecumbe family; the revenue was valued at 63*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, and the site was granted in 1559, to Edward Harris and John Williams.

**DARTMOUTH**, 30 miles S. from the City of Exeter and 204 miles from London, contains 564 houses and 4485 inhabitants, including the parishes of St. Petrox, St. Saviour and Townstall, which form the borough of Clifton, Dartmouth and Hardness, although each are under distinct local regulations. It is an ancient sea port and market town, situated near the confluence of the Dart with the Bristol Channel. Ship building and a fishery are both carried on to a considerable extent in the town, which is as favorable to health as it is admirable for its other attractions. The market is on Friday, and here is a court of Session and a water bailiwick court. The town is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen or magistrates, twelve common-councilmen, a recorder, two bailiffs, a town clerk and high steward. It returns one member to Parliament according to the Reform Bill of 1832, who at present is Lieut. Colonel John Henry Seale of Higher Fuge. St. Saviour's Church is a curacy in the presentation of the corporation; it is a spacious edifice, cruciform in plan, and was erected in the reign of Edward III. The chancel screen is uncommonly rich in its architectural design, and the pulpit is of stone with additions of woodwork. In the chancel is a monumental slab inlaid with brass, to John Hawley, merchant, and M.P. for the town, and his two wives, he died in 1408, and is said to have built the chancel. On one of the doors of this church are iron ornamental hinges, representing scroll work with lions passant guardant. St. Petrox Church in Clifton is a curacy to Townstall, in the presentation of the crown; it is a small building on a rock near the mouth of the harbour, within the remains of Clifton Castle, which are so embowered in wood as to be scarcely perceptible from the sea beneath. The entrance to the harbour is defended on the western side by the castle, a single tower with two bastions, situated about a mile from the town. The Governor, Arthur Howe Holdsworth, Esq., has a seat at Mount Galpin in the vicinity. The view of the town from the bay is extremely pleasing, the houses being all built on the declivity of a craggy hill, and extending a mile along the water's edge, interspersed with trees; the dockyard and quay by projecting into the river cause an apparent curvature in its course, which has a very beautiful effect, the uniformity of the view being broken by vessels gliding along its current. The beautiful river Dart forms one of the most secure harbours in the kingdom, and is of sufficient depth to allow frigates to sail up the stream as high as Dartmouth, as well as to float in safety at low water. Sloops and other vessels can pass above the town, and barges reach the bridge at Totness, nine miles from the mouth of the river. From the Dart are exported some beautiful marbles, great quantities of cider, and stones for forming the roads in the neighbourhood of London, which are obtained on the banks of the river. There was formerly a considerable trade from this harbour to the Newfoundland fisheries. At Dartmouth a new floating bridge has been erected from Sand quay, continuing the line of road to Plymouth.

**DITTISHAM**, 3 miles N. from Dartmouth, contains 142 houses and 704 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 34*l.* 15*s.*

**DODBROOK**, half a mile E. from Kingsbridge and 12 miles

from Totness, contains 117 houses and 885 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

**HALWELL**, 5 miles S. from Totness, contains 50 houses and 468 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy to Harberton.

**HARBERTON**, 2 miles S.W. from Totness, contains 267 houses and 1425 inhabitants. The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 40*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter.

**NORTH POOL**, 4½ miles S.E. from Kingsbridge, contains 72 houses and 493 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cyriac, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

**EAST PORTLEMOUTH**, 5 miles S. from Kingsbridge, contains 71 houses and 391 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Onolaus, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

**SHERFORD**, 3 miles E. from Kingsbridge, contains 78 houses and 429 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a curacy.

**SLAPTON**, on the sea coast, 5½ miles S.W. from Dartmouth, contains 123 houses and 689 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy in the presentation of the churchwardens and principal inhabitants. On the coast of Start Bay, southward of Slapton, is a fresh water lake about two miles in length, which is considered a curiosity, as it is separated from the sea only by a sand bank, and has no apparent outlet; the lake is supplied by several brooks in its vicinity, which are prevented from running into the sea by the height of the beach: the bank that forms the line of separation is sometimes broken through by the weight of the water in the lake or by the violence of the sea in a tempest, but when this is not the case, the fresh water oozes through the sand in a sufficient quantity to prevent the lake overflowing. Slapton was held by the Courtenays, by the service of Steward to the bishop of Exeter at his enthronization in the cathedral.

**STOKE FLEMING**, on the English Channel, 2 miles S.W. from Dartmouth, contains 118 houses and 686 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 31*l.* 6*s.* Start Bay, open to the east, is formed by Start Point on the south and Froward Point on the north, and is a most beautiful expanse of water, adorned with some of the finest scenery on the coast; the banks consist of lofty wooded hills shelving down in all directions, which form its principal feature. The entrance of the river Dart into this bay, as well as its exit to the sea, appears from many situations closed up by the sinuosity of the bank, and give it the form of an inland lake, while the rocks on its sides, composed of glossy purple colored slate, have their summits fringed with various plants and shrubs. Blackpool is in this parish.

**STOKENHAM**, or *Stokingham*, 5 miles E. from Kingsbridge, contains 286 houses and 1487 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, is a vicarage with Chivelstone and Sherford, value 48*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

**TOTNESS**, on the river Dart, 22 miles S.W. from Exeter, about the same distance from Plymouth, and 195 miles from London, contains 346 houses and 3128 inhabitants. This town is built on the steep acclivity of a hill rising from the western margin of the river; and stretching along the brow, commands a fine view of the winding stream and the country in its vicinity, being sheltered at the same time by higher ground on every side. The houses are principally disposed in one street, terminating on the east by a handsome modern bridge erected in 1827, and connecting the borough with the manar of Bridgetown Pomeroy. Totness carries on a tolerable coasting trade, and here are manufactories of serges. The market is on Saturday and there are annual fairs on Easter Tuesday, 1st May, 25th July and 28th October for cattle. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, thirteen burgomasters and assistants, and twenty common-councilmen. The guildhall is an ancient building; above the seats of the mayor and burgesses are the arms of King Edward VI. 1543, and a tablet of



benefactors and what each gave towards the reparation of the breach that diverted the water from running to the ancient mills of Totness in 1703. The council chamber has seats similar to those in the hall; over the chimney piece are the arms of the borough, *Sable, a castle triple towered argent between two keys erect of the second, with the words IVSTICE. EQVITIE.* The grammar school was founded in 1554, and further endowed by Elizeus Hele of Cornwood, who bequeathed considerable property to charitable purposes in various parts of this county. The remains of the castle consist of a circular keep, moat and part of the walls. The keep tower stands on a lofty artificial mount overgrown with shrubs, the outer wall of the tower covered with ivy, encloses an area of nearly a quarter of an acre; from the summit of the wall is a fine view of the vale of the Dart.

Totness with Barnstaple was granted by William the Conqueror to John Fitz Alured or De Totnes, he built the castle and founded the priory here. Henry II. granted the honor to Sir Reginald Brues; one of the heiresses of this family conveyed it in marriage to that of Cantelupe, from whom it went to the Zouches; John Lord Zouch, an adherent of King Richard III. was attainted, and Henry VII. bestowed the town, &c. on Sir Richard Edgecumbe; one of his descendants sold the manor to the corporation in 1559, reserving the right of burgesship to his heirs and an annual rent of 21*l.* to the owner of the castle, which together with the royalties, was afterwards purchased by Seymour, Duke of Somerset, whose descendant now retains it.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* in the patronage of the crown. It stands on the north side of the town, and is built of red sand stone with enrichments, the interior has a venerable appearance, the chancel screen is of stone with the ornaments painted and gilt; the pulpit, also of stone, is sculptured with the devices of the twelve tribes of Israel; a spiral staircase leads from the chancel to the rood loft, near which is a library containing a few old books covered with dust. In one of the pews is an inscription in Norman French, to Maud, Prioress of Cannington in 1317.

At the north-eastern part of the town stands the Priory, now modernized in its appearance, which was originally founded by Johel Fitz Alured soon after the Conquest, for Cluniac monks, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; its revenues at the suppression were valued at 124*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* when the site was granted to Katherine Champernowne and others. Totness was formerly surrounded by walls having four gates, two only of which are now standing, one on the northern side near the castle the other in the centre of the town called the east gate, which has evidently been rebuilt. The houses within this gate are the oldest in the town, the upper stories projecting over the lower; those adjacent to the market place are supported by arcades.

TOWNSTALL, or *Tunstall*, one mile W. from Dartmouth, in which the account of the population is included. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a vicarage united with St. Saviour's Church in that town, value 12*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* An Alien Priory or Cell which formerly occupied the site of the parsonage house, afterwards belonged to Torr Abbey.

## 9. Colyton hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by Axminster Hundred, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by East Budleigh Hundred.

BRANSCOMBE, on the English Channel, 4 miles E. from Sidmouth, contains 150 houses and 773 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Winifred, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. Three vales of a triangular form meet near the church, through each of which very rapid streams descend and there unite. Weston, Dean and Littlecombe are hamlets of this parish. Edge or *Egge*, also in this parish, situated on an oval hill, was the estate of Richard Branscombe in the time of Edward III.; it soon afterwards came to Sir John Wadham, founder of Wadham College, Oxford. The scenery in the neighbourhood on this coast, of the most romantic description, is probably the finest on the southern shores of Devon.

COLYTON, or *Culliton*, on the Coly, 22 miles E. from Exeter contains 399 houses and 1945 inhabitants. The petty sessions are held here. The market is on Thursday, and annual fairs are held on the first Wednesday in May and the 30th of November. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 40*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* in the presentation of the dean and chapter of Exeter. In the chancel are monuments of the De la Pole family. The vicarage house was built by Thomas Brerewood, vicar; his device, a bundle of briars, are in a window, and over the door are the arms of Bishop Voysey, with the date 1529; over the window of a sitting room is carved *PEDITATIS TOTVM. MEDITATIO TOTVM.* Columb-house is the seat of H. Cheek, Esq. In Colyton parish are the hamlets of Colyford, Gatcombe, Puddle Bridge and Street Hayne.

Colyford, one mile S. from Colyton, is situated on the banks of the Coly near its confluence with the Axe. In this ancient place a portreve is chosen annually at the lords court, by the housekeepers of a small district called the borough. The profits of a large fair for cattle, kept here on the 1st of May, old style, belongs to the portreve.

COTLEIGH, 3 miles N.E. from Honiton, contains 44 houses and 239 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.*

FARWAY, on a branch of the Axe, 3 miles S. from Honiton, contains 64 houses and 346 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Colyton parish and South Leigh meet Farway in a point within a dwelling house, which consequently stands in three different parishes.

NORTH LEIGH, on a branch of the Axe, 3½ miles N.W. from Colyton, contains 42 houses and 214 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

South Leigh, 3 miles W. from Colyton, contains 55 houses and 327 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the University of Oxford.

MONKTON, on the banks of the Otter, 2½ miles N.E. from Honiton, contains 22 houses and 136 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a curacy.

OFFWELL, 2½ miles S.E. from Honiton, contains 69 houses and 397 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

SEATON, on the English Channel, 2½ miles S. from Colyton, contains 330 houses and 1745 inhabitants, including the tything of Bear. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* Seaton is frequented as a bathing place. Half a mile above it is Honey ditches, supposed to be the Moridunum of the Romans. Southward from Bear is Bear Head, and near it is a cove where vessels may anchor before the town. Bovey House, the seat of Lord Rolle, was formerly the residence of the Walrond family.

SHUTE, very pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, near a branch of the river Coly, 2 miles N. from Colyton, contains 105 houses and 593 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy. Whitford, formerly a chapelry, is a hamlet of this parish. Shute House is the seat of Sir William Templar Pole, Bart.; the ancient building was burnt down in the civil wars by troops quartered at Lyme, but a fine old gate-house still remains. Sir William Pole of Colcomb, an ancestor of the family, made many valuable collections towards a history of the county.

WIDWORTHY, on a branch of the Coly, 3½ miles E. from Honiton, contains 50 houses and 274 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 16*s.* In the north transept is a monument of James Marwood, who died in 1767, by *Bacon*. In the neighbourhood are some remains of an ancient entrenchment; and near the church on an eminence having a descent every way, in a field still called Castle Wood, are also remains of a small entrenchment. The manor house, situated near the church, is a large old building in form of a quadrangle, the ancient



residence of the Widworths, knights; the front of the building is of more modern erection than the three other sides; over the porch are the arms of the Chichesters. In the ceiling of the hall is the date 1616.

## 10. Crediton Hundred

Nearly in the centre of the County, is bounded on the north by Witheridge Hundred, on the east by West Budleigh Hundred, on the south by Wonford Hundred, and on the west by North Tawton Hundred.

COLEBROOK, on a branch of the Creedy, 4 miles W. from Crediton, contains 156 houses and 875 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. In the church are several inscriptions to the family of Coplestone, anciently possessors of a manor which is said to derive its name from *Copston Stone*, a stone erected at a cross way near the house. There are remains of chapels at Coplestone, Land's-end, Horwell, Hooke and Wolmstone all in the neighbourhood.

CREDITON, on the banks of the river Creedy, 8 miles N. W. from Exeter and 180 from London, contains 1149 houses and 5515 inhabitants, including the tythings of Canon Fee, Bradley, Fulford, Knowle, Rudge, Town, Uford, Uton and Woodland. The town is situated between two hills, one of which rises with a gradual elevation towards the north, while the other on the south having a quicker ascent overlooks the tops of the houses. Crediton consists of two parts, respectively denominated the East and the West Town. The chief manufacture besides spinning wool, is one for serges, which is carried on to a considerable extent. Vast quantities of wool and yarn are sold weekly in the market place. Crediton produces many of the finest sort of Kerseys, for which and for fine spinning it is preeminent, so as to give rise to a proverb, "as fine as Kerton spinning:" one hundred and forty threads of woollen yarn spun here were actually drawn through the eye of a tailor's needle. The market is on Saturday, and there are annual fairs on 11th May, 21st August and 21st September for cattle. The town is governed by a portreve and the petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 30*l.* in the patronage of the governors of the church of Crediton. Here is said to have been a collegiate church in the Anglo-Saxon period, which was the cathedral of the Bishops of Devonshire upon the division of the diocese of Sherborne, about the year 905; although the episcopal see was removed to Exeter in 1050, yet the church remained a chapter under the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the bishops of Exeter. In Leland's time here was a dean and twelve prebends, viz. Henstyll, Creedy, Stawford, Rydge, Pruscombe, Wodeland, Wolgrave, West Sanford, Aller, Careswell, Cross and Pola, the whole valued at 332*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* per annum. The site of this college was granted in 1545, to Elizabeth Countess of Bath and Sir Thomas Darcy, but the church and some of the estates belonging to it were granted by King Edward VI. in 1547, to the master and governors of the free school erected about the same time. The church is cruciform in plan and adjoining it on the south is a library, in which were once about 100 volumes, the building is in good preservation. Fulford park is the seat of J. H. Tuckfield, Esq., and Creedy House of Sir Humphrie Phineas Davie, Bart.

KENNERLEY, or *Kenwardleigh*, 5 miles N. from Crediton, contains 20 houses and 93 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy.

MORCHARD BISHOPS, 7 miles N.W. from Crediton, contains 347 houses and 1935 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 36*l.* The village, as its name implies, formerly belonged to the bishops of the diocese; it lays rather high and the hamlets of Oldborough and Knightstone, or *Neestone*, are remarkable for their commanding site. Easton, also in this parish, was anciently a seat of a family of the same name.

NEWTON ST. CYRES, on the Creedy, 3 miles S.E. from

Crediton, contains 215 houses and 1083 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* In the chancel is an old monument of the Northcote family of Hayne in this parish. Newton House, erected in 1788, is the seat of John Quicke, Esq.; here is an excellent garden and shrubbery and near the house is a canal. Cleave House is the seat of the Rev. J. K. Cleave.

SANDEFORD, or *Sandyford*, on a branch of the river Creedy, contains 380 houses and 1906 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a curacy; it contains monuments of the Davie and Dowrich families. The parish consists of several hamlets detached from each other, East Sandford, West Sandford, New Buildings and Preston; the manor of Stockleigh Priorton in this parish formerly belonged to the priory of Plymton. Creedy House, on the western bank of the river Creedy, was built about the latter end of Elizabeth's reign by John Davie of Exeter, created a baronet on the 9th September, 1641; it is now the seat of Sir Humphrie Phineas Davie, Bart. his lineal descendant: the house has two handsome fronts, and is situated in a large park which is surrounded by a wall. Two miles north-eastward of Sandford church is the remains of Dowrich house, formerly the seat of a family of the same name; here are a few old family portraits and arms on the panels of the rooms; the prospect from this house is extensive and very beautiful.

## 11. Ermington hundred

In the southern part of the County, is bounded on the north by Lifton Hundred, on the east by Stanborough Hundred, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Plymton Hundred.

AVETON GIFFORD, on the Avon, 3 miles N.W. from Kingsbridge, contains 152 houses and 924 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 38*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The river Avon rises in Dartmoor northward of Brent Beacon, and immediately before it passes Brent, runs under Leedy bridge on the road from Totness to Modbury, then between Diptford and North Huish passes this village and Bigbury, discharging itself into the sea at Avenmouth.

BIGBURY, on the banks of the Avon, 3 miles S. from Modbury, contains 99 houses and 536 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Bigbury Bay in the English Channel, is about a mile and a half westward from the village.

CORNWOOD, on the river Yealme, 12 miles S.E. from Tavistock, contains 181 houses and 1057 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 33*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter.

ERMINGTON, on the river Erme, 2 miles W. from Modbury, contains 153 houses and 1370 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 33*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* in the patronage of the crown. Behind the church is a hill overlooking the windings of the river, and from this spot is also a fine view of the picturesque village, and of Ivy, Lyd and Secars bridges, with an extensive inland prospect over different valleys through which the beautifully serpentine course of the river may be seen. The Erme rises on Dartmoor not far from Peter Cross Tor, and passing Ivy bridge, Ermington and near Holbcton, falls into Bigbury Bay at Ringmoor.

HARFORD, on the river Erme, 6 miles N. from Modbury, contains 25 houses and 199 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

HOLBETON, or *Holburton*, 3 miles W. from Modbury, contains 189 houses and 1083 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 24*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* in the patronage of the crown.

KINGSTON, 3 miles S.W. from Modbury, contains 89 houses and 525 inhabitants. It is a curacy to Ermington.



**MODBURY**, on the river Erme, 34 miles S.W. from the City of Exeter and 207 miles from London, contains 367 houses and 2194 inhabitants. This ancient town consists principally of four streets running in the direction of the cardinal points, and crossing each other at right angles in the market place. Here is a hat and plush manufactory, the machines used in the latter being of a very ingenious construction. The market is on Thursday, and formerly here was a weekly market for yarn; since its discontinuance a bell rings for the yarn market at twelve o'clock; there is an annual fair on 4th May for cattle, cloth and shoes. The government of the town is vested in a portreve and two constables, who are annually elected at the court leet; the petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 11*s.* in the patronage of Eton College, it is a spacious edifice with a spire about 134 feet high. An alien priory of Benedictines, dedicated to St. Gregory, existed here as early as the reign of Stephen, it was a cell to the Abbey of St. Peter sur Dive in Normandy, and was valued at 70*l.* per annum; after the dissolution of alien priories, King Henry VI. granted it to his college at Eton; King Edward IV. gave it to Tavistock Abbey, but it afterwards reverted to Eton; some remains of the conventual building exist on the west side of the church, now converted to a barn. Modbury court house was formerly a seat of the Champernowne family, who lived here in great splendour; Traine is the seat of — Andrews, Esq.

**NEWTON FERRERS**, on the Yealme, about a mile from the sea and 5 miles S. from Plymton, contains 132 houses and 719 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 45*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

**RINGMORE**, on the sea coast, 4 miles S. from Modbury, contains 60 houses and 328 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 19*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

**UGBOROUGH**, 3 miles N.E. from Modbury, contains 241 houses and 1429 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 20*l.*

## 12. Exminster hundred

Is bounded on the north by Wonford Hundred, on the east by East Budleigh Hundred, on the south-east by the English Channel and a detached part of Wonford Hundred, and on the west by Teignbridge Hundred.

**ASHCOMBE**, 3 miles E. from Chudleigh, contains 45 houses and 283 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 18*l.* in the patronage of the crown. The village is situated in a combe under Haldon Hill, a stream which rises in the hill runs hence to Dawlish, where it empties itself into the sea.

Great Haldon is estimated at 800 feet in height above the level of the sea, and it commands a fine view of the rich vale of the river Exe, with its estuary and ornamented banks.

**ASHTON**, on a branch of the Teign, 4 miles N. from Chudleigh, contains 53 houses and 258 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Lower Town and France. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* In the church is a monument composed of wood, in memory of Sir George Chudleigh, Bart., ob. 1657. The parish is small, full of hills and deep dells, and is remarkable for the quantity of timber it has produced from time immemorial. The Place House, the ancient seat of the Chudleigh family, has been converted to a farm house.

**BISHOPS TEIGNTON**, on the banks of the river Teign, one mile and a half W. from Teignmouth, contains 155 houses and 946 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Ashwell, Combe and Luton. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* The western doorway is a fine Anglo-Norman arch. Here was formerly a palace of the Bishop of Exeter, built by Bishop Grandison in the reign of Edward III., there are still some remains of the mansion near the church, and also of a hospital built by the same Prelate. The meadows on the banks of the Teign in this parish are uncommonly fertile, hence to the top of Little Haldon is a gradual ascent of a mile and a half,

where there is a famous well called White Well. North-westward of the village is Lindridge, the seat of the Rev. John Templar, the approach to it from Sandy-gate is through a beautiful hanging wood, and the grounds are picturesque; Sir — Lear of Lindridge was created a baronet on 2nd August, 1683, from him the estate at length descended to Thomas Comyns, Esq., who married Lady Tipping, the heiress of Sir John Lear, last of that family, and who sold it under an act of Parliament, retaining the manorial rights. In this parish are also Wear, much admired for its beautiful prospects on the river, Venn, Green and Wood.

**CHUDLEIGH**, on a branch of the river Teign, 9 miles S.W. from Exeter and 182 miles from London, contains 384 houses and 2053 inhabitants. In May 1807, nearly the whole of this town was consumed by fire; during the conflagration several explosions of gunpowder took place, a quantity being at that time kept in the town for blowing up rocks; by a general subscription raised throughout the kingdom, the inhabitants were assisted in rebuilding the whole on a uniform and neat plan, the houses being chiefly disposed in one long street, called Calver Street, at the western extremity of which is the church, which escaped the ravages of the devouring element. Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and annual fairs on Easter Tuesday, on the third Tuesday in June for sheep, and on 2nd October for cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* in the patronage of the inhabitants, who purchased the advowson of George Hunt, Esq. In the chancel are numerous monuments, several of which commemorate members of the Courtenay and Clifford families. In Hunt's chapel on the north side of the church, is a portrait of an elderly man kneeling before an open book on a desk, it is painted on wood and is inscribed 1601, æt 63, Da Gloria Deo; upon it are the arms of Hunt, *Azure on a bend sinister or, three leopards faces gules, between two water bougets of the second.* About a quarter of a mile southward from the town, are the remains of an ancient palace of the Bishops of Exeter. Bishop Lacy died here on 18th September, 1455. The views in the vicinity are exceedingly picturesque, particularly in descending from Haldon by the way of Hams to the town; the great marble quarry is finely contrasted with several villas about it, which are seen through tufts of trees on the brow and sides of the hills that environ the town in the form of an amphitheatre. From the highest part of Chudleigh rock the scenery is composed of hanging woods, and midway down the cliff is a large cavern, traditionally said to be inhabited by Pixies, whose occupations are described by the poet Coleridge. About a mile southward of the town is Ugbrooke House, the seat of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. The scenery of the park is very different from Mamhead and Powderham, the woods sweep wildly round the course of the valley, in which the Ugbrook, whence the name is derived, is formed into a large sheet of water, which adds to the beauty of the park. This estate was formerly the property of the Precentors of Exeter Cathedral, and is supposed to have been alienated in the reign of Edward VI. to Sir Peter Courtenay, whose heiress conveyed it in marriage to the Cliffords. The mansion is quadrangular with two principal fronts, and is surmounted with battlements. It contains a collection of portraits of the Clifford family, and other pictures by celebrated masters, and occupies an elevated site; the southern front overlooks an undulating swell of ground backed by luxuriant woods; the park, between six and seven miles in circumference, contains several hundred head of deer. Stokelake is the seat of W. Mackey, Esq., and Culver House of — Sapping, Esq. The neighbourhood of Chudleigh is famous for cider, an orchard of three acres very near the town, is said to have yielded a sufficient quantity of apples for eighty hogsheads of cider.

**DAWLISH**, on the English Channel, 3 miles N. from Teignmouth, contains 511 houses and 2700 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Cockwood, East Town, Holcombe, Middlewood, Shat-tern, Westwood, and the Chapelry of Lithewell or *Ludwell*. The village from an inconsiderable fishing cove, has become a well frequented watering place, it occupies a delightful spot in a valley open to the sea on the east; handsome buildings for the accommodation of visitors extend along the strand, and the towering cliffs overhanging the sea give a romantic character to the scenery. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 5*s.* in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Luscombe, the seat of Charles Hoare, Esq. was erected in 1804, from designs by Nash,



in the castellated style; the general effect of the house is increased by a fine wood on the north, rising to the very summit of Haldon. The pleasure grounds at Luscombe, including the plantations, shrubbery, gardens, and farm, assisted by the varied outline of ridges of hills and distant views, concentrate a succession of pleasing and picturesque objects, nor is the interior of the mansion less attractive, arising from the elegant taste exhibited in its arrangement and decoration: amongst the pictures are several family portraits.

**DODDISCOMBSLEIGH**, on a branch of the river Teign, 6 miles S.W. from Exeter, contains 59 houses and 356 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; a great deal of the ancient painted glass remains in this church, particularly in the north windows, which are enriched from top to bottom with that splendid material. A large old manor house or Barton Court adjoins the church-yard, it was formerly the seat of the Duke family.

**DUNCHIDIOCK**, on the river Ken, 5 miles S.W. from Exeter, contains 30 houses and 200 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Ideston, Thrustle-Kenford, and Webberton. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* The chancel screen is finely carved and not painted. In the church is a marble monument to General Stringer Lawrence, ob. 1775, erected at the expence of Sir Robert Palk, Bart. of Haldon House.

**EXMINSTER**, on the banks of the Exe, opposite Topsham, 4 miles S. from Exeter, contains 167 houses and 928 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*; in the church are several monuments, one is in the memory of the Cookes of Kenbury. Peamore, the seat of S. Kekewich, Esq. is one of the finest seats in the neighbourhood of Exeter, for varied and extensive prospect. Kenbury House, the seat of ——— Cook, Esq., stands on low ground but commands a beautiful view of the surrounding county. Great and Little Bowhay in this parish formerly belonged to Torr Abbey.

**IDE**, on the river Alphin, a branch of the Exe, 2 miles S.W. from Exeter, contains 131 houses and 724 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Ida, is a curacy in the presentation of the dean and Chapter of Exeter. The chancel screen is painted and gilt, and the coats of arms of the bishops and deans of Exeter were restored by the care of the Rev. W. H. Carrington, curate of the parish. The village is situated in a very fertile valley, and is remarkable for its rich meadow grounds watered by numerous springs. Fordland, the seat of James White, Esq., commands a picturesque view.

**KENN**, on a river of the same name, 4 miles S. from Exeter, contains 163 houses and 906 inhabitants. The fine vallies of this parish are remarkable for producing excellent pasture for cattle; a ridge of hills runs through it, and from a part of Haldon Hill is a view said to be unparallel for beauty in its near or in its remote distances, the deep red tincture of the country amidst the unnumbered shades of green in the fields or in the woods, gives a singular diversification to the enclosures. The summit of Haldon, barren in itself, displays one of the noblest prospects in the kingdom,—on the south is a glorious expanse of sea, with the river Exe winding from the city into it, begirt with numerous villages and seats, the other three points affording at the same time some of the finest inland scenes imaginable. The parish church of Kenn, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the patronage of the Earl of Devon; the chancel is curious, and there remains some painted glass in the windows. In the south aisle is a monument of Richard Waltham of Trehill, much delapidated.

Haldon House, the seat of Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart. is situated at the north-western extremity of the vale of Kenn, it was erected in 1735, by Sir George Chudleigh, Bart., on his death in 1738, the estate devolved to his daughter and co-heiress, who married Sir John Chichester, Bart., and was afterwards purchased by Sir Robert Palk, grandfather of the present proprietor. The house occupies an elevated site, and commands some very extensive and diversified prospects. The library contains the original manuscripts of Hoker, Westcote, Risdon, Chapple, and other Devonshire antiquaries who collected materials towards a history of the

county. The grounds are richly wooded, and plantations crown the hills to the west and south-west; on Pen hill in the midst of the estate, is a castellated building erected in honor of General Stringer Lawrence, and in memory of his gallant exploits in India. It forms a conspicuous object through a vast extent of country, and commands a panoramic view of great magnificence.

**KENTON**, on the river Ken, 6 miles S. from Exeter, contains 399 houses and 1891 inhabitants, including the tythings of Week, Cofford, Seabrook, Venbridge, Staplake, Star Cross, Southern-town, Eastern-town, Lyston, High-town, Wilsworthy, Chiverstone, Kenwood and Cutteridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Salisbury. The tower, 100 feet high, is light in appearance and is much admired; the chancel screen is beautiful, particularly the upper part, on the lower part is painted a series of early saints with emblems and labels; the pulpit carved from the trunk of a single tree, is ancient; the pew belonging to Oxton House is enriched with curious carved work, containing the arms of the Martyns and their alliances, which appear also on the chancel screen, and are painted in the windows; in the chancel is a monument to Sir Nicholas Martyn, ob. 1653. Oxton House, the seat of the Rev. John Sweete, stands on a rising knoll at the union of three narrow valleys, one of which opening to the east admits a view of a beautiful distant country, including the woods and Belvidere tower of Powderham, the mouth of the river Exe, and the south-eastern part of the county; the two other valleys run up into narrow glens, terminated by steep acclivities and adorned with hanging woods, the whole backed by the high ridge of Haldon. Staplake House is the seat of E. P. Lyon, Esq. Starr Cross, on the banks of the river Exe, or Topsham harbour, is said to be named from a cross which formerly stood by some stairs or steps for taking boat here. Mount Pleasant is two miles southward, whence is a romantic view. At the mouth of the Exe is a long bank of sand called The Warren.

**MAMHEAD**, 7 miles S. from Exeter and 4½ E. from Chudleigh, contains 51 houses and 320 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of Robert William Newman, Esq. It contains a monument of Peter Balle, who rebuilt Mamhead House and died in 1680, he was recorder of Exeter and attorney to Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. The church has lately been restored under the direction of Mr. Newman by A. Salvin, and the windows have been enriched with armorial designs in stained glass by Willement. Mamhead house, one of the finest mansions in this county, was entirely rebuilt in 1832, in the Tudor style of architecture by Mr. Newman, on a preferable site to that on which the old house stood. The designs by Anthony Salvin, embrace almost all the beautiful peculiarities remarkable in the domestic architecture of that period; the whole exterior of the mansion, nearly eight hundred feet in circumference, is of Bath stone, very skilfully wrought, the tall chimney stacks and gables, highly ornamented, present a variety of different forms in succession, which are relieved by two square and two octagonal towers rising with extremely good effect. There are four fronts to this edifice, uniform in general design but considerably varied in detail, a mode of construction hitherto unattempted by modern architects, but much practised in the earlier periods. The whole building being raised on a broad terrace, gives it all the dignity required in a mansion of importance. On the southern front where the flower garden is laid out, a very elegant conservatory terminates the building. The centre of the eastern front is exceedingly grand, and the large window of the staircase, filled with heraldic designs in painted glass by Willement, is worthy of that celebrated artist's superior talent. From the terrace on this front the Isle of Portland may be seen, with the intermediate coast of this county and Dorsetshire, the land view is limited only by the hills of the adjoining counties, while the nearer landscape commands the richly wooded park, Powderham castle, and the river Exe in its course to the British channel. The stabling and other offices are erected in the castellated style of architecture, and are raised on a high mount. The general effect of the building is very greatly assisted by the diversity of character adopted in this part of the design, which proves that the architect was perfectly acquainted with the principles of taste as developed in the works of the great painters, where a ceaseless variety is found in combination with perfect harmony in the same picture; as one of the very finest designs in a



much admired style, and where so many failures have happened, it is not undeserving of the highest commendation. Since Mr. Newman became possessed of this estate, he has accomplished various important improvements; the rides which formerly existed in the grounds have been mostly destroyed and others directed by superior taste are substituted, the natural difficulties arising from the undulating surface of the ground, and the great ascent from the lower part of the park to the mansion having been surmounted with great skill. The prominent feature of this remarkable place, whence indeed it derives its name, is the lofty hill, Mamhead, covered by stately trees of every species, many of great size and extraordinary height; so elevated are these grounds, that an obelisk which stands on the summit about 100 feet high, may be seen from the most eastern and western parts of the county.

**POWDERHAM**, on the banks of the Exe, 6 miles S. from the City of Exeter, contains 43 houses and 216 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, on the pillars of the chancel are sculptured the arms of the Courtenays and their alliances and it contains several monuments.

Powderham Castle, the seat of the Earl of Devon, was built in the Anglo-Norman period of history, and probably as a defence to the mouth of the river. On the death of John de Powderham, who held it in the reign of Edward I., it came by escheat to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, who gave it with his daughter Margaret in marriage to Hugh, Earl of Devon, who bestowed it on his son, Sir Philip Courtenay, about the beginning of the fourteenth century, whose descendant, William, third Viscount Courtenay, made out his claim to the title of Earl of Devon, as heir male of Edward, created Earl of Devon by Queen Mary in 1553. The knowledge of the history of the house of Courtenay is not confined to heralds and genealogists, but has been rendered more familiar than that of any other noble family, by the brief but eloquent narrative of the celebrated historian of the Roman Empire; his pathetic account of the fate of Edward the last Earl of Devon, and of the injustice which the Powderham branch of the family had sustained in being deprived of that title for so many generations, has always excited general interest. The situation of Powderham Castle although low is extremely beautiful, the river is here a mile broad at high water, and the windows command a view of Topsham with the shipping that come up to that port. Nutwell and its groves is within view, together with Woodbury Hill, Exmouth, and the village of Lymston, with many other interesting objects and a full command of the ocean to the west. On the summit of an eminence in the park is a Belvidere tower, commanding a delightful and extended view. Additions were made to the castle by the late *James Wyatt*, in the castellated style. Amongst the pictures preserved here are some good family portraits. Exwell, on an eminence, is remarkable as the richest pasturage in the neighbourhood.

**SHILLINGFORD ST. GEORGE**, or *South Shillingford*, on a branch of the Exe, 3 miles S.W. from Exeter, contains 10 houses and 70 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. In the chancel is a monument of Sir William Huddesfield, attorney general to King Edward IV. and of the council to King Henry VII., who died in 1499.

**TEIGNMOUTH**, on the English Channel, 12 miles S. from Exeter and 189 miles from London, contains 749 houses and 3980 inhabitants, including the two parishes of East and West Teignmouth, into which the town is divided by the Tame. It stands on a gentle declivity at the foot of a chain of hills, and has a weekly market on Saturday and an annual fair on 29th September. West Teignmouth is the older settlement and in early times was a celebrated haven, but the entrance has been deteriorated by the formation of a shifting bar of sand which impedes the navigation, but vessels of 400 tons burthen still approach the quay. The mouth of the river is narrow but it suddenly expands to a considerable width, the dock yard, quays, and houses of West Teignmouth being situated along the curve of extension. A new quay, chiefly used for the exportation of granite, &c. from Haytor and its neighbourhood, was constructed in 1820, by G. Templar, the owner of the Haytor granite works. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy to Bishops Teignton; it was rebuilt in 1816 excepting the old tower. Teignmouth House is the seat of John Baring, Esq.,

and Bitton Grove of Mr. Serjeant Praed, the latter commands a fine and extensive prospect. Clifden is the seat of John Strachan Esq. East Teignmouth is a place of fashionable resort for sea bathing; the promenade called The Den, leads from the public rooms towards the south, on which is a small fort erected for the defence of the town. The view up the river from this place is very beautiful, the cliffs overhanging the sea having a very singular appearance. The church of East Teignmouth, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy to Dawlish, and was rebuilt in 1816, or under the authority of an act of Parliament passed in that year. A new and most convenient bridge was erected over the Teign to Shaldon, which was opened in June, 1827; it was designed by *Roger Hopkins*, civil engineer, and is constructed chiefly of wood; it is considered to be the longest in the kingdom: the local advantages arising from the substitution of a commodious passage for an inconvenient ferry, which could only be avoided by a circuit of 14 miles, its utility by facilitating and extending the coast communication is considerable. It has given rise to a new line of road along the coast from the City of Exeter, by way of Star Cross, Dawlish, Teignmouth, over the bridge to Torquay, Brixham, Paignton, Dartmouth, and over the Dart by the new floating bridge at Sand quay, to Plymouth.

**TRUSHAM**, 2 miles N. from Chudleigh, contains 34 houses and 192 inhabitants. The hills in this parish are rocky and almost perpendicular, but the village stands in a vale. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* In the chancel are monuments of the family of Staplehill, some of their portraits are painted on boards in the wall.

### 13. Fremington hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by the river Taw, which separates it from Braunton and South Molton Hundreds, on the south-east by North Tawton Hundred, and on the south and west by Shebbear Hundred.

**ALVERDISCOTT**, 4 miles E. from Bideford, contains 63 houses and 334 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

**FREMINGTON**, situated at the mouth of the Taw, 3 miles W. from Barnstaple, contains 200 houses and 1099 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

**ST. GILES**, or *Stow St Giles*, 7½ miles S.E. from Bideford, contains 144 houses and 786 inhabitants. In the church are monuments of the Rolle family. Winscot is a hamlet of this parish.

**HORWOOD**, on a branch of the Torridge, 3½ miles E. from Bideford, contains 24 houses and 144 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* It contains monuments and armorial decorations of the Pollards and monuments of the Dene family. Horwood throughout its whole extent is a very elevated ridge, stretching from east to west, and sloping gently to the north and south to rivulets the boundaries of the parish. The summit of this ridge affords many delightful views of the surrounding country, of Barnstaple Bay and Lundy Island. Cattle known as the North Devon breed are reared in this parish in high perfection.

**HUNTSHAW**, 4½ miles S.E. from Bideford, contains 53 houses and 291 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

**INSTOW**, at the mouth of the Taw, 3½ miles N.E. from Bideford, contains 61 houses and 353 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

**WEST LEIGH**, on the eastern banks of the Torridge, ½ mile N. from Bideford, contains 84 houses and 452 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Porthill is the seat of Thomas Smith, Esq.

**NEWTON TRACEY**, on a branch of the Torridge, 5 miles E.



from Bideford, contains 16 houses and 84 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

ROBOROUGH, 10½ miles S.E. from Bideford, contains 97 houses and 523 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

TAWSTOCK, on the river Taw, 2 miles S. from Barnstaple, contains 240 houses and 1237 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 69*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., of whose family it contains many monuments. It is said that Tawstock possesses the best manor, noblest mansion, most curious church, and richest rectory in the county. Tawstock House, the seat of Sir Bouchier Wrey, was erected from designs by the late baronet, the principal part of the former edifice having been destroyed by fire in 1787; it is situated between two verdant hills richly skirted with forest trees, but with a bold descent in front towards the river which winds through the vale, with cultivated hills on either side, various in shape and rich in fertility. The approach to the house is through extensive woods and park grounds, which command many delightful prospects.

TORRINGTON, on the Torridge, 6 miles S. from Bideford, contains 455 houses and 2538 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated partly on the summit and partly on the declivity of a noble eminence, forming the eastern bank of the river, over which there are two bridges: the views from them are exceedingly picturesque. The town is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, and sixteen burgesses, and formerly possessed the privilege of sending two members to Parliament, but has not made any return since the reign of Henry VI. Lord Rolle is recorder of Torrington. The petty sessions are held here. The market is on Saturday, and annual fairs are held on May 4th, Whit Tuesday, July 5th, and October 10th for cattle and pedlary. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The edifice was blown up during the civil wars by the Parliamentary forces, and the western part of the church was destroyed, but the chancel with an adjoining chapel and a southern tower escaped, though not without considerable damage. In 1651 the body of the church was rebuilt, and in 1830 the old tower was pulled down and a new one, surmounted by an octagonal spire, erected at the western end of the edifice. In the town are some almshouses, possessing the right of commonage on an extensive piece of ground given by William Fitz Robert, of Torrington, in the reign of Richard I.

The Rolle or Torridge Canal was cut in 1823, at the sole expense of Lord Rolle, through whose estate it passes. The canal commences about two miles above the town of Bideford, on the navigable part of the Torridge, and ascending a small inclined plane, runs between that river and the turnpike road from Bideford to Torrington, about two miles, when it crosses the valley of the Torridge by a lofty stone aqueduct of five arches, which, finely harmonizing with the surrounding grand and romantic scenery, produces a beautiful effect. The canal continues its course near that of the river, skirts the hill on which the town of Torrington stands, and terminates a short distance further up the valley of the Torridge. Several lime kilns and mills have been erected along its course by the noble proprietor, from which the agriculture of this district has derived much benefit.

The River Torridge rises at the distance of a few yards only from the source of the Tamar, from two springs on a pretty level summit of a very high common near Wooleigh Burrows, and after running about fifty miles in the north-western part of the county, a course the most circuitous with numerous windings and abrupt doublings, falls into the Bristol Channel near Appledore. The water of this river has generally a dark brown tinge, from the moorland through which it passes; at Bideford it becomes clear and salt, and the color of it is a light green.

Stevenston, about two miles eastward from Torrington, is the seat of Lord Rolle.

## 14. Halberton hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by Bampton Hundred, on the south by Hayridge Hundred, and on the west by Tiverton Hundred.

HALBERTON, on one of the branches of the Culme, 3 miles E. from Tiverton, contains 277 houses and 1598 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 31*l.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The hamlets in this parish are Chief lowman, Muxbear, Five Bridges, Brethem-bottom, Ash, and Seurarly.

SAMPFORD PEVERELL, on one of the branches of the Culme, 5 miles E. from Tiverton, contains 171 houses and 739 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

WILLAND, on the banks of the river Culme, 2 miles N. from Columpton, contains 59 houses and 289 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

## 15. Hartland hundred,

On the borders of Cornwall and on the Bristol Channel, is bounded on the north and west by the Sea, on the east by Shebbear Hundred, and on the south by Black Torrington Hundred and the County of Cornwall.

CLOVELLY, on the Bristol Channel, 11 miles W. from Bideford, contains 184 houses and 941 inhabitants. The village is built on the side of a steep rock, at the bottom of which is a pier, the harbour being an appendage to the port of Bideford. It is famous for the best herrings taken in the channel. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* The Black Church Rocks are of remarkable configuration, the greater mass rising from the sea in a pyramidal form, and being perforated below so as to admit the passage of small sailing boats. Clovelly Dykes, or *Dicken Hills*, an ancient British encampment, is situated on very high ground, commanding the only practicable coast road in this part of the county; the diameter of the outer trench is about 1300 feet. Clovelly Court, the seat of Sir James Williams Hamlyn, Bart., has been rebuilt on the site of a more ancient structure which was destroyed by fire; the views hence are extremely grand.

Lundy Island in the Bristol Channel, is about four leagues N. <sup>W</sup> from Clovelly; it is rather more than three miles long and about one mile in breadth, being environed by high and steep rocks, which render it inaccessible excepting in one or two places. The only safe landing is on the eastern side, where a small beach admits a secure approach, and is sheltered by a detached portion of rock; the summit, elevated about 800 feet above the sea, commands good views of the English and Welsh coasts. The antiquities are the remains of St. Anne's Chapel, and the Castle at the south-east end, beneath which is a curious cavern.

HARTLAND, on the borders of Cornwall, 14 miles W. from Bideford, contains 261 houses and 1968 inhabitants. The town is situated in a very bleak district, terminated on the north by Hartland point, a remarkable promontory on the coast, and bounded on the south by some heights where the rivers Torridge and Tamar have their source. The government is vested in a portreeve, and here is a weekly market on Saturday, and annual fairs on Easter Wednesday, and 25th September for cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Nectan, is a curacy, in the presentation of the governors of the Charter-House, London; it is situated about a mile from the village, on an eminence near the sea. Hartland Quay, two miles south-westward, is much frequented, particularly by the fishermen of Barnstaple, Bideford, and other towns on the coast, who find good shelter under the rocky eminences skirting the shore. It is also noted for the great numbers of fine herrings caught in the season. Githa, wife to Earl Godwin, is said to have placed secular priests in the church of St. Nectan. In the reign of Henry II.,



Geoffry Dynant changed the seculars into an abbot and convent of Black Canons, whose revenues were rated in 1534 at 306*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* per annum. In 1535 the site was granted to William Abbot. Hartland Abbey descended to the Luttrell family and afterwards to that of Orchard. Paul Orchard, Esq. of Hartland Abbey was sheriff of the county in 1765, and died here in 1812. s:p.

WELLCOMBE, 17 miles S.W. from Bideford, contains 48 houses and 247 inhabitants, including Lower Wellcombe. The church, dedicated to St. Nectan, is a curacy.

WOLFARDISWORTHY, 10 miles S.W. from Bideford, contains 119 houses and 756 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

YARNSCOMBE, on a branch of the river Taw, 7 miles E. from Bideford and 6 miles N.E. from Torrington, contains 68 houses and 463 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

## 16. Hayridge hundred

Is bounded on the north by Witheridge, Tiverton, and Halberton Hundreds, on the east by Ottery St. Mary Hundred, on the south by Clyston and Wonford Hundreds, and on the west by West Budleigh Hundred.

BICKLEIGH, or *Bickley*, on the river Exe, 3 miles S. from Tiverton, contains 50 houses and 273 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

BRADNINCH, on the banks of the river Culme, 2½ miles S. from Cullumpton, contains 285 houses and 1511 inhabitants; here is a weekly market on Thursday, and annual fairs on 6th May and 9th October. The church, dedicated to St. Denys, is a vicarage, value 40*l.*, in the patronage of George Pearse, Esq., who holds the tythes under the Dean and Chapter of Windsor; it was built in the reign of Henry III. and has a fine tower, the chancel screen, erected in 1528, bears the royal arms, those of the bishop of Exeter, and of the neighbouring gentry. In the chancel are several monuments of the Sainthill family. Bradninch House, the seat of George Pearse, Esq., was originally built by Peter Sainthill, Esq. in 1547, but has been much altered. King Charles I. visited this seat in July, 1644. Bradninch was the head quarters of the King's army on the 27th July 1644, and a part of the royal army was again quartered at this town on 17th September of the same year. A dining parlor, library, King Charles' bedroom and a staircase, which remain in their original state, are curious. The hall is large and hung with a series of portraits of the principal members of the family of Sainthill, from 1546 to the present time.

BROAD HEMBURY, or *Great Hembury*, on a branch of the river Otter, 6 miles N.W. from Honiton, contains 141 houses and 892 inhabitants. The village is situated in a fertile plain at the foot of the Black Down hills, which here terminate in Hembury Fort, the site of an encampment, of which a triple vallum is still perfect. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The parish includes the hamlets of Colyton, Luton, Carswell and Dulford. The Grange, the seat of John Rose Drewe, Esq. formerly belonged to Dunkeswell Abbey. The mansion was rebuilt by Sir Thomas Drewe in the early part of the reign of James I., but has been so much altered that it presents few marks of antiquity. The chief ornament of the house is the oak drawing room 32 feet long, panelled with carved wood, the subjects being derived from classical history and ancient mythology. The chimney piece is charged with the arms and supporters of King James I., which are represented under a canopy supported by caryatides of Ceres and Flora, the ceiling is also in correspondent taste, and has three carved pendants. A venerable avenue of silver firs of enormous size leads to the mansion, and the lawn and pleasure grounds combine all the beauties of an English landscape.

CADBURY, 6 miles N.E. from Crediton, contains 44 houses and 242 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a

vicarage, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Northward from the village is a considerable eminence, called Cadbury Castle. Fursdon is the seat of George Fursdon, Esq.

CADLEIGH, 4½ miles S.W. from Tiverton, contains 40 houses and 236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 13*l.*

COLUMPTON, on the river Culme, 12 miles N.E. from Exeter and 162 miles from London, contains 695 houses and 3410 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Langford, Mutterton, Ponsford and Weaver. The town is situated on a slight elevation gradually declining to the river, and consists principally of one long street, through which the road from Taunton to Exeter passes. The principal trade consists in the manufacture of woollen cloths, kerseymeres, and estameans with flannel and baize of various descriptions for the markets of Spain and Portugal, as well as for home consumption. A market is held weekly on Saturday, and there are annual fairs on 12th May and 28th October for cattle. The town is governed by a high constable and four petty constables, and the sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 47*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* It is very ancient, with a screen and rood loft painted and gilt, on the southern side is a chapel built by John Lane, a rich clothier, in 1526. The tower is of enriched architecture and is 100 feet high. A procession is made once a year to Ponsford on a boundary stream, which is under the care of a water bailiff. Near it is Hillersdon, an eminence, but the vale of the Culme is said to be more level than any other part of the county.

FENITON, 4 miles W. from Honiton, contains 46 houses and 321 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

KENTISBERE, 3½ miles E. from Cullumpton, contains 215 houses and 1143 inhabitants, including the parish of Blackborough and the hamlets of Aller, Wressen, Piswell, France and Orway. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* At the extremity of this parish on the south west, is a common of several hundred acres, called Kentsmoor.

NETHER EXE, on the river Exe, 5 miles N. from the City of Exeter, contains 19 houses and 103 inhabitants. It is a curacy to Thorverton.

PAY HEMBURY, 5½ miles N.W. from Honiton, contains 71 houses and 507 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Colstoke, Leyhill, Tale and Upton Prudhome. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

PLYMTREE, 3½ miles S.E. from Cullumpton, contains 76 houses and 381 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Oriel College, Oxford.

SHELDON, 6½ miles N.E. from Cullumpton, contains 31 houses and 186 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

SILVERTON, 5½ miles S.W. from Cullumpton and 7 miles N. from Exeter, contains 257 houses and 1308 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 51*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Here are two annual fairs held on 5th July and 4th September, for cattle. On the opposite bank of the Culme is Killerton House, the seat of Sir Thomas Acland, Bart.

TALLATON, on the banks of the river Tale, a branch of the Otter, 4½ miles N.W. from Ottery St. Mary, contains 55 houses and 393 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

THORVERTON, on the banks of the Exe, 5½ miles E. from Crediton, contains 274 houses and 1317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. East Raddon is in this parish, which is celebrated for its quarries lying near Killerton and Silverton.



## 17. Haytor hundred

Is bounded on the north by Teignbridge Hundred, on the south and east by the English Channel, and on the west by Coleridge and Stanborough Hundreds.

**BERRY POMEROY**, 2 miles E. from Totness, contains 152 houses and 1255 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Somerset. In the chancel are several interesting monuments of the Seymour family, from the reign of Elizabeth to that of William III. The remains of Berry Pomeroy Castle occupy an eminence, which rises almost perpendicularly from a narrow valley, watered by a branch of the river Dart. On the northern side of the valley opposite the rock on which the castle stands, is a high ridge partly covered with oaks; these hills shut in the castle on both sides, but the valley stretches a considerable way eastward and westward, and at either end opens a fine view of the adjacent country. The antiquity of Berry Castle is carried to an early period of English history. In the reign of William the Conqueror, Ralph Pomeroy obtained above fifty manors, the greatest part of them situated in this county, and of which Berry was the chief and head of his barony. He is supposed to have originally built the castle which afterwards obtained his name, and remained in the possession of his lineal descendants till the reign of Edward VI., when Sir Thomas Pomeroy sold the castle and manor to Edward Seymour, first Duke of Somerset, from whom the estate was inherited by Sir Edward Seymour, his eldest son by his first wife, and sheriff of this county in the reign of Elizabeth, from him it descended through a line of patriots, one of whom was the chief promoter of the Habeas Corpus act, to the present Duke of Somerset. The plan of this castellated mansion is quadrangular, having a principal entrance on the south front by a massive gatehouse, flanked with hexagonal turrets; over the arch was a sculptured shield bearing the arms of Pomeroy,—a lion rampant within a border indented. The southern front is now the only remains of the castle, excepting part of the interior of a court built by Sir Edward Seymour, the second Baronet of this family, about the time of King Charles I. Before he had entirely completed his intentions, the castle was plundered and burnt in the civil war, and his descendants have chiefly resided at Maiden Bradley, near Mere in Wiltshire, although the present Duke of Somerset has an occasional residence at Berry House, an old mansion near the church of this village.

**BRIXHAM**, on the English Channel, 25 miles S. from the City of Exeter and 201 miles from London, contains 800 houses and 4503 inhabitants. Brixham Quay, of great importance for its fishing trade, is situated at the foot of a range of hills surrounding a small bay, on the southern side of Tor Bay, about a mile and a half westward from Berry Head; within and around the village are many finely situated houses, and the cliffs overhanging the harbour are for the most part occupied by dwellings. The surrounding country is extremely beautiful and includes very eligible spots, and the vicinity of Torquay is a powerful attraction. Few scenes are more admired than Tor Bay, enlivened with its fleet of fishing boats, stretching far into the channel in a line from Brixham and Berry Head. The station of the Channel Fleet in Tor Bay during the revolutionary war with France, added to the importance of Brixham, but it was previously of note as the landing place of the Prince of Orange, in November, 1688. A weekly market with a market house at the water side, was established here in 1799, and in 1804 a substantial stone pier was constructed at the expence of government. A chapel was erected here in 1824.

Brixham Church Town is about a mile distant from the Quay. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 52*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the crown. It is a spacious structure of the fourteenth century, with an embattled tower. At the eastern end of the south aisle are several monuments to members of the Fownes family, and in the corresponding end of the north aisle, are three old monuments of the Upton family, of Lupton in this parish. Near the village is Laywell, an ebbing and flowing well. Lupton House, the seat of — Buller, Esq., is finely situated on an ascent with a noble front towards the south, the surrounding eminences

are richly clothed with wood, having fertile and well watered vales at their base. Lupton was the birth place of Nicholas Upton, a learned lawyer in the reign of Henry VI. and one of the earliest writers on heraldry; his treatise, which was in Latin, was translated in the year 1486, in what is usually called *The Boke of St. Albans*. Nearer to Brixham on its southern side is Upton House, the seat of G. H. Cutler, Esq.

**BROADHEMPSTON**, 5 miles S.W. from Newton Abbot, contains 148 houses and 789 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

**BUCKLAND IN THE MOOR**, in the forest quarter of Dartmoor, 3½ miles N.W. from Ashburton, contains 19 houses and 137 inhabitants. It is a curacy to Ashburton. This parish and Widcombe in the Moor form a detached portion of Haytor Hundred.

**CHURSTON FERRERS**, 2 miles N.W. from Brixham, contains 146 houses and 726 inhabitants. It is a curacy to Brixham.

**COCKINGTON**, near the sea coast, 2 miles W. from Torquay, contains 50 houses and 280 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

**COFFINSWELL**, 5 miles S.E. from Newton Abbot, contains 56 houses and 255 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a curacy to St. Mary Church.

**DENBURY**, 2½ miles S.W. from Newton Abbot, contains 91 houses and 412 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. Here is an annual fair on 8th September for cheese and soap. Westward from the village is Denbury Down, a considerable eminence.

**IPPLEPEN**, 3½ miles S. from Newton Abbot, contains 168 houses and 815 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. Here was formerly an alien priory, a cell to that of St. Peter de Fulgeriis in Britany, it was afterwards given by King Henry VI. partly to the College of St. Mary Ottery, and partly to King's College in Cambridge. Woodland, three miles north-westward from the village, is a chapelry of Ipplepen, and contains 40 houses and 233 inhabitants.

**ABBOTS KERSWELL**, or *Careswell*, 2 miles S. from Newton Abbot, contains 99 houses and 437 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Here was formerly a small monastery of Cluniac monks, a cell to the priory of Montacute in Somersetshire, and which, as part of its possessions, was granted in 1546 to John Etherige.

**KING'S KERSWELL**, 3 miles S. from Newton Abbot, contains 140 houses and 679 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy to St. Mary Church. The manor of Kerswell was held of the Crown by the family of Moels, from the time of Henry III. to Edward III., when it descended to the Courtenays.

**KINGS WEAR**, at the mouth of the river Dart, immediately opposite the town of Dartmouth and 3½ miles S.W. from Brixham, contains 66 houses and 328 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a curacy in the patronage of the crown. The eminences which enclose the Dart near its confluence with the sea become mountainous, while the river winding between their rocky bases, passes the striking position of Kings Wear on the east and Dartmouth on the west. The whitened fronts of the houses ranged above each other on the side of a steep hill, beautifully interspersed with rocks and wood, with the walls of Dartmouth castle and its romantic church in the distance, form a grand and beautiful termination to the scene. A floating bridge across the river Dart, the first of the kind in the kingdom, was projected in 1831, by Rendell, engineer, and Mare of Plymouth mechanist. It is intended to be carried over 1700 feet of stream.



**LITTLE HEMPSTON**, 2 miles N. from Totness, contains 50 houses and 323 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

**MARLDON**, 5 miles N.E. from Totness, contains 64 houses and 384 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Compton Castle in this parish, was the residence of Sir Maurice de Pole in the reign of Henry II. Lady Alice Pole afterwards granted it to Petre, surnamed De Compton, whose descendants continued owners for seven generations; part of the northern front with an embattled gate house tower yet remains. It stands in a low uninviting spot in the midst of a luxuriant country, abounding with beautiful situations; part of the building has been altered for the purpose of occupation as a farm house. About the latter end of the last century, the estate was purchased by the Templar family of Stover Lodge, but was resold in parcels about the year 1808, and is now the property of Francis Garratt, Esq. The chapel, which remains entire, has been converted to a cider cellar.

**ST. MARY CHURCH**, 2½ miles N.W. from Torquay, contains 199 houses and 1005 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 31*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The southern coast of this county, skirted by the English Channel, presents a maritime outline, deeply indented by various small but beautiful bays running into the land, between its rocky projecting headlands. From Start point to the mouth of the river Exe, the coast chiefly fronts the south east, whence it gradually inclines towards the south as it unites with the coast of Dorsetshire near Lyme. This part of the county, on account of its peculiarly mild and salubrious climate, is popularly called the Montpelier of England, and a more agreeable place of residence can scarcely be found than Babicombe, a hamlet of this parish, situated in a rock; the houses, built of white stone, present an air of neatness and have a romantic appearance from their position, facing a beautiful bay between the Ness, a point on the north, and Hope's Nose, a promontory on the south, sheltered by a chain of hills on the north-west; the scenery is diversified by bold swells, winding combs, and fine vales, with the most enchanting views of hill and rock. The road from Exeter to Brixham, after crossing the river Teign to Shaldon, ascends a steep hill and leads through Combe Puffords to St. Mary Church, and having the fine expanse of Babicombe Bay on the left, is continued by Hope's Nose to Torquay, on the shores of Tor Bay. The Barton, of Babicombe, as all manor houses are called in this county, was formerly a seat of the family of Hele, from whom it passed to that of Trelawny, and together with Stapledon and other estates, to the Honorable Rose Henry May, who sold it to Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, its present proprietor.

**NEWTON ABBOT**, on a branch of the river Teign, 15 miles S. from Exeter and 187 miles from London, contains 524 houses and 2766 inhabitants. It is united to Newton Bushel, and both constitute one town in the parishes of Woolborough and High Week, which latter is in Teignbridge Hundred. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday; the market house is said to have been erected by Waller after the civil wars, as an indemnity for his having attempted to deprive the town of an established market. There are annual fairs on the last Wednesday in February and 24th June for cattle, on the first Wednesday in September for cheese, and on 6th November for woollen cloth. In the town are two chapels, one is dedicated to St. Leonard. The church of Woolborough, half a mile south from Newton Abbot, is dedicated to St. James, and is a curacy in the presentation of the Earl of Devon. The church of High Week, about a mile N.W. from Newton Bushel, is dedicated to All Saints, and is a curacy to King's Teignton.

Ford House, the residence of Ayshford Wise, Esq., is about a mile eastward from Newton Abbot, at the foot of Milber Down, in the midst of a fine lawn, before which is a small park. The vicinity affords some of the most beautiful prospects that can perhaps be found in the whole kingdom. The river Teign, which rises in Dartmoor, is here navigable, and parties of pleasure from Teignmouth avail themselves of the gratification afforded, by an aquatic excursion to Ford House. It was built in the reign of James I. by Sir Richard Reynell, an eminent lawyer, and the principal front is perforated by enormous square windows, having the lights divided by stone mullions. The parapet is formed into semicircular gables,

and lofty clustered chimneys with a cupola over the centre division crown the whole. King Charles I. with his suite took up his abode here, in the year 1625. Lucy, the daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Reynell, the founder of the mansion, became the wife of Sir William Waller, the famous parliamentary general. His daughter and heiress married Sir William Courtenay, the direct ancestor of the present Earl of Devon, who was sheriff of this county in 1664. Ford House was for some time the residence of the family of Courtenay. In the interior of the mansion much judgment is shown in the disposition of the many apartments it contains; the centre is taken up by a roomy staircase with massive balusters.

In the parish of Woolborough is a charitable foundation, called The Widowes House, with this inscription on its front:—

Is't strange a Prophets Widowe poore should be?  
If strange, then is the Scripture strange to thee.

This institution was founded by Lucy, wife of Sir Richard Reynell, for four clergymen's widows, each of whom was to receive an annuity of five pounds, but the trustees now admit only two widows, with a pension of ten pounds each yearly. In the parish church is a pew allotted to these ladies, over which is an account of the qualifications they must possess, and the rules they are to observe to entitle them to the residence and annuity. "They shall be no gadders, gossipers, tatlers, tale-bearers, nor given to reproachful words, nor abuses of any. And no man may be lodged in any of the said houses, nor any beer, ale, or wine found in any of the said houses," &c. &c.

**PAINGTON**, on the sea coast, 5½ miles E. from Totness, contains 309 houses and 1796 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 52*l.* 1*s.* Here was formerly one of the palaces of the Bishops of Exeter, part of the mansion is yet standing. This neighbourhood is famous for a large but very sweet and early cabbage, which takes its name from the village, and which is also grown in great quantities at Cockington and the adjoining parishes, for the markets of Plymouth and Exeter. Prinley Lodge is the seat of the Rev. T. Belfield.

Tor Bay encloses a circumference of about twelve miles, and is in its general form semicircular. The winding shores on both sides are screened with grand ramparts of rock, between which about Paington, in the central part, the ground from the country forming a gentle vale, falls easily to the water's edge; wood grows all round the Bay, even on its rocky sides and in this neighbourhood with great luxuriance.

**STAVERTON**, on the river Dart, 3 miles N. from Totness, contains 183 houses and 1042 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 32*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The parish abounds in orchards, which in a full bearing year are supposed to produce about eight thousand hogsheads of cider.

**STOKE GABRIEL**, on the river Dart, 4 miles S.E. from Totness, contains 128 houses and 638 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

**TOR BRYAN**, 4 miles S. from Newton Abbot and 4½ miles N. from Totness, contains 52 houses and 277 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

**TOR MOHUN**, on the sea coast, 5 miles S.E. from Newton Abbot, contains 308 houses and 1925 inhabitants, including Torquay. It is a curacy. William Brewer in the year 1196, founded Tor Abbey, of the Premonstratensian order, to the honor of Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, and the Holy Trinity, which before the suppression was endowed with 396*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* per annum. The site of it was granted to Sir John St. Ledger, in 1543. It is now the seat of Henry George Cary, Esq. Very few remains of the conventual edifice are visible in this mansion, which consists of a centre and two wings, one of the latter is connected with a castellated gatehouse. There is a chapel attached to the house. This seat commands a fine view of Tor Bay and the rocks in its vicinity. The rock walk, a sheltered pathway, leads from the grounds along the brow of Waldon Hill, and affords a beautiful panoramic view of the different parts of the bay, the scenery of which is interesting



in the highest degree. From one point of this elevation, the town and harbour of Brixham, Berry Head, and the British Channel are seen in the distance, nearer are the well wooded shores of Tor Bay, the sands of Godington and the village of Paington, while Tor quay is in the intermediate foreground.

Torquay, one of the most beautiful and romantic of the English watering places, is situated in the north-eastern angle of Tor Bay, about two miles from the extreme point of Hope's Nose, the promontory which forms its northern boundary; sheltered as it is by a range of lofty hills, and placed in one of the most enchanting districts of this county, it excites admiration by its natural attractions. Buildings here are rapidly increasing in number, and it is probable that at no great distance of time it will be entirely united to Tor Mohun. A pier and quay were constructed in 1803, but its commerce is principally confined to the importation of coals and timber; a trade is also maintained with Newfoundland, and a steam vessel touches here on her voyages between Plymouth, Cowes and Portsmouth. Torquay is spoken of as a little terrestrial paradise. The houses, which are all built of a kind of marble found on the spot, are scattered amongst the hills and valleys, commanding one of the most delightful views of the surrounding country. On the coast the rock scenery is truly magnificent, and from the heights the eye ranges over a wide extent of cultivated country, abounding in every variety of landscape, and terminated by the distant outline of the mountain Tors.

**WIDECOMB IN THE MOOR**, or *Withycombe*, 6 miles N.W. from Ashburton, contains 145 houses and 934 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Pancras, is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. This parish and Buckland in the Forest quarter of Dartmoor, form a detached portion of the Hundred in the north-west, but is claimed as a tything of Lydford parish in Lifton Hundred.

## 18. Hemyock hundred

Is bounded on the north by the County of Somersetshire, on the east by Axminster Hundred, on the south by East Budleigh and Hayridge Hundreds, and on the west by Bampton Hundred.

**AWLISCOMBE**, on a branch of the Otter, 2 miles W. from Honiton, contains 87 houses and 513 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. Tracey House is the seat of H. B. Lott, Esq., and Deer Park the seat of Major Shuldham.

**BUCKERELL**, 3 miles W. from Honiton, contains 43 houses and 315 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

**CHURCH STANTON**, or *Staunton*, on the borders of Somersetshire and banks of the Culme, 11 miles N. from Honiton, contains 175 houses and 862 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

**CLAY HYDON**, on the borders of Somersetshire, 11 miles N. from Honiton, contains 147 houses and 822 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 38*l.* 5*s.* This village is situated in the midst of the Blackdown Hills.

**CULMSTOCK**, or *Columbstock*, on the banks of the Culm, 7 miles N.E. from Collumpton, contains 298 houses and 1357 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. In this parish are the hamlets of Culliford, Nicholshayn, North End, Prescott, and Upcot, besides two hamlets upon Blackdown, near Beacon Hill and Hackpen Hill, two upon Heleemoor, three upon Maidendown, and one at Woodgate.

**DUNKESWELL**, 5½ miles N. from Honiton, contains 65 houses and 441 inhabitants. It is a curacy. In the year 1201, a monastery was founded here by William Briwere, in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for monks of the cistercian order. At the

dissolution it was valued at 298*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, and in 1539, the site was granted to John Lord Russel. Part of the abbey still remains and is encompassed by two streams, it is situated in the midst of Blackdown, in a picturesque and fertile valley, terminated by surrounding hills on all sides but the south, which is open. The remains of two large fish ponds retain the name of Pond Meads. Wolford Lodge, the seat of Mrs. Simcoe, is pleasantly situated on the southern side of the Blackdown Hills, and commands some beautiful prospects.

**HEMYOCK**, on the banks of the Culme, 9 miles N.E. from Collumpton, contains 277 houses and 1159 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* The manors and hamlets in this parish are Mountstain, Borough Hill, Madford, Shuttletons, Tedborough, Millhayes, Comb Hill, and Columb David, in which last there is a chapel.

## 19. Lifton hundred

Is bounded on the north by Black Torrington Hundred, on the east by Wonford and Teignbridge Hundreds, a detached portion of Haytor Hundred, and Stanborough Hundred, on the south by Ermington, Plymton, Roborough, and Tavistock Hundreds, and on the west by the river Tamar, which separates it from Cornwall, and by Black Torrington Hundred.

**BRADSTONE**, on the banks of the Tamar, 4 miles S.E. from Launceston in Cornwall, contains 17 houses and 115 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nun, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter.

**BRATTON CLOVELLY**, 9 miles S.W. from Oakhampton, contains 106 houses and 705 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 21*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter.

**BRIDESTOWE**, on a branch of the Lyd, 6 miles S.W. from Oakhampton, contains 126 houses and 787 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the presentation of the Bishop of Exeter. Leawood is the seat of C. Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq. About four miles distant is Lea, the seat of J. Newton, Esq.

**BROADWOOD WIDGER**, 6 miles N.E. from Launceston in Cornwall, contains 125 houses and 748 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

**CORYTON**, on the banks of the river Lyd, 6 miles N. from Tavistock, contains 42 houses and 258 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

**DUNTERTON**, on the Tamar, 4½ miles S.E. from Launceston in Cornwall, contains 30 houses and 126 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

**GERMANS WEEK**, on one of the branches of the Lyd, 10½ miles W. from Oakhampton, contains 44 houses and 324 inhabitants. It is a curacy in the patronage of the Chapter of Bristol.

**KELLY**, 5 miles S.E. from Launceston in Cornwall, contains 37 houses and 218 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Kelly is the seat of A. Kelly, Esq.

**LAMERTON**, or *Lamberton*, in a detached part of the hundred, 2 miles N.W. from Tavistock, contains 133 houses and 1069 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

**LEW TRENCHARD**, on Lew Water, a branch of the Lyd, 8 miles N. from Tavistock, contains 36 houses and 344 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* Roger Mulis held Lew and Walscott, with other estates in this county, in the time of William the Conqueror, and was ancestor of John Lord Mulis, or *Moch*,



the same family held it till the reign of Henry I., when it fell to the Trenchard family, whose name it now bears. It was Sir Thomas Trenchard who was the means of introducing John Lord Russell to King Henry VII., and obtained his first appointment of Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, under that monarch.

**LITTON**, on the Lyd, near its junction with the Tamar, 4 miles E. from Launceston in Cornwall, contains 206 houses and 1214 inhabitants. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 31*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Whitley is the seat of Mrs. Wollacombe.

**LYDFORD**, on the river Lyd, 7½ miles N. from Tavistock, contains 139 houses and 734 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Petrock, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. Although now a small village, Lydford was formerly a considerable town, and sent members to Parliament; it is still the principal of the Stannaries. The castle, which is now in ruins, has served both for a court and a prison. The whole of the scenery in this vicinity is in the highest degree romantic and picturesque; after issuing from Dart Moor, the little river Lyd seems to have worn itself a very deep channel through the solid rock,—dashing between high banks, irregular and broken, in some places variegated with herbage, in others rude and bare, with tremendous rocky projections, and in some parts overshadowed by majestic trees. The view from the bridge on the Tavistock road into the deep gulf below is appalling. The rude projecting sides of this fissure, not more than seven or eight feet asunder, support the bridge. About half way down the trunks of fallen trees rest suspended, with immense fragments of rocks severed from the parts above; their bare and rugged points with the spars from every crevice, and the white foam of the river dashing amongst the rocks at the bottom, about sixty feet below, are scarcely discernible through the gloom, nor can more than a faint murmur of the waters be heard so high. The Lydford cascade, which is near the bridge, is also a great object of curiosity. It is formed by a small stream running into the Lyd, over a romantic rock finely clothed with wood; the streamlet winding its course down this eminence in a manner the most graceful for about two hundred feet, meets with a projection of the rock near the bottom, which gives it the appearance of a beautiful fountain. Below, in a deep and narrow valley with sides almost perpendicular and thickly wooded, the whole scene is enchanting. Fine as this cascade is, the cataract of the Lyd, which runs through the valley, is much superior as to pictorial effect. A short distance below the bridge, amongst Alpine scenery of the wildest and most romantic description, is one of the finest waterfalls in the county. After raging between rocks, the river rushes with fury down about thirty feet in the gloomy recesses, foaming amongst fragments scattered in all directions and with the rudest grandeur. Two miles eastward of Lydford bridge, the water runs partly under ground at Skidhole: the Lyd falls into the Tamar two miles below Polston bridge. The Withycombe or forest quarter of Dartmoor, is claimed as a tything of Lydford parish.

Dartmoor, so named from the Dart, to which it gives rise, as it does to most of the rivers in Devonshire, constitutes the south-western part of the county on the north of the South Hams: on approaching this tract from the south and south-east, it appears an extensive waste, exhibiting gigantic Tors, large surfaces covered with vast masses of scattered granite and immense rocks, which seem to have been precipitated from deep declivities into the vallies. Dartmoor, and the waste called the Forest of Dartmoor, include between two and three hundred thousand acres of open and uncultivated land; of these Dartmoor alone is supposed to comprise upwards of eighty thousand. Swampy declivities, unfit for cultivation, also abound in many parts of this district. The Forest is considered the highest ground in the county, its mean height being estimated at about 1782 feet above the level of the sea, and its highest point at 2090. Cranmere Pool, situated nearly in the centre of Dartmoor, at a considerable elevation amongst the hills, is a great bog, which in the winter is converted by the rains into a lake: it is of an oblong form, about one hundred and fifty feet in length and eighty in breadth; the water in it gushes from a bed of gravel beneath a stratum of peat bog; in the morass with which this pool is surrounded to the extent of two miles, several of the Dartmoor rivers take their rise, as the Teign, the Dart, the Lyd, the Ock, the Tavy, and the Taw, rising

chiefly at great elevations, and passing over rocks and declivities their currents are rapid and their floods often sudden and tremendous. In this district the rains are so frequent and heavy, and the storms so severe, as to form the chief obstruction to its cultivation. No attempt at winter farming in the forest can be made by the modes in general use in the county. The roots of the corn sown in autumn, if forward in its growth at the close of the year, are laid bare and its stems torn from the ground; and in young plantations many hundred thousand trees have been destroyed by the violence of the tempests. The climate, however, with all its severities, is decidedly healthy, and the inhabitants on the borders of this district live to a great age. The elevated part of the moor, in which the Dart rises, is covered with rushes and coarse grass, and appears to be totally incapable of cultivation: this river, winding its course through a fine romantic country, is celebrated as one of the most picturesque in the kingdom. As the eye ranges over Dartmoor there appears to be an interminable succession of barren ridges, the outline being varied only by slight indentations or lofty Tors, amongst which are High, Belever, Essery, Steeperton, Ham, Mist, Row, and Crockern Tors. Longford Tor, near the Dart, is completely conical and has a singular and striking effect. Rippon Tor is said to be 1540 feet above the level of the sea. Vixen Tor crowns an eminence on the western bank of the Wallcombe river, about a mile south of Merrivale bridge. Bowman's, or *Bowerman's Nose Tor*, is a singular pile, not far from the north-eastern extremity of the moor and two miles south from North Bovey. Little Mis Tor is on the western side of Dartmoor, on a hill two miles from the prison in a north-westerly direction, and east of the river Wallcombe. Hounter Tor, Cocks Tor, Staple Tor, Pu Tor, Crip Tor, Sheeps Tor, Collard Tor, Pen Beacon, Shipley Tor, Black Alder Tor, Ringmoor Down, Wigford and Roborough Downs, Crownhill Down, and Trowlsworthy Tor are situated in different parts of Dartmoor; as are also Devil's Tor, Lydford Tor, Baredown Tor, North Hessary Tor, Leedon Tor, King Tor, White Tor, Hamilton Down, Hamilton Tor, Merripit Hill, Hartland Hill, Amicombe Hill, Okement Hill, and numerous others. At the east of Dartmoor are to be found the topaz, white tourmaline, precious tourmaline and yellow garnet. The outline of the granite from Tavistock to Hay Tor southward, may almost be traced by the coppice, which clothing the declivities of the slates and other rocks that abut against it, disappears suddenly where the gritty soil of the granite commences. With the slight exceptions of Lundy Island on the north-eastern coast, and the islet of St. Nicholas in Plymouth Sound; the peculiar granite of Devonshire is confined to the elevated tract of Dartmoor and its borders. The Haytor, or *High Tor* quarries, situated round the base of the rocks whence they derive their name, have obtained a high repute amongst architects, for the size, durability, and fineness of texture of the blocks produced from them; two or three hundred men are usually employed here, a great part of the stone being worked to the shape required on the spot: it is conveyed to the Newton Abbot canal by means of a railway seven or eight miles in length, formed of the same materials. It was with Haytor granite that a great part of New London Bridge was constructed. Flax is considered as suitable for cultivation in parts of the moor, and in 1819 a premium of 50*l.* was offered by the Prince Regent as Duke of Cornwall and Lord of the Forest of Dartmoor, to the person who during that year, should cultivate the greatest number of acres in flax. On the Moor, seven miles east from Tavistock, is Dartmoor prison; it furnishes accommodation for a large number of persons, no less than 10,000 prisoners at one period of the late war, having been enclosed together within its walls. The Plymouth and Dartmoor rail road, erected about 1820, commences at Prince Town near the prison, and terminates at Sutton Pool in Plymouth; the whole length, on account of the windings of the road, extending to twenty-four miles. It is chiefly used for the conveyance of granite from Dartmoor to Plymouth, where this material is shipped for the metropolis and various other parts of the kingdom. The road is laid with cast iron edge rails, calculated to sustain wagons containing six tons each. About four miles from Plymouth, the rail road passes through a tunnel six hundred and thirty yards in length, excavated principally through rock; a great part of this tunnel is one hundred feet below the surface of the earth. Tor Royal, the seat of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, is on the banks of the West Dart, and a short distance on the opposite side of the river is Prince Hall, the estate of the late Judge Buller.



MARY STOW, on the Lyd,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Tavistock contains 48 houses and 376 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 16*s.* In it are monuments of the Wise family, amongst which is a handsome marble monument supported by eight Corinthian columns, to the memory of Sir Thomas Wise, ob. 1629. After passing Mary Stow and Lifton, the Lyd falls into the Tamar. At Lifton, three miles and a half westward from this village, is Lifton House, the seat of J. W. H. Arundell, Esq., to whose family it was bequeathed in 1775, by C. Harris, Esq., it commands a fine view, including the town and castle of Launceston; this branch of the Arundells is descended from the family at Menadarva, near Camborne in Cornwall.

Sydenham House, in this parish, the seat of J. H. Tremayne, Esq., was rebuilt in 1603, by Sir Thomas Wise, who was created K.B. at the coronation of James I. The mansion occupies three sides of a quadrangle and is three stories high; over the doorway, which is supported by columns, are sculptured the arms and quarterings of the Wises. In the hall, fitted up in 1658, are a number of curiously shaped shields of arms. In the drawing room, which is hung with tapestry, and in the picture gallery, are portraits of the Wise family. Behind the house is a large garden, laid out in the old style, and in the middle an oval pond surrounded with stone steps. In front is a fine hanging wood, that runs to the distance of a mile and a half.

MARY TAVY, on the river Tavy,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from Tavistock, contains 66 houses and 933 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

OAKHAMPTON, on the river Ock or *Okement*, 22 miles W. from Exeter, contains 326 houses and 2023 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Kigbear, which is in Black Torrington Hundred. The town is situated in a valley surrounded by hills, with the river flowing through the midst. It was incorporated by King James I. and is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, eight common-councilmen, a recorder and town clerk. The market is on Saturday, and annual fairs are held on the second Monday after 11th March, 14th May, first Wednesday after 5th July, and 5th August for cattle. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* The building stands on an eminence a short distance from the town, it is in the pointed style of architecture, and has a square tower enriched with pinnacles; the church-yard is thickly planted with rows of trees, which with the fabric itself, form a pleasing feature in the landscape. A small chantry chapel with a square tower, dedicated to St. James, now belongs to the corporation. The castle, situated on an eminence, rising abruptly from the meadows through which the Ock flows, was the chief seat of the honor or barony of Oakhampton, the possessions forming which, were granted by William the Conqueror, to Baldwin de Molis, hereditary Sheriff of Devon, and Keeper of Exeter Castle. Ninety-two manors belonged to this great barony. In the reign of Henry II. it became invested in the family of the Courtenays, afterwards Earls of Devon, by the marriage of Reginald de Courtenay, to Hawise, co-heiress of Richard de Rivers. After several alienations and attainders, Oakhampton Castle with part of the manor became the property of the Mohuns. In the reign of George III., Lord Clive purchased the entire manor, which afterwards was successively in the possession of George IV. when Prince of Wales, and of Henry Holland, architect. Albany Savile, Esq. of Oaklands is the present proprietor both of the castle and the manor. The mount on which the castle stands is so thickly clothed with trees, that although the ruins are of great extent, the keep and a smaller fragment northward are alone perceptible from the high road. Oaklands is the seat of Albany Savile, Esq.; the mansion, which stands on a woody slope, is of the Ionic order, and was erected about 1820.

SOURTON,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Oakhampton, contains 94 houses and 546 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a curacy.

STOWFORD, on a branch of the Lyd,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Oakhampton contains 60 houses and 394 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Southward of the village is Haine, the seat of Donnithorne Harris, Esq. Castle Park is the seat of W. A. Harris, Esq.

SYDENHAM DAMAREL, or *South Sydenham*, in a detached part of the hundred, on the borders of Cornwall,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Tavistock, contains 57 houses and 288 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

THRUSHELTON, or *Thurshelton*,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Oakhampton, contains 69 houses and 397 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a curacy.

VIRGINSTOW, on the river Cary,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from Launceston in Cornwall, contains 16 houses and 116 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

## 20. South Molton hundred

Is bounded on the north by Braunton and Sherwill Hundreds, on the east by Somersetshire, on the south by Witheridge Hundred, and on the west by Fremington and Tawton Hundreds.

EAST ANSTEY, near the source of the river Yeo, on the borders of Somersetshire, 3 miles W. from Dulverton and 6 miles N.W. from Bampton, contains 30 houses and 171 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 11*l.* West Anstey, about a mile north-westward, contains 30 houses and 220 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Petrock, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. North of the village is Anstey Hill, a considerable eminence.

CHITTLEHAMPTON,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from South Molton, contains 351 houses and 1748 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Urith, is a vicarage, value 34*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

GEORGE NYMPTON, on the banks of the river Moule, 3 miles S. from South Molton, contains 53 houses and 259 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

KNOWSTONE, on the borders of Somersetshire, 8 miles W. from Bampton, contains 79 houses and 444 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage with Molland, value 26*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

LANDKEY, 2 miles S.E. from Barnstaple, contains 122 houses and 683 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy to Bishops Tawton, and in the presentation of the Dean of Exeter.

MOLLAND, on the borders of Somersetshire, 6 miles N.E. from South Molton, contains 77 houses and 456 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage united with Knowstone. On the north of the village is Molland Down, a considerable eminence, and at the foot is Dunsbrook, which here separates this county from Somersetshire and Exmoor forest. Molland formerly belonged to the Botreaux family of Boscastle in Cornwall.

NORTH MOLTON, or *Moulton*, on the banks of the river Moule, 3 miles N.E. from South Molton, contains 334 houses and 1847 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. The river whence the name of this town is derived, rises in Exmoor about two miles northward, and it is joined by several nameless streams which have their source in the same neighbourhood. After passing South Molton and George Nympton, the Moule joins the river Bray nearly opposite the village of Satterleigh.

SOUTH MOLTON, on the banks of the Moule, 29 miles N.W. from the City of Exeter and 178 from London, contains 675 houses and 3314 inhabitants. This ancient borough is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the western side of the river, and consists of three streets uniting at the market place, which is spacious. Here are manufactories of woollen goods, chiefly for the East India Com-



pany and for the trade generally. The market is held on Saturday, at which great quantities of wool are sold. There are annual fairs on Saturday after 13th February, on Saturday before the 1st of May, Wednesday before the 22nd June, Wednesday after 26th August, Saturday before 10th October, and Saturday before 12th December for cattle. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, who is assisted in the execution of his office by eighteen capital burgesses, a recorder, town clerk, and two serjeants at mace. The guildhall is convenient, and here the petty sessions are held. A free school was founded in the town in the year 1614, at which the late Judge Buller was educated. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a curacy; it is a spacious and handsome edifice, containing several fine monuments, and is remarkable for having been appointed the see of a suffragan bishop, by an act made in the 26th year of the reign of Henry VIII. The town of South Molton was represented in Parliament in the 30th year of the reign of Edward I., but no return has been made since that period. The manor previously to the Conquest formed part of the demesne of Edward the Confessor, but in the reign of Edward I. it belonged to William Lord Martyn, who held it by the service of providing a man with a bow and three arrows to attend the Earl of Gloucester when hunting in the neighbourhood. The manor afterwards descended to James Lord Audley, on the death of whose heir male in the reign of Richard II., it reverted by entail to the crown.

About three miles north-eastward of South Molton, but in the parish of Filleigh, is Castle Hill, the seat of Earl Fortescue, the lord lieutenant of the county and high steward of South Molton and Barnstaple. The house stands on the acclivity of a fine wooded eminence, the summit of which commands a very extensive prospect; the ground in front of the house slopes to a sheet of water, and is diversified by stately groves of trees, the grounds rise beyond, and a triumphal arch erected on the top of a hill closes the scene. The shrubbery contains some Portugal laurels of remarkable size, the trunk of one of them being between nine and ten feet in circumference. In the kitchen garden is a peach tree of luxuriant growth, reaching to the very top of a sixteen feet wall, and extending its branches nearly fourteen yards. Martin Fortescue, son and heir of Sir John Fortescue, Lord High Chancellor of England under King Henry VI., married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Deynse of Filleigh and Weare Gifford, by whom he became possessed of those estates together with Buckland Filleigh, and had issue two sons, of which the eldest, John, was ancestor to Hugh Lord Clinton, who was created Earl Clinton and Lord Fortescue of Castle Hill in 1746, with limitation of the barony to his brother Matthew, the father of Hugh Fortescue, created Earl Fortescue in 1789.

SATTERLEIGH, on the river Moule,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from South Molton, contains 7 houses and 55 inhabitants. It is a rectory united with Warkleigh parish.

SWIMBRIDGE, on a branch of the river Taw, 4 miles S.E. from Barnstaple, contains 242 houses and 1374 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean of Exeter. The northern aisle of this church, according to Risdon's Survey, was built by Sir John Mules of Ernesborough, which he says is evident by the arms of his family and its alliances, which were once fairly painted and gilt on the roof, and by an inscription in the window. He granted to the church his lands, called Furste. This family was a branch of the baronial family of Moels, and they obtained the manor of Ernesborough by marriage with the heiress of Flavel. From the Moels family it descended by heiresses to that of Dabernon, and Gilbert. The manor of Swimbridge is now the property of the Duke of Bedford.

BISHOPS TAWTON, on the river Taw,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Barnstaple, contains 230 houses and 1200 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 21*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Exeter. In the church is a monument to the memory of John Mules of Halmston, who died in 1633; this manor, which is in the parish of Bishops Tawton, belonged at an early period to the Fulke family, a co-heiress of which brought it to that of Acland, whose heiress married John Mules, a descendant of the family seated at Ernesborough, in Swimbridge parish; the heiress of Mules of Halmston, married Richard Bennet, who died in 1718, and the manor descended by an heiress to the Hawkes

family: it is now the property of Charles Chichester, Esq. In St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, near the south wall, is a mural monument to John Mules of Halmston, who died 26th February, 1615, erected by Richard, his grandson by Joseph his second son. It has the arms with a bull's head for a crest. Here was formerly a Palace of the Bishops of Exeter, but the estate was sold to John Lord Russell in the reign of Henry VIII. Werstan, the first bishop of Devonshire, about the year 905, is said to have had his see here. The river whence this town derives its name, rises in Dartmoor near Craunere Pool, and taking a northerly course it runs near South Tawton, North Tawton, Bundley, Brushford, Nymet, Roland, Egg esford, about a mile westward of Chawley and Chumleigh, leaving High Bickington and Atherington about the same distance to the west, and Warkley and Chittlehampton to the east. Proceeding under New Bridge by a course beautifully serpentine it divides Tawstoke and Tawton, and having received the waters of the Moule, it passes Barnstaple.

TWITCHEN,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from South Molton, contains 31 houses and 162 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy to the vicarage of North Molton.

WARKLEY,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from South Molton, contains 48 houses and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

## 21. Ottery St. Mary hundred

Is bounded on the north by Hayridge Hundred, and on every other side by East Budleigh Hundred. It consists only of one Parish.

OTTERY ST. MARY, on the banks of the river Otter, 5 miles S.W. from Honiton and 12 miles E. from the City of Exeter, contains 693 houses and 3522 inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and annual fairs on the first Tuesday in every month, and on Tuesday after 18th October for sheep and cattle. A house in Mill Street was once inhabited by Sir Walter Raleigh. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The edifice is very large, and has many singularities in its construction: Risdon, the historian of the county, says "the windows are so bedecked with the armories of divers benefactors, especially of the founders, that instead of *Lux Fuit*, it may be verified, they are umbrated thereby." The altar piece is inscribed "Jacobus Rex, 1688," and in the chancel are several monuments of the Haydon family of Cadhay, the oldest of which is that of John Haydon, ob. 1587. On the northern side of the church is a chapel, built by John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, who was nobly descended. He was of the ancient line of the Grandisons, Dukes of Burgundy, and was the son of William Grandison, who came into England with Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and married Sybil, daughter and heiress of John Tregoz, of Ewyas near Hereford; the Bishop was a native of Ashperton in Herefordshire; several of his family were interred in this chapel. On each side of the church is a square tower opening into the nave, or body, and forming transepts, as in Exeter Cathedral; the towers are terminated by open battlements and pinnacles; that on the northern side has also a spire; most of the windows are narrow and lancet shaped. Edward the Confessor, or Earl Otho, granted the manor of Ottery to the Cathedral of St. Mary, at Rouen in Normandy, but in the reign of Edward III., the Dean and Chapter, with the King's permission, sold it to John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, who founded a college within the Parochial Church for a warden, eight prebendaries, ten friars, a master of music, a master of grammar, two parish priests, eight secondaries, eight choristers and two clerks. At the dissolution the endowments of this college were valued at 338*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* per annum; the site was then granted to Edward, Earl of Hertford, by King Henry VIII. The collegiate establishment adjoins the church-yard, and one of the largest parlors in the warden house, is called Cromwell's convention room. From a fine terrace in the church-yard, is a view of Esteott and its Belvidere tower, and a prospect of East and West Hill. The parish is large, and the bounds are said to be as ancient as the



reign of Edward the Confessor, being fixed by royal charter in 1061. Cadhay, the ancient seat of the Haydon family, was the residence of William Peere Williams, Esq., who died in 1764; his daughter and coheir married Thomas Graves, Esq. of Thanks in Cornwall, created Lord Graves in 1794. Bishops Court, the seat of Lord Graves, was anciently held by the family of Mercer, under the Bishops of Exeter, and afterwards of the Earl of Bedford; of the latter they purchased the fee. Thomas North Graves, second Lord Graves, died 7th February, 1830, and was succeeded by Thomas William Lord Graves, captain in the 2nd regiment of foot guards.

## 22. Plymton hundred

Is bounded on the north by Lifton Hundred, on the east by Ermington Hundred, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Roborough Hundred.

BRIXTON, 6 miles W. from Modbury, contains 145 houses and 854 inhabitants. It is a curacy to Plymton. Southward of the village is Kitley House, the seat of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., formerly M.P. for the county; the mansion stands on a peninsular tract of land, formed by the estuary of the river Yealm, and fronts the east. It was nearly rebuilt under the superintendence and from the designs of *G. S. Repton*, in the architectural style of the reign of Elizabeth. In the apartments are some fine pictures by *Sir Joshua Reynolds* and several of the old masters; the scenery of the grounds is varied by a small stream, and in one part a very picturesque limestone cavern of considerable extent, produces a romantic effect. The estate descended to the family of Bastard from that of Pollexfen in 1710. William Bastard, Esq., grandfather of the present owner, was actually created a baronet in 1779, for his public spirit in raising 300 men in the short space of four days, in the time of a threatened invasion by the combined fleet off Plymouth, but Mr. Bastard declined the intended mark of royal favour.

PLYMTON EARL, 7 miles W. from Modbury and about 3 miles N.E. from Plymouth, contains 103 houses and 762 inhabitants. This ancient town was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, a bailiff, and town clerk. It retains also some of its privileges as a stannary town, the court of the vice warden of the stannaries being occasionally held here. There is a weekly market on Saturday, and annual fairs are held on 25th February, 5th April, 12th August and 28th October for woollen cloth and cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

Plymton Earl was the capital seat and head of the barony of the family of Redvers or Rivers, Earls of Devonshire. The remains of their ancient castle consist of a part of the keep at the summit of an artificial mound. In more recent times this town became interesting as the birth place of *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, the founder of the English School of Painting; he was born 16th July, 1723, the same year in which *Sir Godfrey Kneller* died. The Rev. Samuel Reynolds, his father, was master of the grammar school, where he received his education; at the age of seventeen he was placed under his fellow-countryman Hudson, the most distinguished painter of his day, and was first brought into notice by a portrait of Captain Hamilton, the father of the Marquess of Hamilton, painted about the year 1746; soon after which he visited Italy with Commodore Keppel, and at length attained the highest rank in his profession as President of the Royal Academy, by meritorious exertion. His portrait, painted by himself, adorns the Guildhall of this town. He died in London, 23rd February, 1792, at the age of 69.

PLYMTON ST. MARY, on the river Plym, about half a mile N.W. from Earls Plymton. It is one of the most extensive parishes in the county, and contains 308 houses and 2044 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor; it is very large and contains many interesting monuments. A chapel on the northern side was erected by one of the Strodes of Newenham. A college was founded here by one of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, but was dissolved by William

Warelwast, Bishop of Exeter and founder of the present Cathedral. He also established here a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine. Amongst the archives of the corporation of Exeter, is preserved an original grant of sixty shillings from the prebend of every deceased canon of the cathedral, made by this bishop to Plymton Priory. On the appendant seal the bishop is represented without a mitre, but holding a crosier in his left hand, while the right hand is elevated in the act of benediction; the inscription on the seal is "*Sigillum Willelmi Exoniensis Episcopi*." The yearly revenue of the Priory, chiefly the benefaction of Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Exeter, exceeded that of Tavistock or any other monastery in the diocese, being valued at 912*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* per annum; the site was granted in 1559 to Arthur Champernon.

The river Plym, whence the town derives its name, rises on Dartmoor about three miles north from Walkhampton, and passing Meavy, Shaugh and Brickley, separates this parish from that of Egg Buckland in Roborough Hundred; it then proceeds to Saltram, forming a wide estuary, which after becoming narrow at Oreston, joins the Tamar in Plymouth Sound.

PLYMSTOCK, 3 miles S.W. from Earls Plymton and 9 miles W. from Modbury, contains 408 houses and 2735 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The edifice is spacious and the chancel screen is finely carved. It contains several monuments of the family of Harris of Radford. The village is pleasantly situated, appearing surrounded by a grove of orchards, and from an eminence on the northern side is a fine view, commanding Plymouth and its environs. Plymouth is distant two miles by the Lary bridge, in which direction are the Pomphlett Mills, and Oreston, a populous village, adjoining which are the quarries whence the stone used in the Breakwater was obtained. Oreston quarries are on the margin of Catwater, and a ferry at this point crosses to Catdown. Radford, the seat of John Harris, Esq., commands a wide extent of country from the high grounds adjoining, particularly an eminence above Hooe. Bellevue is the seat of Mrs. Bulteel; and the Retreat, of Captain Har-.

Mount Batten is a fort on the highest point of a promontory, which appears to have been erected to defend the entrance to Catwater harbour; near it is Turnchapel, where there is a dock-yard, the property of the Earl of Morley.

At the head of the Catwater is the Lara or Lary, a lake-like expanse of the river Plym, over which is a suspension bridge, opened in July, 1827, at a short distance from the cliffs of Oreston. The Lary bridge consists of five elliptical arches of cast iron, the centre arch one hundred feet span, and was constructed under the direction of *J. M. Rendel* of Plymouth, the iron superstructure was cast by *Hazledine* of Shrewsbury, and the masonry executed by *Johnson* of the Plymouth granite works.

Saltram House, the seat of the Earl of Morley, is about a mile northward of the village of Plymstock. It was built early in the last century, by Lady Katherine Parker, to which additions have been made under the direction of *Foulston*. In the principal suite of apartments is a fine collection of pictures, casts, and busts, amongst the former are some choice specimens of *Sir Joshua Reynolds's* painting. A catalogue of the whole was printed at Plymouth in 1819. On the staircase are several historical subjects by *Angelica Kauffman*, painted expressly for the noble proprietor, all of which have been engraved. A bust of the Earl of Morley by *Nollekens* stands on a buhl table, originally presented by Louis XIV. to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and given by her daughter, the Duchess of Montagu, to the grandmother of the Earl of Morley; the drawing room is adorned with pictures by the Countess of Morley, in which the style of the old masters is imitated with felicity. At the western end of the house is a domestic chapel, shaded by lofty trees; the pleasure grounds extend in this direction, separated from the lawn and sheltered from the north by thick groves; eastward a path leads through plantations of forest trees over an eminence, which affords several delightful views of the grounds, the Lary, Plymouth, &c. Lodges are erected at Chelson, Longbridge, and Plymbridge, the last opens upon Boringdon Park, where the ancient residence of the family stands, but is now occupied as a farm house.

Elford Leigh is the seat of William Langmead, Esq., and Newenham Park, on the banks of the Tavy, of George Strode, Esq. In the same neighbourhood is Hemerdon, the seat of G. Woolcombe,



Esq., which commands a boundless variety of extensive views. Hemerdon Ball, an eminence in the vicinity, embraces a wider range; beneath in the valley is Goodamoor, the seat of P. T. Treby, Esq.; and towards Plymton are Fursdon, the seat of James King, Esq.; Beechwood, the seat of Richard Rosdew, Esq.; and Chaddlewood, the seat of William Hales Symons, Esq.

REVELSTOKE, on the sea coast, 7 miles S.W. from Modbury, contains 80 houses and 484 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Yealmtun. Stoke Point, near this village, is the western extremity of Bigbury Bay, a rocky and dangerous part of the coast on the English Channel.

SHAUGH, on the river Plym, 7 miles N.E. from Plymouth and about the same distance S.E. from Tavistock, contains 156 houses and 551 inhabitants. It is a curacy united to Plymton, and in consequence of having formerly belonged to the monks of the priory at Plymton, is called Shaugh Prior. The church stands on a hill, whence is a view not more varied and extensive than interesting, which is bounded on the north by Plymouth Sound. The Plym is much resorted to by anglers, who find excellent sport; its royalty belongs to the Earl of Morley; the principal stream which forms this river, has its rise amongst the hills of Dartmoor, where it is called the Mew, taking its course through a wild valley amidst lofty tors, as the heights or ridges of the hills in this county are termed. It is not till after the junction with the Cad that the river is known as the Plym, a little above Shaugh bridge, at which point

“The Cad o’er rocks white flashing roars  
To meet the lucid Plym.”

The Shaugh side of the valley is here strewed with large masses of granite, while on the opposite side the Dewerstone rock rises in one huge perpendicular cliff, covered with thick and variegated underwood, the impetuous torrent washing its base. At the north-eastern extremity of this valley of rocks, is Cadaford bridge, in the road from Tavistock to Ivybridge. The hanging woods on the banks of the Plym near Shaugh bridge, are extremely picturesque, and the river being broken and interrupted in its course by large rocks, forms many natural cascades. Below the bridge is the vale of Bickley, famed throughout the county for the beauty of its woodland scenery.

WEMBURY, on the sea coast, 5 miles S. from Plymton, contains 95 houses and 564 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Werburgh, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor; it stands on a ridge of the cliffs, in a situation as solitary as it is impressive. It contains many monuments, principally of the Calmady family of Langdon.

Langdon Hall, a venerable mansion, formerly belonged to the Parrs, and was once the residence, according to tradition, of Katherine Parr, the Queen of Henry VIII.; a part of the estate admired for its fine view, bears the name of Katherine’s land. The Calmady family acquired possession of this manor, together with the Mew Stone and other lands, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. The cliffs of the Mew Stone are the haunts of gulls and other aquatic birds:—

“The sea bird claims that solitary spot  
The Mew Stone, and around, loud screaming, wheels  
In undisturbed possession.”

Langdon forms the most interesting part of Wembury Point, a promontory on the south-eastern side of Plymouth Sound. A small solitary bay, into which flows the river Yealm, bounds the promontory on the east. Wembury House, the seat of Thomas Lockyer, Esq., commands extensive prospects over the fertile district on the banks of the Yealm.

YEALMTON, or *Yalmtun*, on the river Yealm, 4 miles S.E. from Plymton, contains 241 houses and 1235 inhabitants. It is a vicarage united with Revelstoke, value 35*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Kings Teignton, in the Cathedral of Salisbury. In the church are numerous monuments of the families of Crocker, Pollexfen, Copleston, and Bastard. On the opposite bank of the river is Torr, the seat of William Holberton, Esq.,

and beyond is Yealm bridge. The river Yealm rises north of Cornwood, being collected from several springs in a large vale at the foot of Dartmoor, and from small springs in the same vicinity near its source, is Shell Top, the most conspicuous hill in this quarter. After passing Cornwood the river is crossed by the Plymouth road at Lee Mill bridge, and proceeds to this village, and thence to Newton Ferrers, falling into the sea about two miles below, opposite the Mew Stone. It is navigable for sloops and brigs to Kitley quay, and for barges still higher. Above this point from the approach of the hills towards each other, several romantic views occur in its passage between steep and narrow banks.

## 23. Roborough hundred

Is bounded on the north by Tavistock Hundred and Lifford Hundred, on the east by Plymton Hundred, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Cornwall, from which it is separated by the river Tamar.

BEER ALSTON, on the borders of Cornwall, 6 miles S.W. from Tavistock. Although a borough it is not a distinct parish, but is included in that of Beer Ferris. It is a small village situated within a mile of the river Tamar, and is governed by a portreeve, who is chosen annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The inhabitants, about 300 in number, are chiefly agriculturists and miners, who are employed in the lead mines, which are said to have formerly produced a quantity of silver: the mines are described as 110 fathoms deep and running under the Tamar. The privilege of returning two members to parliament, which the Reform Bill of 1832 abolished, was only vested in the freehold tenants of the borough, holding by burgage tenure and paying ancient burgage rent to the lord of the borough. The number of electors depended entirely upon his will, as burgage tenures might be granted, and resigned immediately after the election was over. The borough was bequeathed to the late Earl of Beverley by the will of his father, the Duke of Northumberland, who died in 1786. The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is in ruins.

BEER FERRIS, on the river Tavy, 8 miles S.W. from Tavistock, contains 361 houses and 2198 inhabitants, including Beer Alston. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 1*s.* The river Tavy falls into the Tamar opposite Landulph, about a mile and a half below Beer Ferris; at this village is a ferry to Blackstone on the opposite shore.

BICKLEIGH, 7 miles S. from Tavistock and 6 miles N.E. from Plymouth, contains 70 houses and 457 inhabitants. It is a vicarage united with Sheeps Tor, value 11*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* In the chancel of the church is an ancient monument to the father of Sir Nicholas Slany, and a modern monument to James Modyford Heywood, Esq. of Maristow. Near the church is Roborough house, the seat of the Rev. W. Hunt, situated on the southern extremity of Roborough Down. Bickleigh bridge crosses the Plym about a mile southward of the village; the course of the river through the vale of Bickleigh, is much admired for the beauty of the woodland scenery; lower down the river is Cann slate quarry. Jump is about a mile west from Bickleigh, and near it is the Wheal Lopes tin and copper mine—but the state of mining in this county is now at a low ebb. The term Wheal, or rather *Huel*, is said to be Cornish, and to signify a work or mine.

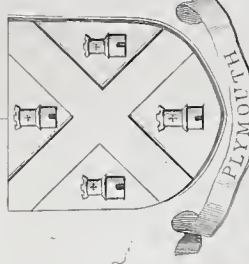
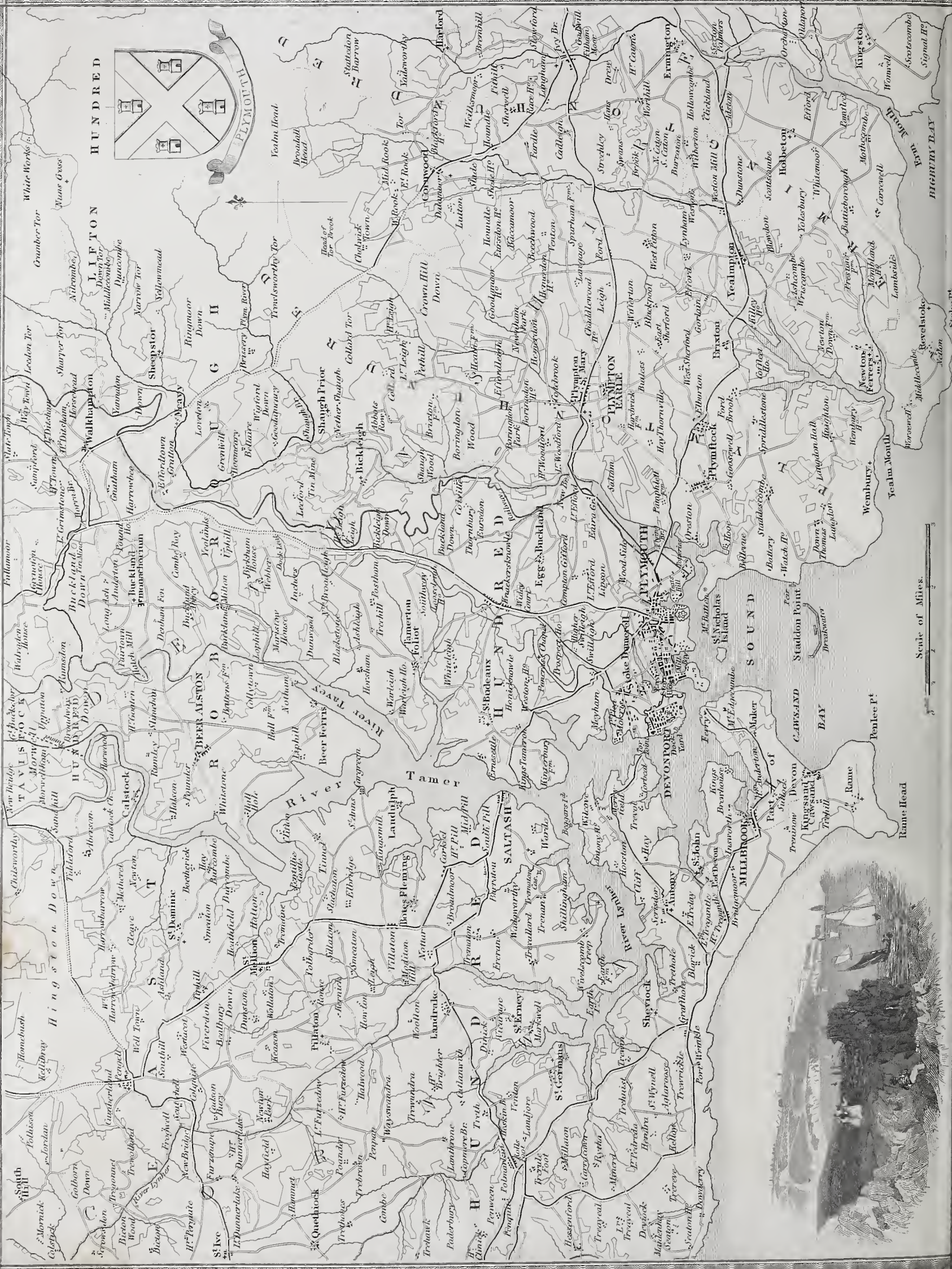
BUCKLAND MONACHORUM, 4½ miles S. from Tavistock, contains 198 houses and 1177 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* In the chancel are several monuments of the Drake family, and one sculptured by Bacon, in memory of George Augustus Eliot Lord Heathfield, of Gibraltar, K.B., so created in 1787, for his brave defence of that fortress, he died 6th July, 1790, æt. 72. His lordship married in 1748, Anne Pollexfen, daughter of Sir Francis Drake of Buckland. Amicia de Rivers, Countess Dowager of Devonshire, founded at Buckland an Abbey of Cistercian Monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Benedict. By the monks of this abbey the first orchards in Devonshire are said to have been planted. The revenue







# ENVIRONS OF PLYMOUTH & DEVONPORT





of the convent at the dissolution was 341*l.* per annum., and in 1541 its site was granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Greynfield. It was purchased in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Francis Drake, one of our most distinguished naval heroes, who flourished at that period, and M.P. for Plymouth. On the 4th April, 1581, the Queen dined on board his ship, the *Golden Hind*, in which he had sailed round the world, then laying at Deptford, and after dinner conferred the honor of knighthood upon him. At his death in 1595, without issue, he left this estate to his nephew Francis, (son and heir of his brother, Thomas Drake, Esq.) who was created a baronet by King James I., on 2nd August, 1622. Buckland Abbey is the seat of his descendant, Sir Thomas Trayton Fuller Eliot Drake, Bart.; there are still some remains of the conventual buildings, but alterations have considerably obliterated the general appearance of the ancient abbey. The decorations of the hall were carved in 1576; the drawing room is also panelled and enriched with Corinthian pilasters. A turret within the court yard is now used as a dove cot. The wood and river prospects in the grounds are of the most pleasing character, particularly in the path leading to the salmon weir on the river Tavy. Pound, formerly the seat of Admiral Sir Herbert Sawyer, K.C.B., is situated on a fine lawn surrounded by plantations, and at the same time commanding varied views of the surrounding country: the estate also comprises the farms of Stoke Hill, Cumerew, and Alston.

Maristow, on the banks of the Tavy, the seat of Sir Ralph Franco Lopes, Bart., stands on an extensive lawn, which slopes to the river, and commands a view of the estuary of the Tavy and the lofty ridges on the opposite shore, which are thickly clothed with wood. Bickham is the seat of Sir William Elford, Bart.; the grounds are very tastefully laid out, and adjoin Roborough Down.

ST. BUDEAUX, or *Budshead*, a corruption of Budeaux head, on the river Tamar, 4 miles N. from Plymouth, contains 131 houses and 689 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of St. Andrew in Plymouth. The church is situated on an elevation, which commands a fine view of the river Tamar. In the chancel are monuments to the following persons: Richard Trevile, ob. 1648; Sir Thomas Byard, of Mount Tamar; John Fownes, of Whitleigh, ob. 1670; of the Docton family of Whitleigh, and of the Luces of Woodland; of Lewis Stuckly, ob. 1693.

EGG BUCKLAND, 3 miles N. Plymouth, contains 170 houses and 954 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

MEAVY, on the river Mew, or Plym, 6 miles S.E. from Tavistock, contains 53 houses and 321 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The river Mew is the source of the Plym, and at this village the stream flows beneath a fine grove of oaks, and pursues its channel below Roborough Down, near Yelverton, it is the seat of James Brooking, Esq. Near Hoo Meavy bridge, is the seat of H. M. Baylay, Esq., on the western bank of the river, and Good Meavy the seat of Mr. Scobell.

ST. PETER TAVY, on the river Tavy, 3½ miles N.E. from Tavistock, contains 63 houses and 358 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 17*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Willsworthy, 2 miles northward, on the opposite bank of the river, is a hamlet of this parish; the river has its source amongst the Tors of Dartmoor.

PLYMOUTH, at the mouth of the Plym, near its junction with the Ocean, 43 miles S.W. from Exeter and 216 from London, contains 2384 houses and 21591 inhabitants, including the parishes of St. Andrew and Charles the Martyr; but under the general denomination of Plymouth may be comprised the Borough, Stonehouse, Devonport, Stoke, and Morice town, with the adjoining villages of Oreston, Turnchapel, Catdown and Torpoint, which form together a town inferior to few in the kingdom, for extent and population. Plymouth is situated on a fine bay, opening directly into the English Channel, and maintains by its port a constant communication with the whole world.

The older parts of the town, Briton Side and Treville Street, are narrow, but in Custom House Lane the access to the quay has been much improved from Woolster Street, Brunswick Terrace, Gascoign Place, Tavistock Street, Park Street, Portland Square, Frankfort Street, George Street, St. Andrew's Terrace, and Princes

Square are amongst the modern improvements. The Plymouth Leat, a stream conducted from Dartmoor by Sir Francis Drake, supplies the town with water, and in its progress works the mills at Roborough, Widey, and Mill bay. The corporation consists of a mayor, elected by the freemen annually on St. Lambert's day, 17th September, and as chief magistrate of the Borough, is assisted in his duties by the justice, (the mayor of the preceding year,) a recorder, and two senior aldermen, there is also a chamberlain, three serjeants at mace, and two town corporals; the general quarter sessions are held in the Guildhall, situated at the junction of Whimble Street, Market Street, and Broad Street. In the hall is a portrait of King George IVth. when Prince Regent, by Hoppner. The arms of the town are: *Argent, a saltier vert, between four castles sable*; the arms surmounted by a coronet of fleur de lis, and having two lions rampant guardant for supporters, and motto *Turris fortissima, est Nomen Jehovah*. The Exchange was erected in 1813, on the site of Mitre Chapel in Woolster Street, and is conveniently situated near the Custom House and Quays. A colonnade surrounds an open area, whence a staircase of granite leads to the great room, the chamber of commerce, &c. The port of Plymouth comprehends many harbours, but Sutton Pool and Catwater alone are connected with the town. Sutton Pool is divided at its entrance from Catwater, by two piers projecting from the Barbican and Teats Hill, which were constructed in the years 1791 and 1799. This harbour, with several quays and warehouses, is the property of the Duke of Cornwall, but the dues are leased to the Sutton Pool Company. The Barbican quay and others belong to the Corporation of Plymouth, and some are private property. The Custom-House, erected in 1820, fronts the parade, or Coal quay; it was built from designs by D. Laing. Catwater is situated at the mouth of the Plym, and forms an excellent road for the large class of merchant ships, being defended from the south-westerly gales by Mount Batten. Its security has been greatly increased since the construction of the Breakwater. The property of this harbour is claimed by the Corporation of Plymouth, and the jurisdiction of their coroner is bounded by an imaginary line drawn from the Bear's Head at Catdown to the Fishes' Nose at the Victualling Office point. The corporation of Saltash is entitled to certain dues, and the lord of the manor of Plymton claims the right of fishing in the northern parts of the harbour. A market place, erected in 1804, occupies not less than three acres in extent, into which open three gates, from East Street, Cornwall Street, and Drake Street; the cattle market is on the eastern side, within the walls are the butchery, fish market, butter market, green market, and corn market: the days on which the market is held, are Monday, Thursday, and Saturday in every week. A spring fair in April has been revived, but the fair called the Great Market, in November, is most resorted to, it originally continued only three days, but the time has been extended to a week. The principal manufactories in the town are of soap, sail cloth, twine, and thread, there is also a manufactory of earthenware at Coxside, and a considerable iron foundry in George's Lane.

On the Hoe, or *Haw*, a hill which extends from Catwater to Mill bay, is a public promenade, commanding a prospect of an extensive range of marine and land scenery, looking sea ward the whole Sound and the distant channel open to the view; midway the dark line of the Breakwater presents itself, stretching across the sound between the Mew Stone and Penlee Point. Nearer on the eastern side are the mouth of the Catwater and Mount Batten; on the west, St. Nicholas's Island and the entrance to Hamoaze, having on one side Staddon Heights, rugged and barren, and on the other Mount Edgecumbe, crowned with groves. The land view presents the town of Plymouth with the groves of Tothill, the river Lary, Saltram woods, Newenham Park, Hemerdon, and the Tors of Dartmoor in the distance. From the West Hoe is a view of Mill Bay and the Marine Barracks, the Naval and Military Hospitals, Stoke, the town of Devonport, Hamoaze, and the Cornish hills bound the prospect. The Citadel, from its elevated situation at the eastern extremity of the Hoe, is a protection to both the town and harbour. On the lower part and on the parapets above, several pieces of cannon are mounted, which are fired on all occasions of public rejoicing. The entrance to the citadel from the town is through two gates, with drawbridges, &c., that which opens immediately upon the citadel is enriched with the royal arms and other sculptured devices. The citadel was built in the reign of Charles II., and has been kept in repair as a military station; the



ramparts, nearly three quarters of a mile in circuit, command in every direction, extensive and beautiful views. The Victualling Office is situated below the eastern rampart of the citadel, and extends from the pier at Sutton Pool to the mouth of Catwater Harbour. The entrance from the town is on Lambhay Hill, and near this point are the agents' offices, &c.; on the western side are capacious granaries and cellars, store-houses and biscuit lofts. There are two bake-houses, where biscuit for the navy is baked. A succession of quays forms the eastern boundary of the victualling office, and its southern extremity terminates in a pier. The slaughter houses connected with this department, are on the Devil's point, and the brewery and cooperage on the western shores of Hamoaze.

The Borough of Plymouth returns two members to parliament, who at present are Thomas Bewes, Esq. of Beaumont, and John Collier, Esq. Plymouth contains the parishes of St. Andrew and Charles the Martyr, the latter parish having been formed in the reign of Charles I. St. Andrew is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the mayor and burgesses of the town. The church is large and ancient, having a tower erected in 1440; the following are the principal monuments within its walls: in memory of Sir John Skelton, governor of the Citadel, ob. 1672; Rev. John Gandy, Prebendary of Exeter and Vicar of this Church, ob. 1824; Samuel Northcote, the father of the Painter, ob. 1791; John Mudge, M. D., ob. 1793; of Mrs. Rosdew of Beechwood, the daughter of Dr. Mudge; and a cenotaph by *Chantry*, to William Woolcombe, M. D., ob. 1822. Charles the Martyr is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Corporation; the church was erected in 1658. St. Andrew's Chapel was built in 1828. The Royal Hotel and Theatre, erected in 1811, is 275 feet in extent upon its northern front, in the centre of which is a portico of the Ionic order. It was raised by the exertions of Edmund Lockyer, Esq., and built from designs by *John Foulston*. A Public Library in Cornwall Street, near the entrance to the market, was built in the same year from designs by the same architect. The Royal Union Baths, on the south side of Union Street, were designed by *Roger Hopkins*, and were founded in 1828. The Athenæum adjoining the theatre, was erected in 1818, from designs by *Foulston*, and Freemasons Hall in Cornwall Street, founded in 1827, was designed by *J. E. Adams*. A road over Plymouth Marsh, opened in 1815, leads to Stonehouse and Devonport, on the western side of the town.

STONEHOUSE, about one mile W. from Plymouth, contains 717 houses and 6043 inhabitants. It is situated nearly midway between Plymouth and Devonport, but the buildings in Union Street approach the extremity of Plymouth. The town is said to derive its name of East Stonehouse, in distinction from a village formerly situated on the opposite shore of the harbour at Cremill, called West Stonehouse. The principal streets are straight and commodious, particularly Durnford Street, Emma Place, and Union Street. A market place is in Edgecumbe Street, and two fairs are held annually in May and September, when the principal scene of gaiety is upon the quay. The whole is the property of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe. Vessels engaged in the coal and timber trade, discharge their cargoes at quays in Stonehouse Pool, a creek between this town and Devonport; near which is a shipwrights' yard for the repair of the ships. Stonehouse is a curacy to the vicarage of St. Andrew, Plymouth, the church is dedicated to St. George, and was rebuilt in 1789. The Royal Naval Hospital is situated on a pleasant ascent from the water at Stonehouse creek, which forms its northern boundary, and the whole occupies about 24 acres, including a verdant lawn of 13 acres. This institution was opened in 1672, and it appears that from 1st January, 1800, to 31st December, 1815, no less than 48,452 seamen and marines were received at the hospital, a great proportion of whom were returned to the service as effective men. The Royal Marine Barracks are on the western shore of Mill Bay, at the back of Durnford Street, and the Long Room Barracks are on the eminence of a peninsula, situated between Mill Bay and Stonehouse Pool. The eastern and western King Batteries, commanding the entrance to Hamoaze, are near the Barracks, and a fort which commands Mill Bay, is on a hill at the back of Union Street.

The Devil's Point is a projecting tongue of land near the entrance into Hamoaze; its local boundaries are Firestone Bay on the south, Mill Bay on the east, and Stonehouse Pool on the west, Mount Edgecumbe immediately fronts it on the south. The New Victual-

ling Office, commenced in 1826, is partly situated on the shore of Stonehouse Pool, and partly on the hill which forms the adjacent promontory. The entire building covers an extent of about 13 acres, of which nearly six acres was recovered from the sea, the material for that purpose being obtained from the excavations made in levelling and preparing the remainder of the site. On the western and northern sides, the wharfs are bounded by a sea wall, 1500 feet in length, which has its face curved inwards to resist the internal pressure of the ground; the wall also built against the rough face of the hill is curved in like manner, the height being 46 feet.

On the remaining part of the hill and overlooking the victualling yard, is a reservoir, sufficiently capacious to hold nearly 7000 tons of water, which communicates by cast iron pipes with another two miles distant, and is supplied from the Plymouth Leat. The several distinct ranges of building within the victualling yard, are the long storehouse, the brewing establishment, the mill and bake-house, the slaughter house, the Melville storehouse, the cooperage, and dwelling houses for the superintendant and other officers. The general facing of these buildings is of wrought limestone, but the plinths, &c. in the principal fronts are of granite. The wharfs command fine views of mount Edgecumbe, Hamoaze, Mount Wise, and the dock yard at Devonport. There being a difficulty in getting vessels round the Devil's point in certain states of the wind and tides, a tunnel has been made from the Sound near the Block House on the south, into the back part of the Melville storehouse; this tunnel is finished outwardly with a granite archway, and a pier is intended to be built.

Stonehouse Bridge, across the creek to Devonport, was constructed by the proprietors of the adjoining lands, the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe and Sir John St. Aubyn.

DEVONPORT, on the eastern bank of the Tamar, 2 miles W. from Plymouth, contains 3147 houses and 33578 inhabitants, including the parish of Stoke Damarell, which comprises the town or Devonport, the village of Stoke, and Morice town. Devonport is situated on a pleasant eminence, which declines towards the bank of the river, and a degree of regularity has been observed in the formation of the streets, the greater part of which intersect each other at right angles. It forms an oblong figure, surrounded by fortifications constructed at different periods. The entrance from the north is by a drawbridge and gateway, and the road from the ferry at Morice town is protected in a similar manner. The lines extend from the northern wall of the Gun wharf to Mount Wise, and the whole town is enclosed within the government ground, with the exception of the avenue to the water at North Corner and Mutton Cove.

The foundation of a column erected to commemorate the alteration in the name of the town, from Plymouth Dock to Devonport, was laid on the 12th August, 1824. This column is a conspicuous object to the whole neighbourhood, rising 112 feet above the brow of Windmill Hill, which is itself on a level with the pinnacles of St. Andrew's Church tower at Plymouth. It is of the Doric order, and was completed in June, 1827, from a design by *Foulston*. A Town Hall, erected from designs by the same architect, had been completed in 1822. The government of the town is in the hands of commissioners, consisting of the lord of the manor of Stoke Damarell, the stewards of the manor, and the rector of the parish, the commissioner of his Majesty's dock yard and the port admiral of Plymouth, with other commissioners selected from the inhabitants. Devonport is the seat of the military government of the garrison of the port of Plymouth and of the western district. The port admiral's house and government house are on Mount Wise, on the southern side of the town, near the entrance of the latter, is placed a brass gun, taken from the Turks in the engagement of the *Dardanelles*. The views from the house and gardens command the sound and harbour and the opposite grounds of Mount Edgecumbe; the lawn and gardens extend nearly to the beach at Richmond Walk. In front of government house is the grand parade, on which all military reviews and inspections take place, and Mount Wise presents at all times the attractions of a delightful promenade. The Laboratory, enclosed by a high wall, contains workshops, &c. requisite for the equipment of a military expedition. The most formidable part of the fortification is at the fort and battery on Mount Wise. The fort erected on the most elevated part of the hill, is calculated to defend the immediate entrance to the harbour,



and the battery below is mounted with heavy artillery for the same purpose. Besides government house, the batteries, and the barracks, this ground contains magazines and other depositories for military stores. From the northern side of Devonport at Marlborough Square, a cordon of barracks is continued in an almost uninterrupted series to the government ground on the south. Racket Court Barracks, at the back of Clowance Street; George's Square Barracks adjoin the entrance of Devonport from Plymouth, at the South Barrier Gate. The Horse Artillery Barracks, on the northern side of the road from Plymouth, and adjoining these barracks are Old and New Cumberland Squares, situated within each other; Ligonier Square, which adjoins Cumberland Square on the north; Frederic Square; Old and New Granby Squares, on the north of Fore Street; and Marlborough Square at the head of Marlborough Street.

Adjoining the Barrier Gate at the head of Fore Street, is a Guard House, and near it a Hospital for Royal Artillery; opposite the entrance to Mount Wise, are workshops for the use of the engineers.

At the eastern extremity of the government ground is a battery, on the summit of a precipice, which commands the pool and town of Stonehouse; the view from this point, including the Sound, Salt-tram, Plymouth, and the country beyond, is varied and interesting.

The road to the ferry at Morice town is defended by the North Barrier Gate, near which is a guard house.

The construction of Devonport Dock Yard was commenced in the reign of William III., and since that period it has been in a state of progressive improvement. It lies on the eastern bank of Hamoaze, by which its southern and western sides are bounded. A wall on the northern and eastern sides, extends from North Corner Quay to Mutton Cove, and encloses within its boundary upwards of 70 acres. The entrance from the town of Devonport is at the bottom of Fore Street, and a Chapel, lately rebuilt, is opposite the entrance gate. A spacious road with a row of elms, on either side conducts to the brink of the hill, from which the lower part of the yard was excavated.

The New North Dock, 259 feet by 83 feet in extent, is the only dock which has no roof; between it and the cliff, which here rises with perpendicular abruptness, is a smithery, containing 48 forges, and adjoining the foundry wall are the workshops of plumbers, stone masons, &c. The North Dock is inferior in point of size to the first mentioned; the next is called the Double Dock. A jetty forms one side of the entrance into the Bason. Adjacent to the sea wall is the Rigging House, &c., which is 480 feet long and three stories in height; this building forms one side of a quadrangular court, within which is the incombustible Storehouse, entirely composed of stone and iron. A very large supply of stores can be issued hence in the space of a few hours, with great regularity. A sea wall was commenced in 1816, it is continued to the entrance of the Graving Slip, which is constructed in all respects like the docks, excepting that it has no gates, and is employed for the purpose of effecting repairs on ships which can be completed in one tide: the whole line from North Corner to the Graving Slip, is furnished with jetties, by which means the largest ships receive and discharge their stores without the interposition of boats.

Southward of the Graving Slip is the Camber, a canal 60 feet wide and 420 yards in length. The building slips excite attention from the immense roofs, covered with copper, by which they are protected from the weather. The Mast Houses are of considerable extent, and contain a number of masts in readiness for any emergency, near them are the Mast Pond and Plank Houses, beyond which is Mutton Cove, the south-eastern boundary of the yard. Near this spot is Bunkers Hill, a mount, which was formerly crowned by a battery. It commands a fine prospect of the Sound, Mount Edgecumbe, the Cornish bank of the river Tamar, and the whole Arsenal.

The Rope Houses are each 1200 feet in length; in these two buildings the cables are formed, those for a ship of 120 guns are 100 fathoms long and 125 inches in circumference. The Yarns are nearly as long as the rope houses, but when the cable is manufactured they are reduced to half their original length. Hemp and Boiling Houses are in the same line of buildings.

The Mould Loft is a department of great interest, the several parts necessary in the construction of a ship are here first delineated in chalk, then formed in thin deal, as patterns, and distributed to the respective mechanics.

In Boat Houses the boats of the fleet are prepared and kept

ready for service. The number of persons of every class employed in the yard amounts to upwards of three thousand, who are under the control of a commissioner.

The Gun Wharf is another department of the Naval establishment, situated on the margin of Hamoaze, northward of the Dock Yard; the buildings here were erected from designs by *Vanburgh*.

The entrance from Devonport to the Gun Wharf is in Ordnance Street, and piles of ordnance are each marked with the name of the ship in Hamoaze to which it belongs. The Storehouses, three stories high, contain the armoury; quantities of muskets, pistols, and cutlasses are ranged along the walls, as well as packed in chests. Near these are the depositories for gun carriages and implements of the field train.

A Semaphore on the summit of Mount Wise, communicates between the Port Admiral's office and the flag ship in the harbour, and by means of a continued chain of 32 semaphores with the Admiralty in London, a report has been made and an answer received in fifteen minutes. The Port Admiral holds the chief naval command of the port, and his authority is not subject to the control of the admirals of any squadrons resorting hither. All naval courts martial are held on board the flag ship in Hamoaze.

The Tamar is by far the most important river in the county, and forms the boundary through nearly the whole of its course between Devonshire and Cornwall. As the town of Devonport and the whole of the harbour are in this county, the Tamar is usually included amongst the rivers of this county, but is really in Cornwall through the greater part of its course. The river separates the counties, but the water itself is in Cornwall, and that county accordingly repairs most of the bridges which cross the Tamar. From Morwelham Quay, as the river pursues its course towards the sea, it increases in width and becomes deeper; being joined by the Tavy from Devonshire and a little below Saltash by the Lynher from Cornwall, it expands here into a magnificent harbour called Hamoaze, where any number of first rate ships of the line can lie in safety at anchor. The river then falls into Cawsand Bay, or Plymouth Sound, between Mount Edgecumbe and Stonehouse. Mutton Cove and North Corner are the only public quays of Devonport. The ferry originally established between Crenhill point and Mount Edgecumbe, is still called Crenhill ferry, but is removed to Mutton Cove. Devonport has no resort for merchants, who usually attend the Plymouth Exchange, but its maritime situation enables the town to command for its market quantities of fresh fish; the market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; the market place is situated at the junction of Market Street, Duke Street, and Katherine Street; the butter and poultry markets are over the shambles, and vegetables are abundant and of excellent quality. The market forms a valuable part of the manorial demesne.

STOKE DAMARELL is situated about half a mile north-eastward of Devonport, on the road to Tavistock. The church is ancient, it is a rectory, value 18*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., of Clowance in Cornwall, the Lord of the Manor, whose ancestors derived the estate from the Morice family by marriage. St. Michael's Terrace, on high ground a short distance from Devonport, commands a view of Plymouth Sound and the adjacent country. On rather a lower site are the Albemarle Villas, commanding the same beautiful view with Mount Edgecumbe, Stonehouse, Staddon heights, and the Mew Stone.

The Military Hospital at Stoke is situated on a southern declivity, terminated by Stonehouse Creek; and at the northern extremity of the parish is the Block House, the ramparts of which command one of the most magnificent panoramic prospects of the island.

Morice Town, on the harbour, northward of the Gun Wharf, is commonly known by the name of New Passage, from the ferry to Tor point: at Higher Keyham Point, near Morice Town, is the depot for gunpowder, which covers a space of ground not less than five acres in extent. Mount Pleasant is the seat of Colonel Westrop.

The parish of Stoke Damarell, which comprises Devonport and the township of Stonehouse, returns two members to parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1832, the present members are Sir George Grey, Bart., and Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B.

St. Nicholas's or Drakes Island is at the mouth of the Tamar, about a mile from the main land. The extent of the island is not more than three acres, a large portion of which is occupied by forti-



fications. A landing place is on the northern side, where the rock is ascended by a flight of steps through a vaulted passage.

The first stone of Plymouth Breakwater was laid on 12th August, 1812, its object was to render Plymouth Sound a safe roadstead for ships of war; this stupendous mole stretches across the Shovel Rock, and its whole length is 1700 yards, its breadth 100 yards at the top. The average depth is 35 feet at low water spring tides; it slopes very much to sea ward and but little within, and is opposed to an immense sea, which extends from the Azores to the Channel. It covers a secure anchorage in the Sound for about fifty sail of the line, and its practical utility has been most satisfactorily demonstrated.

The Eddystone is about 14 miles from Plymouth in a southerly direction. The rocks on which the light-house is constructed, stretch across the Channel about 100 fathoms from north to south. This reef acting as a breakwater from half ebb to low water, and from that time to half flow, renders the eastern side of the rock the most convenient for a landing place. The light-house, designed by *Smeaton*, was commenced in 1757, and was entirely finished in 1759. It is 100 feet high and 26 feet in diameter.

A Quay is erected at Staddon Point for the accommodation of boats taking in water for vessels in the Sound. A reservoir on the margin of Boveysand Bay, supplied from an excellent stream, contains from 10 to 12,000 tons, a sufficient quantity to water fifty sail of the line. Near the reservoir is the residence of J. Whidbey, Esq., F.R.S., the superintendent of the Breakwater. It is sheltered by the surrounding hills, and commands a full view of the Breakwater, the Sound, Cawsand Bay, and the opposite shore.

**SAMPFORD SPINEY**, on the banks of the Stour, or Wallcombe river, 4 miles S.E. from Tavistock, contains 53 houses and 333 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The village is on the borders of Dartmoor, and about a mile northward is Sampford Tor, a rude rock on the top of a hill.

**SHEEPS TOR**, on the banks of the Mew, or Plym, 7 miles S.E. from Tavistock, contains 19 houses and 139 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Bickleigh; the church is situated amidst lofty Tors; it contains some monuments of the Elford family of Longstone. About half a mile above Sheepstor bridge, is the wear head of the Plymouth Leat.

**TAMERTON FOLIOT**, on a branch of the river Tamar, 4 miles N. from Plymouth, contains 165 houses and 1101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage united with Martinstowe, value 12*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Warleigh, the seat of Walter Radcliffe, Esq., is situated near the confluence of the rivers Tavy and Tamar; the grounds possess great natural beauty, and include extensive woods bounded on one side by the Tavy and on the other by Tamerton Lake. The higher points command a view of Hamoaze, the churches of St. Budeaux and Landulph, and the junction of the Tavy and Tamar rivers, with the varied banks of the last, bounded by the heights of Hengeston Down in Cornwall. The river Tavy may be traced beyond Maristow, the prospect affording a glance of Buckland Abbey, is terminated by the Dartmoor hills. The house is large and ancient in the Elizabethan style; at the upper end of the hall is a family piece of eleven figures, painted by *Hudson*.

**WALKHAMPTON**, or *Wallcombe town*, on the banks of the Stour, one of the branches of the Tavy, 5 miles S.E. from Tavistock, contains 88 houses and 670 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* The little river Stour which rises in Dartmoor, passes near Sampford Spiney, Walkhampton, and Monks Buckland, and falls into the Tavy near the last place. At Greenofen, the seat of George Drake, Esq., the river flows under Greenofen bridge through a glen formed by abrupt heathy grounds on either side, dotted with masses of granite and seamed by winter torrents, which rush down the declivities; at Horrabridge the Stour skirts Roborough Down.

**WHITECHURCH**, one mile S. from Tavistock, contains 103 houses and 698 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

Vaultershome, which includes part of the parish of Maker

in Cornwall, is in this county. The town of Maker comprises Cawsand and Kingsand, places divided by a brook which forms the boundary of the parishes of Rame and Maker, and of the two counties. The church of Maker contains several monuments of the Edgecumbe family: from its elevated situation the tower of this church was used as a signal station during the war. On a rocky eminence near the centre of Cawsand are the bulwarks, presenting only the vestiges of a fortification.

Millbrook is at the head of a creek on the shore of Hamoaze, and as part of the manor of Inceworth, formerly belonged to the Earls of Cornwall; near it is Whitsand Bay. South Down, on the peninsula of Inceworth, is the site of the brewing department of the Devonport victualling establishment; on the opposite side of the creek is Anderton and Impacombe.

Mount Edgecumbe, the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, is in the parish of Maker, but in the County of Devon; part of the demesne is in Cornwall. The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, one of the greatest landholders in Cornwall, possesses the ancient patrimony of his family at Cothele, with the large forfeited estates of the Bodrugan family, and by inheritance the Durnford estate, the most valuable part of which is on the Devonshire side of the Tamar, comprising the town of Stonehouse and the Mount Edgecumbe estate.

Sir Richard Edgecumbe, who was sheriff of Devonshire in the 35th year of the reign of Henry VIII., originally built the house which was called after him Mount Edgecumbe. It is a quadrangular mansion, with an octagonal turret at each angle and battlemented on the top. In the principal rooms is a fine collection of family portraits, and a few by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. It commands an extensive and diversified prospect, including St. Nicholas's Island, Plymouth Citadel and Town, Stonehouse, Milbrook and Saltash. The gardens under the denomination of English, French, and Italian, from the different styles of horticulture, are enclosed from the park; in the Italian garden, besides a conservatory of the Tuscan order, is a terrace adorned with statues of Venus, Bacchus, and Apollo; other statues ornament the lower grounds, in the centre of which is a caryatid fountain of marble. In the French garden is also a jet d'eau in the centre of a parterre, which is surrounded by arcades and berceaux of trellis work, entwined with various parasitical plants. In this garden is a cenotaph to Sophia, Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, who died in 1806. The English garden is of greater extent than either of the others, and amongst other beautiful trees with which it is adorned, are Lebanon and Virginian cedars, and cork trees. In it is a Bath of the Doric order, and a secluded walk leads to a rocky excavation, overspread with ivy and other creeping plants, amidst lofty evergreens: fragment of antiques are scattered amidst heaps of stones in this romantic dell. In the pleasure grounds, a path continued along the edge of a cliff, which affords interesting views of the picturesque sinuosities of the coast, leads to a verdant lawn, from which the sides rise with a gentle ascent in a semicircle. The acclivity above the lawn is thickly shaded by a succession of trees, which form a magnificent amphitheatre and display an endless variety of foliage. From different parts of the amphitheatre, Barn Poole presents the appearance of an extensive lake, without any visible communication with the sea, from which it appears to be separated by a diversified line of coast which forms its boundary on every side. At the entrance of a wood near this spot is an Ionic circular temple dedicated to Milton, whence the path continues on the margin of the cliff, through plantations and shrubs, which fringe the rocky coast down to the brink of the sea. In the more open part of the park is a mock ruin, intended as a picturesque object from the grounds, and from the opposite shore. A cottage near the cliff is overhung with beautiful evergreen oaks, the windows of which command pleasing sea views in opposite directions. After ascending a perpendicular rock by a winding path of perilous appearance, the great terrace at the arch presents itself, having the appearance of a perforation in the cliff, the base of which is washed by the waves of the Sound. Zigzag walks lead to Redding Point at the northern extremity of Cawsand Bay, and downwards to the Point at Picklecombe and Hoe Lake. Hence northward in a strait direction is White Seat, on the summit of a hill, commanding a very extensive prospect of the circumjacent country, bounded by a range of mountains, amongst which Hengeston Down in Cornwall, Brent Tor, and the hills of Dartmoor are eminently conspicuous. The shrubbery and the home terrace are near the house.



## 24. Shebbear hundred

Is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, on the east by Fremington Hundred, on the south by Tawton, Winkley and Black Torrington Hundreds, and on the west by Hartland Hundred.

**ABBOTSHAM**, near the sea coast, 2 miles W. from Bideford, contains 61 houses and 386 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**ALWINGTON**, 4 miles S.W. from Bideford, contains 72 houses and 386 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

**APPLEDORE**, 2½ miles N. from Bideford, is in Northam parish, in which the population is included. The town stands at the mouths of the Torridge and the Taw, and is the first harbour for vessels within the bar of Barnstaple, to which port it belongs. Ship building is here carried on to a considerable extent, and it possesses an extensive coasting trade. There is a market on Wednesday.

**BEAFORD**, on the Torridge, 5 miles S.E. from Torrington, contains 110 houses and 582 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

**BIDEFORD**, 38 miles N.W. from Exeter and 201 miles from London, contains 683 houses and 4053 inhabitants. It is picturesquely situated about five miles from the sea, on both sides of the Torridge, which is at this point of considerable breadth, and rising at spring tides to the height of eighteen feet. The principal part of the town is built on the declivity of a steep eminence on the western bank of the river, and connected with the other part, which lies at the foot of a hill on the opposite side, by a bridge, the largest structure of the kind in the county. It was erected about the middle of the 14th century, is of stone, and consists of twenty-four irregular arches; the base of each pier is defended from the violence of the floods by a quantity of loose stones confined by stakes. The extreme length of the bridge is 677 feet. Various lands, now producing a revenue of 400*l.*, have been given to keep it in repair, the management of which has been vested in eighteen feoffes, for whose use a Hall was built in 1758. The quay, conveniently situated near the centre of the town, can accommodate vessels of two and three hundred tons burthen, but there is not sufficient depth for them to float at low water. Bideford is a place of very considerable trade, besides which many of the merchants are large ship owners, and the quay in consequence presents a very animated appearance. It is the principal port in the county for the exportation of corn, large quantities of which are annually sent to different parts of the kingdom. Ship building is here carried on to a great extent; large quantities of oak bark are shipped for Scotland and Ireland, and potters' ware, of which the manufactures chiefly consist, is exported to Wales, Ireland, and Bristol. The market on Tuesday is large, and well supplied with corn, cattle, and all kinds of provisions; there is also a market on Thursday and Saturday, that on Thursday is called the little market, and is held in a different part of the town. Annual fairs are on 14th February, 19th July, and 14th November, for cattle, horses, sheep, pedlary, and toys. The town was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, but the charter was enlarged by James I., which grants the burgesses the power to arrest in the borough for any sum without limitation. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, recorder, burgesses, town clerk, and two sergeants at mace, &c. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The edifice, erected during the 14th century, is spacious; it was originally cruciform, but has been enlarged at various periods, and is now extremely irregular. At the western end is a square tower, about seventy feet high, which forms a mark for vessels entering the Bay. In the church are monuments of the Granville family, and also of John Strange, ob. 1646, who was four times mayor of Bideford. The town is endowed with several charitable benefac-

tions, and contains a free grammar school and a free writing school. The Granvilles were anciently lords of the manor, and continued so till 1734, when the family became extinct. In 1661, Bideford gave the title of Baron to John Granville Viscount Lansdowne. The manor is now the property of A. S. Cleveland, Esq. Northward from Bideford, on the eastern side of the river, is Tapeleigh house.

**BUCKLAND BREWER**, 4½ miles S.W. from Bideford, contains 187 houses and 1043 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Benedict, is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**BUCKLAND FILLEIGH**, 12 miles S. from Bideford and 13 miles N.W. from Oakhampton, contains 44 houses and 274 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. It is a small ancient building, covered with ivy to the summit of the tower; attached to the north-eastern corner is a mausoleum belonging to the Fortescues, and within the church are several ancient monuments to different members of that family.

Buckland Filleigh, the seat of John Inglett Fortescue, Esq., was formerly the inheritance of the Filleighs, knights who held lands in Hartleigh in this parish, in the time of Edward I. From this family the estate came to the Fortescues. The mansion, built with stone, is situated on a rising ground, declining on every side excepting on the western, where a gentle ascent screens it from the rains in that quarter. On the north and east, the lawn on which the house stands, descends to a small stream; beyond rise high grounds covered with plantations, through which is a drive three miles in extent. The south front opens on an undulating lawn, which also slopes gradually to a small and picturesque lake, covered throughout the year with wild fowl, and thence rises to a wood that bounds the horizon. In the great wood are two roads for catching woodcocks, where, by means of nets, these birds are taken in the morning or evening, on leaving or returning to the wood, and at times in considerable quantities. The eastern front is adorned with a granite portico of the Grecian Doric order, of imposing size, but the principal entrance is on the north, under a Doric colonnade, also of granite. The common ancestor of the ancient and widely spreading family of Fortescue, appears to have settled at Wymondeston, or Wimpston, in the parish of Modbury in this county, at a period little subsequent to the Conquest, and during the reign of William I. The pedigrees of the family derive its descent from Sir Richard Le Forte, who distinguished himself under the Duke of Normandy, in his expedition against England, A.D. 1066, bearing a large shield before the Duke at the Battle of Hastings, and was exposed to imminent danger, having three horses killed under him; he received a grant of Wimpston from the Conqueror, as a reward for his great bravery. The motto used by the family, time immemorial, is evidently in allusion to the above: Forte scutum salus ducum. Sir Adam, son of Sir Richard, was also a principal commander in the Battle of Hastings, and was the first who bore the name of Fortescue. In the reign of Edward III., William Fortescue married Alice, daughter of Walter Strechlegh; his son William married the coheir of Beauchamp, of Ryme in Dorsetshire, by whom he had two sons, William and Sir John Fortescue: the latter was at the Battle of Agincourt, and was Captain of Meaux, the capital of La Brie in Champagne, in 1421. William continued of Wimpston, or *Winston*, as then written, and was ancestor of the Fortescues of Preston and Spridleston, all now extinct in the male line. Sir John was ancestor of the Fortescues of Shiplam, Wood, Fallopit, Hollacombe, Weare Giffard, Filleigh or *Phitley*, and Buckland Filleigh, all in Devonshire, of those of Mawgan and Penwarne in Cornwall, Ponsborne in Hertfordshire, Falkbourn in Essex, and Salden in Buckinghamshire; all these, excepting of Filleigh, Weare Giffard, and Buckland Filleigh, are also extinct in the male line of the elder branch. John Fortescue, a cousin german of William Fortescue, Master of the Rolls, whose father, George, had married the heiress of the Spridleston branch, became the representative of this branch also, and possessed Buckland Filleigh. He died without issue, leaving a sister Rebecca, who married Caleb, son of Caleb Inglett by the heiress of Crnwys of Ashburton; their son Richard took the name of Fortescue in 1777, and was father of John Inglett Fortescue, Esq., the present representative of this and the Spridleston branch, and pos-



essor of Buckland Filleigh. Lewis Fortescue, a younger son of the Spridleston family, was one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Edmund Fortescue, fifth in descent from him, a zealous royalist during the civil war, was knighted by King Charles I., and created a baronet A.D. 1664; the title became extinct on the death of his son, Sir Sandys Fortescue, in 1683.

**BULKWORTHY**, on the Torridge, 10 miles S.W. from Bideford, contains 28 houses and 155 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Buckland Brewer.

**FRITHELSTOCK**, 5 miles S. from Bideford, contains 101 houses and 632 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Gregory, is a curacy. Sir Robert Beauchamp about the year 1220, founded here a monastery of Austin Canons, from Hartland, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, St. Gregory, and St. Edmund. At the time of the dissolution it consisted only of a prior and four or five religious persons, whose yearly revenues were then valued at 127*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* In 1537 it was granted to Arthur Viscount Lisle. The demesne is now occupied as a farm yard. Some walls of the conventual church yet remain, with lancet shaped windows at the eastern end.

**HUISH**, 12 miles N. from Oakhampton, contains 17 houses and 118 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* Huish House is the seat of Lord Clinton.

**IDDESLEIGH**, 9 miles N. from Oakhampton, contains 76 houses and 482 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

**LANDCROSS**, on the Torridge, 2 miles S. from Bideford, contains 11 houses and 83 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

**LANGTREE**, 8 miles S. from Bideford, contains 136 houses and 778 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 29*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

**LITTLEHAM**, 2½ miles S. from Bideford, contains 60 houses and 367 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

**MEETH**, on the Torridge, 10½ miles N. from Oakhampton, contains 43 houses and 270 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the University of Oxford. The river Ock, which descends from Dartmoor in two streams uniting at Oakhampton, proceeds thence between Jacobstow and Exborne, to Monk Oakhampton, and falls into the Torridge nearly opposite Meeth.

**MERTON**, on a branch of the Torridge, 13 miles N. from Oakhampton, contains 143 houses and 697 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Eastward of the village is Merton Moor.

**MONKLEIGH**, 4 miles S. from Bideford, contains 61 houses and 509 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

**NEWTON ST. PETROCK**, on the Torridge, 11 miles S. from Bideford, contains 40 houses and 278 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

**NORTHAM**, at the mouth of the Torridge, one mile and a half from Bideford, contains 524 houses and 2550 inhabitants, including Appledore. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The steeple forms a sea mark for Appledore Harbour. Northward is Barnstaple Bay, where the water rises twenty-three feet at spring tides. Porthill, southward of Northam, is the seat of T. Smith, Esq.

**PARKHAM**, 6 miles S.W. from Bideford, contains 175 houses

and 967 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The village is about two miles from the sea coast.

**PETER'S MARLAND**, 11 miles S. from Bideford, contains 42 houses and 343 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy.

**PETROCKSTOW**, 11½ miles N.W. from Oakhampton, contains 90 houses and 571 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 17*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

**EAST PUTFORD**, on the Torridge, 11 miles S.W. from Bideford, contains 29 houses and 194 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Buckland Brewer. Northward is Putford Moor.

**SHEBBEAR**, 13½ miles S. from Bideford, contains 195 houses and 1006 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. This village gives name to the hundred.

**SHEEPWASH**, or *Shipwash*, on the Torridge, 12 miles N.W. from Oakhampton, contains 83 houses and 436 inhabitants. Fairs are held on 10th April, 12th August, and 10th October for cattle. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Shebbear.

**LITTLE TORRINGTON**, 2 miles S. from Torrington, contains 92 houses and 505 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter.

**WARE GIFFORD**, or *Weare Giffard*, on the Torridge, 3½ miles S. from Bideford, contains 94 houses and 469 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of Earl Fortescue. The river is navigable for small vessels to this village, which is eight miles above the mouth of the harbour. Vessels of about sixty or seventy tons burden can, by striking their masts and passing under Bideford Bridge, ascend to the basin of the Torridge Canal, about one mile below Ware Gifford.

## 25. Sherwill hundred,

IN the northern part of the County, is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, on the east by Somersetshire and Exmoor, on the south by South Molton Hundred, and on the west by Shebbear Hundred.

**ARLINGTON**, on the north Yeo, 6 miles N.E. from Barnstaple, contains 34 houses and 177 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Devon. Arlington House is on the southern side of the village: it was formerly a seat of the Chichester family.

**BRENDON**, on the banks of the East Lyn, near the Bristol Channel, 17 miles N.E. from Barnstaple, contains 50 houses and 275 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 4*s.*, in the patronage of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. The river Lyn rises on Exmoor, and after a course of about ten miles, falls into the sea near Linton; the stream is highly interesting, from the wild and romantic scenery through which it passes. Three miles southward from the village is One Oak Hill.

**CHALLACOMBE**, in the vicinity of Exmoor, 10 miles N.E. from Barnstaple, contains 41 houses and 240 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Fortescue.

**CHARLES**, on the river Bray, 5 miles N.W. from South Molton, contains 59 houses and 322 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.*

**COUNTESBURY**, on the Bristol Channel, 15 miles E. from Ilfracombe, and 18 miles N.E. from Barnstaple, contains 26 houses and 118 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage united with Linton. Eastward of the village is Old Barrow down, on the borders of Somersetshire.



**HIGH BRAY**, on the river Bray, 6 miles N. from South Molton, contains 49 houses and 278 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The hamlet of Brayford is about half a mile westward from the village.

**LINTON**, on the Bristol Channel, 14 miles N.E. from Barnstaple, and 12 miles E. from Ilfracombe, contains 118 houses and 632 inhabitants, including Lynmouth or *Lymouth*. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage united with Countisbury, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Barnstaple. The edifice stands on a considerable eminence. In the chancel is a monument of Hugh Wichalse, who died in 1653, from whose family this estate went into the possession of that of Short, and by purchase from the last to John Lock, Esq., of Lynmouth, its present proprietor.

The scenery of the little river Lyn is eminently beautiful; the surface of this part of the county is greatly diversified with towering hills, the sides of which are covered with coppice wood. The Lyn rising on Exmoor Forest, after a course of about ten miles, falls into the sea at Lynmouth, in the valley, near this village, and gives name to both places. The stream makes its way over numerous huge rocks with great rapidity, into the Bristol Channel, and a short distance from the sea it forms a fine cascade, over a fall of about fourteen feet, which is particularly beautiful when the river is swelled by rain. This part of the coast may be termed mountainous, abounding in dark cliffs and rocky hollows incessantly following each other, of which the Valley of Stones near this village, a very extraordinary tract of scenery, is a curious specimen.

Lynmouth, at the confluence of the East and West Lyn, is frequented by visitors during the season for the benefit of bathing and the sea air. At the quay small vessels lie in fine weather. The road by which Lynmouth is approached from the south, is formed on the precipitous declivity of the valley, and presents a scene of uncommon richness, the sea giving extent and variety to the prospect, which is terminated by the distant shores of Wales.

**LOXHORE**, 5½ miles N.E. from Barnstaple, contains 43 houses and 241 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. Lower Loxhore is a hamlet about a mile southward.

**MARTINS HOE**, on the Bristol Channel, 10 miles E. from Ilfracombe and 13 miles N. from Barnstaple, contains 43 houses and 204 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Near this village is Highveer point, a considerable eminence.

**PARACOMBE**, in the vicinity of Exmoor Forest, 11 miles N.E. from Barnstaple, contains 69 houses and 364 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* The source of the river Bray, a branch of the Taw, is a short distance southward from the village.

**SHERWILL**, or *Sherwell*, on a branch of the Yeo, 4 miles N.E. from Barnstaple, contains 111 houses and 645 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 30*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart.

Youlston House, on the western side of this village, is the seat of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. The family obtained possession of this estate in the reign of Henry VII., by the marriage of John Chichester, Esq. of Raleigh, with Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Hugh Beaumont of Youlston; his descendant, Sir John Chichester, was created a Baronet by King Charles I., on the 4th August, 1641. This family, one of the most eminent in the county for its antiquity, estate, employments, and alliances, was originally seated at South Poole, near Kingsbridge; the family were also lords of the manor of St. Mary Church, near Torbay, but obtained the manor of Raleigh, near Barnstaple, in the reign of Edward IV.

**STOKE RIVERS**, 5½ miles E. from Barnstaple, contains 49 houses and 291 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

## 26. Stanborough hundred,

In the southern part of the County, is bounded on the north by Haytor and Teignbridge Hundreds, on the east by Coleridge Hundred, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Lifton and Ermington Hundreds.

**EAST ALLINGTON**, 4 miles N.E. from Kingsbridge, contains 81 houses and 615 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

**WEST ALLINGTON**, one mile W. from Kingsbridge, contains 118 houses and 778 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 62*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

**SOUTH BRENT**, on the river Aven, 8 miles S.W. from Ashburton, and 7 miles E. from Ivy Bridge, contains 235 houses and 1401 inhabitants. The town is situated in a valley encompassed by hills, it is an ancient borough and had formerly a market. There are annual fairs held here on the last Tuesday in April and on the last Tuesday in September for cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a vicarage, value 29*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* The manor formerly belonged to Buckfastleigh Abbey, but after the dissolution of the monasteries, it was granted to Sir William Petre. Marley House, about two miles eastward, is the seat of Mrs. Palk; northward of which is Brent Harburton Ford, on a branch of the river Dart.

The river Aven flows through a fertile country, rich in interesting views; immediately before it passes under Brent or *Leedy* bridge, in the road from Totness to Modbury, it pours down a ledge of rocks not much higher indeed than a weir; but the height of the arch of the bridge, beautifully covered with ivy, and the waterfall seen through the arch, together with the picturesque approach of the stream towards the bridge, afford an assemblage of romantic objects so finely harmonized, that it has been preferred to the Becky fall, and considered much superior to the cascade at Lydford bridge. The river rises at Aven, or *Aune*, head, but a short distance northward of Western Whiteborough, or Peter's Cross, on Dartmoor Forest.

**BUCKFASTLEIGH**, or *Bucksford*, on the river Dart, 3 miles S.W. from Ashburton, contains 359 houses and 2240 inhabitants. Many of the houses in the town, together with a large manufactory, were constructed with materials procured from the remains of the neighbouring abbey. The church, situated on a hill just above the bridge, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 1*s.* At Dart bridge the river is joined by another stream of some size, and in a beautiful wooded vale, about a mile northward from the town, on the eastern banks of the river, are the remains of Buckfastleigh, or *Buckfastre* Abbey. It was founded in the year 1137, by Ethelward, son of William de Pomeroy, in honor of the Virgin Mary, for Cistercian monks. At the time of its surrender in 1538, its annual revenue was rated at 466*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* The arms of the Abbey are: a crozier in pale, surmounted by a stag's head caboshed. In the year 1539, the site and immediate demesnes of the Abbey, were granted to Sir Thomas Dennis, of Holcombe Burnell; the estate descended to the family of Fownes, of Stapleton in Dorsetshire, but was purchased in 1756, by Sir Thomas Clarke, Master of the Rolls, and by him given to Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield. A mansion in the Tudor style of architecture, has been erected on the site of the ancient Abbey, some remains of which, clothed with ivy, yet exist. Buckfast Dean is a manor in its vicinity, and within the parish is Hembury Fort, on the top of a high hill.

**CHURCH STOW**, 2 miles N.W. from Kingsbridge, contains 52 houses and 319 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Lower Church Stow. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

**DARTINGTON**, on the banks of the river Dart, 2 miles N. from Totness, contains 99 houses and 602 inhabitants. The



church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory value 36*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* In the chancel is the monument of Sir Arthur Champernowne, ob. 1578. The windows of the church are enriched by various coats of arms, and a figure of a Duchess of Exeter praying "for the soul of Thomas her son;" near her are the arms of Holland quartering Mortimer. In the parish, which contains about three thousand acres, is some excellent pasture land of such singular fertility, as to let from 4*l.* to 7*l.* per acre.

Dartington House, the seat of Arthur Champernowne, Esq., is situated on an eminence near the river, and from some of its windows commands a prospect of the beautiful vale of Totness. This mansion is said to have been originally erected by John Holland, Duke of Exeter, a nobleman of great eminence in the reign of Richard II.; it consisted of two courts, the outer court of this ancient seat, 245 feet by 157 feet in extent, is now nearly perfect, but the inner court, which contained the principal apartments, is all demolished, excepting a wall with pointed arched windows, which formed part of a gallery that was 100 feet long. The great hall with its appendages separated the two courts, it is 69 feet by 38 feet in dimension, and the roof of oak framed is 50 feet high. In the vaulting of the entrance porch, is a boss sculptured with a hart, the royal cognizance. A view of this house by *F. Nash*, taken in 1822, is engraved in *Lysons's History of Devonshire*.

Dartington was at a very early period the property of Robert Fitz Martin, and his descendants for six generations continued to reside on this estate, which at length devolved to James, the celebrated Lord Audley, by the marriage of his father Nicholas Lord Audley, with Joan, sister and heiress of William Lord Martin, of Dartington, who was summoned to Parliament in the 23rd year of the reign of Edward I.

From the family of Audley, in default of male issue, and pursuant to an entail, the manor passed to the Crown. King Richard II. granted it to the Duke of Exeter, his half brother, who founded the present mansion. The estate subsequently escheated to the Crown, and in the year 1487, was granted to Margaret, Countess of Richmond, but eventually became by exchange, the property and residence of Sir Arthur Champernowne, whose monument is near the altar in Dartington church. Jane, heiress of the Champernowne family, married the Rev. — Hartington, son of Sir James Hartington; their son Arthur assumed the name of Champernowne in 1776, at whose death in June, 1819, it descended to his son Arthur Champernowne, Esq.

DEAN PRIOR, 4 miles S. from Ashburton, contains 97 houses and 561 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George the Martyr, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* The manor of Dean, which anciently belonged to the family of Fitz Stephen, was granted in the reign of Henry II. to the Priory of Plymton, whence the addition of the name of Prior.

DIPTFORD, on the river Aven, 5 miles S.W. from Totness, contains 107 houses and 653 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* In the reign of Henry III., the manor was held by Nicholas de Moels, one of the Privy Councillors to the King, and a person of great employment both at home and abroad. He married Hawyse, daughter and heiress of James Lord Newmarch, of Cadbury in Somersetshire.

HOLNE, 4 miles W. from Ashburton, contains 68 houses and 410 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. Samuel Lane, M.A., Vicar. The church formerly belonged to Buckfastleigh Abbey; it is paved with large blocks of granite, here termed Moor stone. The pulpit is beautifully carved and gilt, and highly enriched by various coats of arms. It is a good specimen of the taste and workmanship of the latter end of the 15th century: the arms are—1, St. George; 2, England and France quarterly; 3, Bouchier quartering Fitz Warine; 4, Oldham; 5, Buckfastleigh Abbey; 6, Columbers; 7, the arms of the Hospital of St. John at Exeter: the colours of the shields have been altered through ignorance of heraldry by the painter. On the under panelling of the chancel screen, are some full length portraits of saints.

Holne, or *Holme*, derives its name from an abundance of large holly or holm trees which grow in the chase. Holne Chase is the seat of Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., the house was erected about the year 1820, in a most delightful and romantic spot

on the banks of the Dart. The manor part of the barony of Barnstaple, passed successively to the Audleys and the Bouchiers, Lords Fitz Warine and Earl of Bath, from which last family it descended to the present possessor, who succeeded to the title and estate in 1827. Holne Chase, with its woods and rocky summits, extends about two miles along the banks of the Dart. Behind the park the hills rise to a considerable height, and on the summit of one of the loftiest, is Hembury Fort. New Bridge, at the foot of a steep descent crowned with a mass of rude rocks, crosses the Dart, and connects Widecombe with Holne; the scenery is enchanting, particularly from a walk on the margin of the river

NORTH HUISH, or *Hewish*, on the banks of the Aven, 6 miles S.W. from Totness, contains 70 houses and 440 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 19*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

SOUTH HUISH, 3½ miles S.W. from Kingsbridge, contains 66 houses and 383 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of West Allington.

KINGSBRIDGE, on an arm of the sea, 12 miles S. from Totness, 32 miles S. from the City of Exeter, and 208 miles from London, contains 158 houses and 1430 inhabitants. The town derives its name from a bridge by which it is connected with Dodbrook, in Coleridge Hundred, on the east. Here is a good harbour for small craft, and a fishery. A weekly market on Saturday, and annual fairs on the first Tuesday after 10th June, 29th July, and 21st September, for cattle, cloth, and shoes. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a vicarage united with that of Church Stow. The manor, which formerly belonged to the Abbey of Buckfastleigh, remained in possession of the Crown after the dissolution, till the year 1558, when it was purchased by John and Barnard Drake, and conveyed by them to Sir William Petre, who was principal secretary of state to Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, and chancellor of the order of the garter. His descendant, Lord Petre, sold it in 1792 to John Scoble, Esq.

The branch or arm of the sea which extends hence from Salcombe, in the parish of Malborough, is called a river, although the only stream that flows into it at Kingsbridge is of the smallest class. It is a navigable inlet of great importance to this town and the adjacent country. This creek has several arms, all of which are navigable for barges. Sloops of 80 tons burthen can come up to Kingsbridge quay, at high water, the distance hence to the mouth of the harbour being about six miles, but the tide does not flow above the town. A little is still done here in the woollen trade, and manufactured goods are shipped for the East India Company; the town is celebrated for its blankets. Agriculturists in the neighbourhood export considerable quantities of corn, principally wheat, and the town carries on an extensive export trade in malt, for which article it has long been noted. The maltsters appear to possess some cheap and superior mode of conducting their business, as they can afford not unfrequently to import barley from Norfolk and the eastern counties, and, notwithstanding this, to export their malt to London, Liverpool, and other great markets.

LODDISWELL, on the banks of the river Aven, 3 miles N. from Kingsbridge, contains 133 houses and 762 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* The Aven is more considerable as a river than that which falls into the sea at Kingsbridge, but the tide is less extensive, and it does not possess the same facilities for trade. It is navigable for barges to Aveton Gifford only, which is two miles westward from Loddiswell. The tide does not flow beyond that place, which is about three miles and a half from the sea.

MALBOROUGH, 4 miles S.W. from Kingsbridge, contains 248 houses and 1552 inhabitants, including the chapelry of Salcombe. It is a curacy to the vicarage of West Allington. Salcombe is situated on an arm of the sea, which extends thence to Kingsbridge.

SOUTH MILTON, 2½ miles S.W. from Kingsbridge, contains 47 houses and 356 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of West Allington.

MORELEIGH, 5½ miles S.W. from Totness, contains 32 houses



and 202 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* In the chancel is a monument of Sir Peter Fitz-Acre. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. In this parish is Stanborough, a heap of stones on a *ness*, whence the hundred derives its name.

RATTERY, 4½ miles N. W. from Totness, contains 62 houses and 559 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 10*s.*

THURLSTON, on the sea coast, 4½ miles W. from Kingsbridge, contains 85 houses and 426 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 25*l.* 10*s.* Thurlston Rock in the English Channel is about a mile southward from the village; more distant is Hope Cove, and Bolt Tail, a promontory at the southern extremity of Bigbury Bay.

WOODLEIGH, 4 miles N. from Kingsbridge, contains 42 houses and 298 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

## 27. Tavistock Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Lifton Hundred, on the south and east by Roborough Hundred, and on the west by Cornwall, excepting where it is bounded by an insulated portion of Lifton Hundred.

BRENTOR, 4 miles N. from Tavistock, contains 18 houses and 151 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Bedford. The church is situated on the very top of Brentor, a mass of craggy rock which rises in the midst of an elevated down to a considerable height, and becomes a prominent sea mark to ships in the British Channel, which is upwards of twenty miles distant. Although the summit is frequently enveloped in clouds, in clear weather the prospect hence is very extensive and interesting, and ships in Plymouth Sound may be distinctly seen.

MILTON ABBOT, on the borders of Cornwall, 5½ miles N.W. from Tavistock, contains 154 houses and 1151 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Constantine, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. Endsleigh Cottage, is a seat of the Duke of Bedford, K.G. situated on the banks of the Tamar, four miles westward from the village, and about two miles south-eastward from Launceston in Cornwall. The abbots of Tavistock, formerly had a Park here, the estate having been granted to them by one of the Edgecumbe family, the elder branch of which was seated at Edgecumbe in this parish. The cottage was erected in 1810, from designs by Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, in the old English style of domestic architecture, with gabled roof, tall chimneys, and transom windows, in the prevailing character of houses erected before the adoption of the Roman architecture of the middle ages in the reign of James I. The grey walls are clothed with graceful and luxuriant shrubs, judiciously planted, and from a singularly beautiful grass terrace on a level with the house, a most commanding view is presented of the surrounding scenery. The river Tamar, bursting from a lofty wood, rolls with impetuosity along the borders of another wood, more immediately opposite to the house, and disappears from view, as it seems to enter, by a rapid descent into a deep forest. Repton, who suggested plans for the embellishment of Endsleigh, descanted on its extraordinary picturesque beauties in terms of the liveliest enthusiasm. The interior of the house is perfectly in accordance with the simple style of its architecture, yet, as calculated for the retirement of a nobleman of the highest rank, it is not without elegant enrichment. The apartments on the ground floor are panelled with oak, and the furniture is in corresponding taste. The library is stored with a selection of books in different languages; and, in a small room within the library, are the arms of the Abbey of Tavistock, and of Ordulph, son of Ordgar, Earl of Devon, its founder. In a window of the dining room are the heraldic cognizances of the Earls and Dukes of Bedford, with those of their respective Countesses, including those of the present Duke. The prospect of contributing to the comforts of the inhabitants of this vicinity, has, without doubt, been a

principal inducement in this generous nobleman's preference of this delightful retreat, by which they are placed within the influence of his encouragement and assistance. The pleasure grounds are exceedingly attractive, and wherever the hand of art has been able to impart a grace without interfering with the harmony of nature, it has been done. Near farm buildings at the bottom of the lawn, and skirted by a brook, is a rustic dairy, with an open porch and gallery; the coolness of the interior is preserved by an unceasing fountain and its projecting roof; the milk vessels are of polished Devonshire marble. At the end of the terrace, near this spot, is a grotto, which commands a view of the woods and meadows on the river's bank, and of a floating bridge, governed by a rope and windlass. The neighbouring woods rise luxuriantly from the water's edge, and are pierced by ascending walks, one of which conducts to a Swiss cottage in the midst of a kind of Alpine garden, hence a prospect is attained over the river, woodlands, and open downs, terminated by the distant hills and tors of Cornwall. The views also along the banks of the Tamar, towards Newbridge, are exceedingly wild and picturesque, the river tumbling and foaming over rude masses of stone, presents some of the finest combinations a painter could desire, especially in the vicinity of the Morwell Rocks, and the wooded heights of Cothele.

TAVISTOCK, on the river Tavy, 34 miles S.W. from the city of Exeter, and 207 miles from London, contains 680 houses and 5483 inhabitants. There are three stone bridges over the Tavy, establishing a communication between the town and the southern bank of the river. Two are in immediate contiguity with the town, the Abbey Bridge and New Bridge, and the third is West Bridge, at Fitz Ford, at the distance of about a mile. The woollen trade is carried on at Tavistock, and here is a weekly market on Saturday, and annual fairs on 17th January, 6th May, 9th September, 10th October, and 11th December, for cattle, horses, and sheep. The government of the town is committed to a portreeve, who is chosen annually at the court leet of the Lord of the Manor. It is an ancient borough by prescription, one of the stannary towns, and the sessions for the hundred are held here. It returns two members to Parliament, and the right of election is vested in all the inhabitants of the parish, excepting the manor of Cudliptown; the present members are Lord William Russell and Colonel Charles Richard Fox. The church, dedicated to St. Eustace, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. It was erected previously to the reign of Richard II., within the cemetery of the abbey. The church, monastic dwellings, and precinct of the ancient abbey, are all situated within a few yards of the northern bank of the river Tavy, on a narrow plain, very slightly elevated above the bed of the river, and surrounded on the northern, southern, and eastern sides by eminences. The church consists of a dark lofty tower, under which is an archway leading from the town into the Abbey precinct. Four distinct roofs, extending from the tower at the west, to the termination of the building, indicate its spacious interior. The chancel screen is tastefully carved and painted, but a part only of the series of saints now remains. In the church is a monument, beautifully executed, of Judge Glanville in his robes; he was one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Another monument in the church is that of Sir John Fitz and his lady. There are also monuments of the Willefords, the Fortescues of Buckland Filleigh, and the Manatons, which family, subsequently to the Glanvilles, were the possessors of Kilworthy. Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon," published in 1701, mentions an honorary cenotaph to Queen Elizabeth; it consisted of a painting in the chancel representing a sepulchral monument, but is now effaced. The parish chest is remarkably rich in ancient deeds and churchwardens' accounts.—See the very interesting notices of *Tavistock and its Abbey*, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1830. Ordgar, Earl of Devon, founded the abbey at this place, in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Rumon, A.D. 961, and the original structure was completed by his son Ordulph, about twenty years afterwards. Ordgar the founder is said to have resided at Tavistock, and the site of his house is traditionally pointed out. In the year 997 the monastery was plundered by the Danes and destroyed by fire. The abbey thus destroyed, lay for some time in ruins, but was at length rebuilt, probably by Livingus, Bishop of Crediton, who died in the year 1046, and was interred in the Abbey at Tavistock. John Dynington, who succeeded as abbot in 1450, applied to King



Henry VI. for permission that the abbots of Tavistock should enjoy the distinction of wearing episcopal habiliments, which was granted. It was the same abbot who made great additions to the conventual buildings. The Gatehouse, and most of these, now extant, bear the architectural characters of this period. Richard Banham, who became abbot in 1492, obtained a seat in the House of Peers, and his successors continued to enjoy the distinction. The revenue of the abbey at its suppression was 902*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* per annum. The dissolved abbey of Tavistock and its dependencies were, by the King's letters patent, dated 4th July, in the 31st year of his reign, granted to John Lord Russell, Ann his wife, and their lawful heirs male at a certain reserved rent.

Lord Russell had been received into favour by King Henry VII., and by his successor was nominated Lord Warden of the Stannaries in Devon and Cornwall, Lord Privy Seal, and one of the Councillors of King Edward VI., during his minority. He was constituted Lord High Steward at the coronation of that youthful king; and on the insurrection which broke out at Stamford Courtenay, and was followed by the Siege of Exeter, Lord Russell marched against the rebels and dispersed them. For these services he was created Earl of Bedford, 19th January, 1550. William, the fifth Earl of Bedford, was, in the reign of King William and Mary, created Marquess of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford, 11th May, 1694, and his present descendant, John Duke of Bedford, K.G. is in possession of the lands and ecclesiastical appropriation of the dissolved abbey.

The venerable abbey church remained standing till about the year 1670, when its materials were given to build a school house. The Chapter House and Saxon School were pulled down in 1736, in order to construct a residence for the Duke of Bedford's steward on their site; this was called the Abbey House, and is now replaced by the Bedford Arms Inn. The refectory stands behind the inn, and is now a meeting house for dissenters; the porch is ceiled with elegant tracery, displaying the arms of the abbey in the centre of the vaulting. The immediate precinct of the monastery was comprised in an irregular plot of ground within the circumference of half a mile. Towards the river Tavy a wall with a crenated parapet still remains, also the abbots private gate house leading from Guile or Abbey Bridge into the precincts. The southwestern angle of the embattled wall is formed by the Still House, a tower which has a door into the abbey garden now the vicarage garden. Betsy Grimal's Tower is the remains of a gate-house also in the vicarage garden. Of a tradition relative to its name, Mrs. Bray has an interesting account in her romance of Fitz Ford, in which book is also comprised much of the history of Tavistock and its neighbourhood. The situation of the stew ponds, for the supply of fish to the monastery, is marked by some willows, in a field westward of the vicarage garden. The vicarage house was erected in 1818, and the grounds have been very tastefully laid out under the direction of the Rev. E. Bray the present incumbent.

The seal of Tavistock Abbey is attached to the deed of surrender, now in the augmentation office. It is supposed to have been made about the time of the rebuilding of the abbey church, which was consecrated by Bishop Stapylton, A. D. 1318. Upon it the Virgin and Child are represented under a canopy, and on either hand a kneeling angel swinging a censer. Under an arch, below the Virgin's feet, is St. Rumon, with his mitre and crozier, represented in the act of benediction: the legend is "Sigillum ecclesiæ sce Marie et sci Rumoni. Tavistock."

Fitz Ford, near a bridge over the river Tavy, called West Bridge, was anciently the seat of the family of Fitz or *Fyze*, a gate-house and some spacious outbuildings remain. Kilworthy lies about a mile northward from Tavistock. Sir Francis Glanville, in the reign of James I., erected a mansion, the greater part of which is still standing; the remains of a finely timbered park, and of artificial terrace embankments in the gardens, attest its former state. At Crowndale, about a mile westward from Tavistock, Sir Francis Drake is said to have been born; and Hurdwick or *Ordgar's Wick* is supposed to have been the residence of Ordgar the founder of the abbey; the abbots had a fine barn here which still remains. Morwell House is here called a hunting seat of the abbots of Tavistock. It contains a small chapel, and the whole building is an excellent specimen of the domestic architecture of the latter end of the fifteenth century.

The river Tavy is a rapid stream, and has its course through a rocky channel; the depth of this river is very variable, depending much on the quantity of rain which descends from the high lands

which environ the town on every side excepting the west. When this is considerable, the Tavy becomes an object of much interest from the efforts of its wild and roaring waters to surmount the opposition presented to their course by numerous fragments of rock which lie scattered in the bed of the stream. It is most probable that the eminences surrounding Tavistock were in remote times thickly covered with wood, as the Exeter Domesday Book assigns a large proportion of wood to the manor of Tavistock.

## 28. North Tawton with Winkley Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Fremington, South Molton, and Witheridge hundreds, on the east by Crediton hundred, on the south by Wonford hundred, and on the west by Black Torrington and Shebbear hundreds.

ASH REIGNEY, or *Kings Ash*, 4 miles W. from Chumleigh, contains 183 houses and 858 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 24*l.*

ATHERINGTON, 8 miles S. from Barnstaple, contains 101 houses and 535 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

BOW, or *Nymet Tracey*, on the branch of the Taw, 7 miles W. from Crediton, contains 162 houses and 872 inhabitants. The market is on Thursday, and annual fairs are held on Wednesday in Easter week and November 22d for cattle, sheep, and pedlary. The court of the Duchy of Lancaster is usually kept here. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

BRUSHFORD, on the Taw, 11 miles N.E. from Oakhampton, contains 23 houses and 134 inhabitants; it is a curacy.

BUNDLEY, or *Bundleigh*, on the Taw, 8½ miles N.E. from Oakhampton, contains 59 houses and 335 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

BURRINGTON, 13 miles S.E. from Barnstaple, contains 150 houses and 939 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

CHAWLEY, or *Chawleigh*, on the banks of the Little Dart, 11 miles N.W. from Crediton, contains 154 houses and 792 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

CLANABOROUGH, 5½ miles W. from Crediton, contains 6 houses and 56 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

COLERIDGE, on the Taw, 9½ miles N.W. from Crediton, contains 120 houses and 632 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter.

DOLTON, near the Torridge, 12 miles N. from Oakhampton, contains 140 houses and 784 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

DOWLAND, 11 miles N. from Oakhampton, contains 38 houses and 196 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

DOWN, St. MARY, 6½ miles N.W. from Crediton, contains 63 houses and 400 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

EGGESFORD, on the Taw, 12 miles N.W. from Crediton, contains 26 houses and 144 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Eggesford House is the seat of the Hon. Newton Fellowes, M. P. for the northern division of the county. He is brother to the Earl of Portsmouth, and succeeded to the estate of his maternal uncle H. A. Fellowes, Esq.

HIGH BICKINGTON, 8 miles S. from Barnstaple, contains



125 houses and 748 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

LAPFORD, on a branch of the Taw, 8½ miles N.E. from Crediton, contains 127 houses and 674 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

NYMET ROWLAND, on the Taw, 9½ miles N.W. from Crediton, contains 16 houses and 102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

NORTH TAWTON, on the river Taw, 7 miles N.E. from Oakhampton, contains 281 houses and 1563 inhabitants. Fairs are held on October 2d, and December 17th, for cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

WEMBORTHY, 12 miles N.E. from Oakhampton, contains 65 houses and 349 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

WINKLEY, or *Winckleigh*, 10 miles N. from Oakhampton, contains 262 houses and 1436 inhabitants. Fairs are held on the first Monday in August and Michaelmas-day, for cattle. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

ZEAL MONACHORUM, on a branch of the Taw, 7½ miles N.W. from Crediton, contains 104 houses and 681 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

## 29. Teignbridge Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Wonford Hundred, on the East by Exminster Hundred, on the south by Haytor and Stanborough Hundreds, and on the west by Lifton Hundred.

ASHBURTON, on a branch of the river Dart, 20 miles S. from Exeter, and 192 from London, contains 396 houses, and 3403 inhabitants. The town is situated in a valley, encompassed by hills, excepting on the eastern and western sides, and consists principally of one long street, on the road from London to Plymouth. The chief trade of Ashburton has of late consisted in the manufacture of woollen goods for the East India Company. It is one of the four stannary towns of Devonshire, the other three being Chagford, Plymton, and Tavistock. The stannary courts are held before the Lord Warden or his substitutes, by virtue of a privilege granted to workers in the tin mines in Devonshire and Cornwall, to sue and be sued only in their own courts, in order that they may not be drawn from their employment by law-suits in other courts. The Lord Warden has a Vice Warden and Deputy Steward for each county, who officiate as judges in the respective courts. Here is a market on Tuesday for wool and yarn, and another on Saturday for corn and provisions, both of which are well supplied. There are also annual fairs—on the first Thursday in March, the first Thursday in June, 10th August, and 11th November, for cattle. Ashburton is an ancient borough by prescription, and is governed by a portreeve, who is chosen annually at the court leet of the Lord of the Manor. The seal of the town bears the representation of a church with a spire, having on its dexter side a sun, and on the sinister a crescent; on the dexter side of the church three ears of corn on one stalk, and on the sinister a saltier. Ashburton returns one member to parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1832; the present member is William Stephen Poyntz, Esq. of Cowdray Park, in Sussex.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, with the curacies of Bickington and Buckland in the Moor, value 38*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The edifice is cruciform in plan, and was formerly collegiate; several of the ancient stalls are now remaining in the chancel. The tower of the church, ninety feet high, is terminated by a spire. Beautiful marbles are obtained from the lime-rocks in this neighbourhood,—at Chudleigh, Bickington, and Buckfastleigh; some are manufactured into chimney-pieces, and exported from Teignmouth.

BICKINGTON, 3½ miles N.E. from Ashburton, contains 36 houses, and 301 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Ashburton. Ingsdon House, about a mile eastward from the village, is the seat of Capt. Samber. In the neighbourhood are tin and copper mines.

NORTH BOVEY, on the West Teign river, 13 miles S.W. from Exeter, contains 103 houses, and 603 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Devon.

BOVEY TRACEY, or *South Bovey*, on the West Teign river, 4 miles W. from Chudleigh, contains 325 houses, and 1685 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Hatwell Brook, the River Hayne, Radford Brook, and the romantic River Becky, all of which have their sources in Dartmoor, fall into the West Teign or Bovey River, which joins the East Teign about two miles above Teigngrace. Lignite, or wood coal, most generally termed Bovey coal, is found on Bovey Heathfield, a flat and sandy common, in this parish, surrounded with hills. There is hardly any other use made of it at present but to bake the earthenware of a manufacture erected at Bovey Tracey, and for burning of limestone, which rising in great quantities at Chudleigh, the coal is carried thither. It is also used as fuel in the neighbouring cottages; but the fœtid gas emitted during combustion prevents its being applied, to any great extent, for domestic purposes.

HENNOCK, 3 miles N.W. from Chudleigh, contains 129 houses, and 678 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l.*

HIGH WEEK, 1½ miles W. from Newton Abbot, contains 182 houses, and 907 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy to the vicarage of Kings Teignton.

IDEFORD, on a branch of the river Teign, 2 miles S.E. from Chudleigh, contains 73 houses and 356 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 17*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

ILSINGTON, on the borders of Dartmoor, 5 miles S.W. from Chudleigh, contains 189 houses and 1122 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

KINGS TEIGNTON, on the banks of the river Teign, 2 miles N.E. from Newton Abbot, contains 219 houses and 1131 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 28*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* in the patronage of the Prebendary of Kings Teignton, in the Cathedral of Salisbury. The parish, formerly considered unhealthy, has been improved by drainage of surface water. It is very fertile.

LUSTLEIGH, 6 miles N.W. from Chudleigh, contains 54 houses and 325 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 16*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester.

MANATON, 8½ miles W. from Chudleigh, contains 56 houses and 403 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Winifred, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

MORETON HAMPSTEAD, or *Hampstead Moreton*, 12 miles S.W. from the City of Exeter, contains 386 houses and 1932 inhabitants. The town is situated in a very romantic spot, on the confines of Dartmoor, and stands on an eminence, bounded on every side but the west by high hills. It chiefly consists of one large street, and two or three smaller ones, and contains many ancient buildings. The face of the country in the vicinity of the town is strewn with fragments of rock, some of which are large, and singularly piled together. The manufacture of woollen formerly carried on here has declined. There is a weekly market on Saturday, and great markets annually on the first Saturday in June, on 18th July, and on St. Andrew's day, for cattle; but there is not any charter for fairs. The town is governed by a portreeve and other officers, elected annually, at the court leet of the Lord of the Manor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 49*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Devon.



TEINGRACE, on the river Teign,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Newton Abbot, contains 23 houses and 131 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir William Temple Pole, Bart. The Teign, although a short river, and not large, has an extensive export trade, greater, as it respects tonnage, than any port in the county, excepting Plymouth. This export consists almost exclusively of clay, conveyed to Liverpool, and up the Mersey, to the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, by which means it is conveyed to the Staffordshire potteries. On the western side of the village is Stover lodge, the seat of G. Temple, Esq.

### 30. Tiberton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Bampton Hundred, on the east by Halberton Hundred, on the south by Highridge Hundred, and on the west by Witheridge Hundred.

CALVERLEIGH,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. W. from Tiverton, contains 17 houses and 93 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.*

HUNTSHAM, 7 miles N. from Tiverton, and 3 miles E. from Bampton, contains 26 houses and 153 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

LOXBEAR,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. W. from Tiverton, contains 23 houses and 138 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

TIVERTON, on the river Exe, 14 miles north from Exeter and 176 miles from London, contains 1323 houses and 8631 inhabitants including the whole parish, which is of great extent, and is divided into quarters, or four ecclesiastical portions, called Tidcombe, Pitt, Clare, and Priors. The town contains 997 houses and 6712 inhabitants, and is chiefly built on a slope of land, triangularly formed by the river Exe on the west, and the Lowman on the east; their streams uniting form its southern and lowest point. It was named Twyford town, from the two fording places or passages through the rivers, before bridges over the Exe and Lowman were built. The four principal streets form a quadrangle, enclosing an area of gardens, with a green in the centre. The situation of the castle seems to have been well chosen, for the command of the little hill between the rivers, on which the town is built, and for the best natural means of defence. It is said to have been originally erected by Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devon, about the year 1106, in the reign of Henry I., and the property descended with the Earldom to the Courtenays. William Courtenay, tenth Earl of Devon, of that family, married Katherine, daughter of King Edward IV. and sister of the Queen of Henry VII.; this castle was the constant residence of the widowed princess for fifteen years, after the Earl's death in 1511. Henry, Marquess of Exeter, her son, lived here occasionally, with great magnificence; but after his death, on the scaffold, in 1539, the castle was suffered to decay. The parks belonging to it were sold by the crown; and although it became the property of successive owners of rank, was seldom used for their residence. For many years the castle has been inhabited by the farmer of the adjoining Barton and his under tenants. On the northern side of the court yard is a barn, built of stone, large enough to contain great part of the annual produce of the Barton; it has a curious and strong roof. Tiverton has a market-house in Bampton-street, with weekly markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and annual fairs on Tuesday fortnight after Whitsunday, and on 10th October. It was formerly accounted the chief market town in the west of England, not only for corn, cattle, and other provisions, but for woollen goods; and we learn, from the history of the woollen cloth trade, that Tiverton, at an early period, held the most distinguished rank as a manufacturing town. Its population was greatly increased by the Flemings; and by their skill and industry it flourished, in a very high degree, till the town was destroyed by a dreadful fire in the year 1612. This calamitous event occasioned the dispersion of the industrious inhabitants, who carried their trade into other towns in the west, and particularly Exeter, although the trade of Tiverton afterwards revived, and be-

came of considerable importance; even so late as the year 1790, it is said there were 1000 looms, 700 of which were in daily use, and 200 wool combers; but the trade has now deserted the town. The Town Hall is in Fore-street. The corporation consists of a mayor, twelve capital burgesses, twelve assistants, a recorder, and clerk of the peace. The seal of the borough represents a castle and town, with two bridges, and beneath them a wool pack. The privilege of returning two members to parliament was conferred by King James I. The present representatives are J. Heathcoat, Esq. and J. Kennedy, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, in three portions;—Clare portion, value 27*l.*; Pitt portion, value 36*l.*; and Tidcombe portion, value 27*l.* These portions being sometimes granted by the name of prebends upon the patent rolls, the church has been esteemed collegiate. It stands upon an eminence, near the castle, at the north-western side of the town, with an entrance to the church yard from Peter Street. The view hence is strikingly picturesque; it commands the serpentine course of the river Exe, with the fertile meadows on its banks, the houses at Westex and the rising hills beyond. The castle, surrounded by venerable trees, is on the north, and the view is bounded by Exe bridge on the south. The church is considered the finest architectural specimen in the county, excepting the cathedral at Exeter. The southern side is enriched with curious sculpture, particularly a porch and chapel adjoining. Over the windows of the last are subjects in relief, representing incidents in the life of Christ, ships, and emblems of trade, as well as many figures of animals, curiously sculptured on other parts of the wall, indicating the munificent spirit of the founder, John Greneway, a rich merchant, in the reign of Henry VIII. and native of this town, who, having no descendants, employed his property, during his life time, in various public works. He rebuilt the south aisle of the church, and set up an enriched chancel screen; besides providing for lights to be constantly burning upon the high altar, and paying for obits and other masses to be sung. The southern porch was originally erected by him in the year 1517, but was wholly taken down and rebuilt in 1825, when the sculpture was renewed by *William Beck* of Tiverton, so as to constitute a perfect facsimile of its original decoration. In the centre of the porch are the arms of Courtenay, impaling the royal arms; the whole surmounted by the royal badge of the falcon and fetterlock, and supported by figures of St. George and St. Barbara. Upon a label beneath is this inscription,—“*Ext tyme and spare, God send grace — John Greneway — to pray for me, that the gate begone.*” On either side of the large shield of arms is a smaller one, the arms of the founder, with angels for supporters. Immediately over each shield is a rose, the badge of the House of York; other shields bear the initials J. G. combined. On either side of the arch of entrance is a canopied niche; and the buttresses at the angle are sculptured with woolpacks, anchors, &c. The interior of the porch is deserving attention, from its sculptured ornaments, over the door is a representation of the founder and his wife at their devotions. The tower of the church is 100 feet high to the top of the battlements. In the nave are some curious monumental inscriptions on the pavement. The pulpit, which appears to have been made in the reign of Charles II., is ornamented with the arms of many Devonshire families painted in separate compartments. A chantry chapel, built about the year 1517, and dedicated to St. Christopher, St. Blaise, and St. Anne, is separated from the south aisle by a handsome screen; the walls of this chapel are panelled with carved oak. In the pavement is an intagliated brass, to the memory of the founder and his wife, who were here interred in the year 1529. The ceiling is also finely sculptured. In a curious old oaken chest, kept in this chapel are sundry deeds and papers belonging to Greneway's, Waldron's, and Slee's charitable donation, each preserved in a separate department of the chest, which is on the outside strongly plated with iron. John Waldron, a merchant of this town, who founded the western alms houses in Willbrooke Road, died in 1579, and is buried on the south side of the chancel. George Slee, also a merchant of Tiverton, who founded the widows' alms houses in Peter Street, died in 1613, and is buried on the northern side of the screen of the chancel. John Greneway, the founder of this chapel, erected the eastern alms houses in Gold Street, on the banks of the river Lowman. A grammar school, at the east end of the town, on the road to Collumpton, was founded by Peter Blundell, a clothier, in 1604. Besides the church, there is also a chapel, dedicated to St. George, in Fore Street, which was consecrated in 1733.



On Shortridge hill is an extensive prospect and distant view of the sea; near the summit are the seven crosses, where several roads cross each other, and Ashley Park, belonging to Tiverton Castle, before it was formed into separate estates which still pay buck and doe money, a small annual fine. Yerlstone House, formerly the seat of the Lord of the Manor, is three miles from the town, on the Bickleigh road. Hensleigh House is also pleasantly situated, with a fine view of the town and country about it. The road to Bolham, on the banks of the river Exe, is exceedingly picturesque. Chettiscombe is pleasantly situated by the town leat, a rivulet which supplies Tiverton with water.

From the summit of Tidcombe Hill is a very beautiful prospect of the town and vale of Tiverton, extending to a circuit of fifty miles. From various parts of Skrink hills, eastward of the town, are agreeable views, but within a more confined circle.

Gornhay House, formerly the seat of the Coleman family, is now the residence of the farmer of the estate. Collipriest House, the seat of James Hay, Esq. is a little distance eastward from the town; it stands on an eminence above the conflux of the rivers Exe and Lowman, having an extensive lawn in front, with a fine slope to the water side, a hanging wood, and an avenue of elms on the summit of the hill behind, which may be seen at a great distance. The former house was for many years the seat of the Blundell family, but it was rebuilt about the year 1790, by Thomas Winsloe, Esq. and enlarged by James Hay, Esq. the present owner.

UP LOWMAN, on the river Lowman, 5 miles N.E. from Tiverton, contains 80 houses and 425 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Poulett. The river Lowman rises near Chipstable, in Somersetshire, and after passing this village enters the parish of Tiverton, and joins the Exe near that town.

### 31. Witheridge Hundred.

Is bounded on the north by South Molton Hundred and Somersetshire, on the east by Bampton and Tiverton Hundreds, on the south by Crediton, West Budleigh, and Hayridge Hundreds, and on the west by Tawton Hundred.

CHELDON, on the little Dart river, 3 miles E from Chumleigh, contains 20 houses and 96 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Hon. Newton Fellows.

CHUMLEIGH, or *Chulmley*, on the little Dart river, 21 miles N.W. from the city of Exeter, and 193 from London, contains 303 houses and 1506 inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday, and an annual fair on the 1st of August for cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* The church was collegiate, consisting of some prebends, founded probably by one of the Courtenay family in the reign of Edward I.: it continued in the patronage of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, and there are still five prebends, Brokland, Denis, Over Heyne, Lower Heyne, and Penells, which are annexed to the rectory. The church was much damaged by a storm in the year 1797, and again in 1813, when the marshes on the southern side of the town were entirely overflowed for a considerable distance. The river Dart, in some places, rose ten feet in the short space of fifteen minutes, and bridges, fences, &c. were swept away. The little Dart is a small stream which rises near Rackenford, and passing near Witheridge, Worlington, Cheldon, and this town, joins the river Taw about a mile and a half below Chumleigh bridge. One mile westward from the town is Colleton, the seat of J. D. Ashworth, Esq.

CREACOMBE, on the Sturcomb river, a branch of the little Dart, 9 miles S.E. from South Molton, contains 6 houses and 40 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

CRUWYS MORCHARD, 5½ miles W. from Tiverton, contains 113 houses and 652 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

MARY ANSLEIGH, 3½ miles S.E. from South Molton, contains 54 houses and 289 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

MESHAW, on a branch of the river Moule, 52 miles S.E. from South Molton, contains 31 houses and 163 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 4*s.* Southward of the village is an extensive moor.

BISHOPS NYMPTON, 3 miles S.E. from South Molton, contains 188 houses and 1096 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter.

KING'S NYMPTON, 3 miles N. from Chumleigh, and 5 miles S. from South Molton, contains 124 houses, and 623 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Westward of the village, and on the banks of the river Moule, is New Place, the seat of J. Tanner, Esq.

OAKFORD, or *Okeford*, on the banks of the river Barle, 3 miles W. from Bampton, and 7 miles N. from Tiverton, contains 89 houses and 474 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 24*l.* Eastward of the village is Stuckridge, on a beautifully wooded hill.

PUDDINGTON, 8 miles N. from Crediton, contains 33 houses and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

RACKENFORD, on the little Dart, 8½ miles N.W. from Tiverton, contains 79 houses and 395 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

ROMANSLEIGH, or *Romslegh*, 4 miles S. from South Molton, contains 31 houses and 214 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Rumon, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* in the patronage of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

ROSE ASH, 6 miles S.E. from South Molton, contains 68 houses and 436 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

STOODLEY, 3 miles S.W. from Bampton, contains 72 houses and 466 inhabitants, including Highley St. Mary, to which it is annexed. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Stoodley Court, north eastward from the village, is on the banks of the Exe; it is the seat of John Nicholas Fazakerly, Esq. M.P.

TEMPLETON, 5½ miles W. from Tiverton, contains 39 houses and 198 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 15*s.* in the patronage of Sir William Templer Pole, Bart.

THELBRIDGE, 7 miles E. from Chumleigh, contains 24 houses and 168 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

WASHFORD PYNE, on a branch of the river Taw, 8½ miles N. from Crediton, contains 26 houses and 139 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

WITHERIDGE, 8½ miles E. from Chumleigh, contains 246 houses and 1121 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 23*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* The village gives name to the Hundred, and here are annual fairs on the 24th June and on Wednesday before the 16th April for cattle.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY, or *Woolsery*, on the banks of the Creedy, 6 miles N. from Crediton, contains 36 houses and 213 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory value 9*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

WORLINGTON, 6 miles E. from Chumleigh, contains 43 houses and 253 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* West Worlington, half a mile distant, contains 28 houses and 172 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 15*s.*



### 32. Honford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Tawton, Crediton, and Hayridge Hundreds, on the east by Clyston and East Budleigh Hundreds, on the south by Teignbridge and Exminster Hundreds, and on the west by Lifton and Black Torrington Hundreds.

ALPHINGTON, on the Alphin, a branch of the Exe river, 2 miles S. from Exeter, contains 221 houses and 1070 inhabitants. Here are annual fairs on the first Thursday in June for cattle, and on the 14th October for horses and cattle. The breed of cattle of this county is justly reckoned the most beautiful, if not the most valuable, in the kingdom. There are several varieties in different parts of Devonshire, but all springing from the same original stock, which has probably undergone less alteration than any other breed in the country. That of North Devon is the most excellent, and is generally celebrated. The cattle of South Devon are more bulky, and want the elegance of their northern kindred, owing to their mixture with other breeds. Great numbers are driven into Somersetshire half-fed, and being gathered in the extensive pastures of that county, are sent forward to London and Bath, or are returned for the Exeter market. The demand for the navy and for merchant ships is also large, and is chiefly supplied by lands in the neighbourhood.

Alphington Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 34*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* It is a large and handsome edifice, and on the south porch are sculptured the arms of Courtenay. In the village is a large ancient rude cross of granite.

BRAMFORD SPEKE, 4½ miles N. from Exeter, contains 44 houses and 303 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Cowley. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

BRIDFORD, or *Bridgeford*, on a branch of the river Teign, 6 miles N.W. from Chudleigh, contains 78 houses and 491 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The neighbourhood is hilly, but abounding in romantic woodlands. Coldston down and Helter rock are the principal eminences. Bridford wood, on the banks of the Teign, near Steps bridge, occupies an extensive and precipitous hill.

CHAGFORD, on the river Teign, 9½ miles S.E. from Oakhampton and 14 miles W. from Exeter, contains 276 houses and 1503 inhabitants. It is one of the four Devonshire stannary towns. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 39*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Whyddon Park was formerly a seat of the Whyddon family: at a little distance behind the house is a view of rock and wood, the most beautiful on the banks of the Teign; the cliff is here divided into bare and solid rock, and wood of deep rich foliage. The grounds at Rushford are beautifully spread with waving woods and single trees: in the midst of the woods rises a rocky eminence of a conical shape, at the base of which the Teign flows. Near it is Sandypark bridge, a light and elegant object; through the arches, clothed with ivy, are seen trees waving over the stream, and rocks rising out of the water in the most fantastic forms.

CHERITON BISHOPS, 6½ miles S.W. from Crediton, contains 127 houses and 753 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. From Cross, a field near Medland, in this parish, is an extensive view reaching almost to Torrington on the north-west; thence to the north it includes the country about South Molton, with the Exmoor hills, the hills about Cruwys Morchard and Witheridge; and to the north-east Cadeleigh, Cadbury Castle, and the hills near Thorverton; and at a greater distance, more eastward, the Blackdown hills from Marlpen to Hembury-fort, Ottery hills, Woodbury, and Haldon. On the south and south-west the view is not extensive, but is more picturesque, being bounded by the Bridford hills and the romantic banks of the Teign, that here rise high above the river, rocky and almost perpendicular. The heights of Dartmoor peep through

the other hills in the distance, and on the west is a pleasing view of a woody country bounded by Cawson, the most northern part of Dartmoor and the highest land in Devonshire. Cheriton Cross is the seat of — Foulkes, Esq. Crockernwell is a populous hamlet of this parish, one mile and a half westward from the village, in a finely wooded country. The old chapel is turned into a malthouse.

CHRISTOW, or *Christ Teign Stow*, on the river Teign, 4½ miles N.W. from Chudleigh, contains 96 houses and 531 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In this parish is Stratton, a hamlet, on the causeway which leads to a fordable passage over the Teign. Canon Teign formerly belonged to Merton Priory, founded by King Henry I., for black canons. It is now the seat of Capt. the Hon. Pownal Bastard Pellew, R.N., son of Viscount Exmouth. The country through which the Teign flows being full of rocks, which are often precipitous, the river rushes sometimes over beds of granite: at others, flows through a finely wooded country, and is often pent up in deep and narrow vallies: whence the sound of its falls, and the roar occasioned by its tumultuous passage over rocky bottoms, may be heard at a considerable distance. One of the most remarkable of its waterfalls is at Canon Teign, where, though in its usual state, there may be nothing singularly striking in its appearance, after much rain a large body of water rushing down a craggy precipice, foaming beneath, and struggling amongst the granite rocks, cannot fail to produce a grand and beautiful effect.

COMB, in Teignhead, 3 miles E. from Newton Abbot, in a distinct portion of this hundred, contains 100 houses and 403 inhabitants, including the hamlets, of Comb Worthy, Middle Rcomb, and Higher and Lower Netherton. It is a rectory, value 32*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

DREWS TEIGNTON, 8½ miles S.W. from Crediton, contains 222 houses and 1188 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 40*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* At Shilston in this parish, which is supposed to mean shelving stone, is a remarkable cromlech, amidst wild and romantic scenery; where the Teign runs at the base of the "moving rock," is a descent into a valley, amongst vast masses of granite, and from the river side they appear only prevented from falling by their chains of ivy: in other places, enormous ledges are overshadowed by the foliage of the oak, which is particularly the case in the vicinity of the cromlech, where the berry of the mountain ash, here very luxuriant, has a beautiful appearance, issuing from chasms of rock, encrusted with pale moss. The views from this spot are of the most delightful character.

DUNSFORD, on the river Teign, 8 miles W. from Exeter, contains 118 houses and 819 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 10*s.* Fulford House, the seat of Colonel Fulford, stands on rising ground about two miles and a half from the village. It is quadrangular, with an entrance through a gatehouse, over which are the arms and quarterings of the family. The staircase is curiously inlaid, and the ceiling finely executed: in the great drawing room is a portrait of King Charles I., by *Vandyck* and a view of the battle of Gravelines, in 1558.

THE CITY OF EXETER, on the river Exe, 165 miles S.W. from London, contains 3256 houses and 23479 inhabitants. The situation of this city is pleasant and commanding; it stands on the acclivity of an eminence on the eastern bank of the river, which flows in a semicircular direction round the southwestern side of the city, and over the river is an elegant bridge. The ground on which the city stands is higher, in a ridge, along the middle of its length, declining on both sides. The space within the ancient walls is nearly in the form of a parallelogram of four furlongs in length and three in breadth, and is intersected by the four principal streets, which meet near the centre of the city, and diverging at right angles, connect it with the suburbs. In the year 1769, the walls were entire, but many parts have since been destroyed. The streets and houses in general present traces of antiquity, although very considerable improvements have been made within the last twenty years. The city of Exeter and the surrounding country is seen to great advantage from Exwick Hill on the north-west, where is a most picturesque and beautiful prospect. In front are the low



grounds, through which the Exe bends its sinuous course, the rich foliage which crowns the finely wooded ramparts or northern bay of the ancient castle, the numerous churches and other buildings of the city spreading gradually from the river, until surmounted by the towers of the cathedral, a venerable pile, and the distant hills, including the heights of Haldon, which terminate the landscape with their bold and swelling outlines.

On the north-eastern side of Exeter is Stoke Hill, a commanding eminence, the top of which is called Mary Pole Head, a corruption of *Mere Pole*, or head of the moor. From the beauty of its situation, affording extensive prospects over a rich country, a row of houses called *Pennsylvania*, have lately been erected. In the foreground of the scene from this point is Portland Villa, in the middle distance, St. Sidwell's Church, beyond which is the cathedral of Exeter and the river Exe, and in the back ground are the towering heights of Haldon and Penhill, with other eminences towards Teignmouth and the sea coast. From Mary Pole Head the prospects range in a vast sweep over a finely diversified and luxuriant tract.

The Exe, in a commercial view, is one of the most important rivers in this county; all the larger class of merchant ships lie in the Bight at Exmouth, and discharge their cargoes into lighters, for Topsham and Exeter. Vessels of nearly 200 tons reach Exeter by means of the canal; the river itself is navigable for barges to the village of Weir only, but the tide flows within half a mile of the quay at Exeter, to the foot of St. James' Weir.

The Exeter ship canal extends from Exeter to Turf, on the western bank of the river, and is nearly six miles in length. The original canal was one of the most ancient in the kingdom. Previously to the year 1311, boats and barges came up the natural channel of the Exe, but in that year a dispute arose between Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and the Mayor of Exeter, relative to a decision of the latter respecting the right of receiving three baskets of fish which were then in the market. The Earl afterwards choked up and destroyed the channel of the river below, built two weirs across the river, and formed a quay at Topsham. An act of parliament was obtained in the reign of Henry VIII., to cut a canal from the city to the town of Topsham, which was subsequently improved since the year 1824. The mayor and chamber extended the canal nearly two miles farther down the river, and have made a capacious basin or floating dock opposite the quay at Exeter. The principal exports of the city are serges and other woollen goods, paper, and manganese. The imports are general merchandise, timber, coals, and limestone.

Exeter was once esteemed the greatest wool market in England, but during the last war the woollen trade sustained the most serious injury in its foreign consumption: more than two-thirds of the woollen cloths now made in this county are for the East India Company, but the reduced manufactures of Exeter have been chiefly of plushes and estameans for Spain. The serge market is in Southgate Street. The general market days are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday in every week, and there are annual fairs on Ash Wednesday, Whit Monday, 1st August, and 6th December, for horses, cattle, sheep, and almost every commodity. The Guildhall stands in the High Street, where the market is held, and was erected in the year 1593. It is remarkable for the massiveness and variety of its architecture. The upper story, which projects beyond the line of the houses in the street, is supported by an arcade of heavy moorstone columns. Beyond the vestibule is a lofty and spacious Common Hall, and at the upper end is the Court of Hustings, which underwent considerable alteration in 1802. It has raised seats for the justices and other officers, and galleries for the juries. The timber framed roof is supported by corbel figures, and the panelling of the room is of oak; on the frieze are emblazoned the arms of the city, the mayors, recorders, and of the incorporated trades. The arms of the City of Exeter are *per pale gules and sable, a triangular castle with three towers or; crest, a demy lion rampant gules, crowned or, holding between the paws a regal mound of the last; supporters, two pegasus argent, wings endorsed, maned and crowned or, the inside of the wings charged with three bars wavy azure. Motto, Semper Fidelis.*

Amongst the portraits preserved here, is a curious full-length of the Princess Henrietta, daughter of King Charles I., by *Lely*; she was born at Bedford House in this city, on 16th June, 1644, and the king then received the news at Buckingham, then his Majesty's head quarters for a short time, previously to the battle of Marston

Moor; the queen retired hence to Pendennis Castle. There are also portraits of Monk, Duke of Albemarle, by *Lely*, and King George II. by *Hudson*, a native of this city. In the rear of the hall, is the Back-Grate, where culprits were confined previously to their examination. On the upper floor are large rooms, one of which is appropriated to the use of the grand jury, and in it all convivial meetings are held; the other is used as a council chamber; here is a portrait of John Hoker, the historian of the city and chamberlain in the reign of Elizabeth.

Exeter returns two members to parliament, a privilege granted in the reign of Edward VI. The present members are James Wentworth Buller, Esq. of Downs, near Crediton, and Edward Divett, Esq. of Bystock House, near Exmouth.

Devonshire, after its partial subjugation by the Saxons, and the conversion of that people to Christianity, became subordinate to the bishops of Wessex, and so continued until A. D. 703, in which year it was deemed advisable to divide the extensive episcopacy of Wessex into two sees. On that division, Sherborne in Dorsetshire was made the seat of the new bishopric, but on the division of the see of Sherborne, in the year 910, Devonshire, was constituted an independent diocese, and Aidolf, its first bishop, fixed his see at Crediton. Leofric, sixth bishop of Crediton, was chancellor and Chaplain to King Edward the Confessor; this saintly king, by a charter granted in 1050, consolidated the pontifical chair at the city of Exeter, in the monastery of the blessed Peter, prince of the Apostles, within the walls of the same city, and appointed Leofric and his successors after him for ever to be bishops there. The monastery of St. Peter was founded by King Athelstan in the year 932, for monks of the Benedictine order. Leofric was a liberal benefactor to his church, and on his decease, in 1073, invested it with lands, ornaments, vestments, books, &c., the particulars of which are given in the "*Monasticon*," from a deed in the Anglo Saxon language, now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

The most ancient part of the present cathedral at Exeter is indebted for its foundation to William Warelwast, a Norman by birth, who was consecrated bishop of Exeter in the year 1107. This munificent prelate commenced the building in the year 1112; whether he completed the erection has not been ascertained, but the towers, presumed to have been the last portion built, are altogether in the architectural style of his age. This cathedral was nearly rebuilt by Bishop Quivil, in the pointed style, in 1280: the edifice presents many singularities in design, construction, and ornamental detail, particularly on its western front, transept towers, and chapter house, all of which plainly manifest that the monastic architects were ever exercising their genius either to invent new forms, or produce novel combinations. Expence and labour seem wholly to have been disregarded, whilst picturesque effect, increased grandeur, and additional enrichments were chiefly studied. In boldness of design and lightness of symmetry, no stone roof in the kingdom is superior to that of this cathedral. The architect has formed a continued gallery over the whole line of the grand pointed arches, and in doing this he daringly cut a passage of communication through about one half of the thickness of the uncommonly thin and narrow piers, from which the finely vaulted roof seems to spring as it were from mere points. For stability he depended principally on the flying buttresses, well knowing that while these duly resisted the pressure of the light, and to appearance, airy arches, all would endure, as has been now the case nearly six centuries. Exeter cathedral may be deficient in what professional men term basement, and had it eight feet more of height, it would yield in total effect to no other in the kingdom.

From the south-west and south-east the cathedral appears, seated on an eminence, and overtopping the neighbouring churches and houses; but it has neither the picturesque features, or the lofty majesty of either Lincoln or Durham; still its unique towers, with the numerous crocketed pinnacles and flying buttresses with the highly pitched roof of the nave and choir, constitute a fine and prominent group of architecture from many stations southward of the city. In the meadows, on the north-east, it is seen to rise boldly and grandly above the surrounding objects, with the grove of northern hay, a fine feature in the scene. The southern side of the choir, and nearly the whole of the Lady chapel, are within the precincts of the palatial enclosure. The western front of this cathedral is unlike any other in the kingdom, and far surpasses in beauty most of them. The lower part is adorned by an enriched



screen, extending beyond the walls of the aisles, and being in altitude about one-third of the height of the central pediment. The design is magnificent, and replete with historical interest; in the upper compartments is a series of canopied niches—thirty-five in number—occupied by statues, in various positions, and accompanied by sacred symbols: these are more numerous and entire than in any other cathedral. In the lower row most of the figures are represented sitting. Two statues, in niches, on the buttresses, are those of King Athelstan and St. Edward the Confessor, with shield of arms underneath; the whole were restored in 1817, under the direction of *Kendall*. On the southern side of the principal doorway is a monumental chapel of Bishop Grandisson, which was mutilated in the reign of Elizabeth. The western window is filled with painted glass, executed by *W. Peckitt* in 1766. Nearly every light is charged with armorial bearings, excepting the lower compartments, which are adorned with full length figures of saints.

The interior of the cathedral church is more imposing in its architectural character, finer in its effects, and more enriched in detail, than the exterior. The area of the church consists of a nave, with two aisles of corresponding length. A chapel, at the north-western angle; a porch, on the northern side; a transept, terminated by two square towers, from which two small chapels open on the east; a choir, with two aisles, from which branch off two chapels, forming a sort of minor transept. At the north-eastern and south-eastern angles of the aisles are two chantry chapels; two others, of larger dimensions, extend to the east of these aisles, of which both externally and internally they seem to constitute portions; a Lady chapel terminates the eastern end, and all the lateral chapels are separated from the other parts of the church by open screens, of varied design. Adjoining the southern tower is a spacious chapter house; but the cloisters, excepting one side are entirely removed, having been destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers. The lofty arched vaulting of the nave, covered with a profusion of ribs and sculptured bosses, leads the eye from one extremity of the church to the other. The sub-divisions merit attention, and command admiration. On the northern side of the nave is the minstrels' gallery. The design and character of the sculpture of the figures in front of this gallery, and the forms of the different instruments, are referred to Edward the Third's reign. All the sculpture has been originally painted and gilt. In the northern tower is an ancient clock, which merits attention from the peculiarity of its mechanism. It has generally been regarded as the gift of Bishop Courtenay, in the reign of Edward III. but is supposed to have been constructed upwards of one hundred years previously to his accession to the see. It shows the hour of the day, and the age of the moon, and the dial is about seven feet in diameter. Some additional works were added to this curious clock, in the year 1760, to show the minutes, which are painted in a circle over the ancient dial. The machine is wound up daily, and the hours are struck upon the famous great bell, called the Peter bell, which is fixed in the very upper part of the northern tower, and is another of the reputed gifts of Bishop Courtenay, which is also said to have been brought hither from Landaff. It was re-cast, as appears by an inscription on it, in the year 1676, and its weight is stated to be 12,500 lbs. The diameter of the Peter bell at the mouth is six feet three inches, and the height is nearly four feet eight inches. In the southern tower are eleven bells, ten of which are rung in peal. The tenor bell, originally given by Bishop Grandisson, weighing 7552 lbs. is the largest rung in any peal in England. The chapels of St. Paul and St. John the Baptist, which respectively open from the eastern side of the transept, are in their general form and style of architecture exactly similar. In St. John's chapel is an elegantly sculptured piscina.

The aisles of the choir are separated from the transept by wooden gates, of a peculiar and handsome design, whilst the choir itself is enclosed by a screen and rood loft, which was constructed in the reign of Edward III., but some of the rich foliage in the spandrels of the arcade has been removed to insert the royal badges of King James I. The upper part or gallery contains a range of paintings in oil, in arched compartments, representing the principal events in the Old and New Testaments. The painting is coeval with the screen, and may be ranked amongst the earliest examples of oil painting to be found in this country. The rood loft now contains an organ, the largest and most powerful instrument of the kind in Europe, with the exception of that at Hærclem. It was originally built in 1665 by *J. Loosemore*, but was rebuilt by H. C.

Lincoln, in 1819, when the dulciana stop was added. The pipes of the organ, which are both of metal and of wood, are upwards of 1600 in number, and its peculiarity is, that all the metal pipes are made to play: the metal of which they are composed is of the finest quality ever used in organ work.

The choir of Exeter cathedral, in its architectural design, assimilates with the nave both in pillars, arches, clerestory, and vaulting, but the arches are of a narrower span than those of the nave. In the stone screens of the presbytery, the lofty canopy to the episcopal throne, the triple seats on the southern side of the altar, the altar screen, and the eastern window filled with stained glass, the choir exhibits a series of fine and interesting objects. The choir is separated from its aisles by a series of eight arches on each side, one of which, adjoining the rood loft, is very narrow and acutely pointed. This may be regarded as evidence of imperfect calculation on the part of the architect, but it can scarcely be doubted that he was influenced by some cogent reason, or some powerful local cause. The bishop's throne, of unusual richness and elegance, is of wood, wrought in a kind of open work, forming a triple canopy. At the southern extremity of the choir, against the altar screen, are three stone stalls, with seats rising one above another, and surmounted by lofty open canopies; these seats were intended for the celebrant, the deacon, and the subdeacon, during the festival of the mass: westward of these seats is a piscina, of singular form. The eastern end of the presbytery is terminated by a stone screen, erected from designs by *John Kendall* in 1819. The Lady chapel is of light and elegant architecture; side piers and clustered pillars divide the interior into three compartments, and likewise sustain the groins of the ceiling. The westernmost division opens by a high pointed arch on each side to the chapels of St. Magdalene and St. Gabriel, but the lower space between the piers is closed by sumptuous monuments of Bishops Stafford and Brounscombe. Bishop Walter Brounscombe, who died in 1280, erected St. Gabriel's chapel, as the place of his interment; but his actual monument is supposed to be of more recent execution. Excepting the crowning ornaments, which are gone, this beautiful memorial is in a very fine state of preservation; and the rich gilding and painting which adorned the whole are still in many parts fresh and vivid. In the middle light of the eastern window of the chapel is represented the angel Gabriel, and in the adjoining lights are ecclesiastics kneeling, and soliciting the mediation of St. Katherine and St. Martin. The splendid monument of Bishop Stafford, who died in 1419, was apparently designed to correspond with that of Brounscombe, but the enrichments are more elaborate. Both the effigy of the bishop, and the canopy of the tomb, are of alabaster, very finely wrought. The face was probably sculptured from a cast made after death. The drapery is full and flowing, and the canopy has a rich vaulting of panelled tracery work, on which pendant angels hold shields charged with the arms of Stafford. In the second division of the Lady chapel, on each side, are two high pointed arched recesses, within which, on the south, are tombs of Bishops Bartholomew and Simon de Apulia; and on the north those of Judge Doderidge and his lady. A curious monument of Bishop Bartholomew, who died in 1148, was removed from the opposite side in 1822. On the slab is an insculptured figure of the deceased, in pontificalibus, under a canopy. The style of execution is that of a remote age. The monument of Bishop Simon de Apulia, who died in 1223, must also have been brought hither from some other part of the church. The effigy is sculptured in bold relief, from a block of Purbeck stone, and is more magnificently vested than those of former prelates; the mitre also is more richly ornamented. The whole interior of the arch containing this monument was originally painted in distemper, but all remains have been obliterated by lime-wash. The monuments of Judge Doderidge and Dorothy his lady were taken down in 1820, during some alterations in the Lady chapel, and their respective figures, with the inscriptions, placed under recessed arches on the northern side of the chapel. The Judge died in 1628, ætat. 72, and his lady in 1614. He is represented in his judicial robes and square-cornered cap, with a court roll in his left hand. The lady's dress is extremely curious, being embroidered with flowers and insects, painted and gilt in all their variety of colouring.

On the southern side of St. John's tower is the Chapter House, also occupied as the library of the dean and chapter, containing records, probably the least interrupted, of almost any Cathedral. It



is 75 feet by 30 in dimension, including a porch, which opens to the cloister green. At the west end of the library is a stone screen, and gallery, erected from designs by *J. Kendall*, in 1821.

The monuments in the cathedral are very numerous, and many will not fail to excite interest, as records of departed greatness, and as illustrating the arts and costume of former ages. In the chantry chapels there is a general elegance of design, and richness of sculpture. The only crypt belonging to this church is a small vaulted chamber, under the chapel of St. James, which is occupied as the bishop's wine cellar, but which was the actual place of interment of Leofric, the first bishop of Exeter, who died in 1071. Over this crypt, in St. James' chapel, is a mural monument, without inscription, but is supposed to have been raised to Leofric's memory, in the year 1419. On the southern side of the choir is a large ancient tomb of Bishop Chichester, who died in 1155. In the southern tower is a monument of Bishop John, the chanter, who died in 1194. This bishop assisted at Richard the First's coronation in 1189, and several impressions of his seal are preserved in the archives of Exeter, attached to confirmations of grants made to Plymton Priory. On the northern side of the choir is a tomb of Bishop Henry Marshall, who died in 1206. His effigy is sculptured in full pontificals, with his right hand in the act of benediction, and in his left a crosier. Near the high altar is the monument of Bishop Walter de Stapledon, who died in 1326, and whose recumbent figure is under an enriched canopy. In the northern aisle, nearly opposite to the bishop's monument, is that assigned to his brother, Sir Richard Stapledon, which is a very singular tomb; the knight is represented cross legged, with his sword and shield. An attendant squire stands in front of his pillow, and near his feet is the fore-part of a horse, and a second attendant. The sculpture of all these figures is very different from that of the decorative parts of the arch under which they are placed, and are supposed to have been executed at an anterior period. In the southern aisle, under an arch, is an effigy of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, who was slain at Boroughbridge in 1322. His daughter Margaret became the wife of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and lies buried with her husband in the nave. The Earl died in 1377, and a contiguous gravestone is inlaid with a curious brass of a knight, in complete armour, representing Sir Peter Courtenay, the son of the Earl of Devon, who died in 1409. Under a flat arch, forming part of the northern screen of the choir, is a tomb of Bishop Edmund Lacy, who died in 1455; and in the northern tower is the monumental chapel of William Sylke, sub-chanter of the cathedral, who was buried here in 1508. This was originally a very beautiful chapel, in the decorative style of the architecture of the period, but has been very shamefully defaced. The screen is elegantly designed, and is enriched with small statues, in niches, and in groups, representing St. Michael and the dragon, the crucifixion, the descent from the cross, and the virgin, with the dead body of Christ. The door of the chapel at the western end is finely carved and perforated. At the eastern end of the north aisle is a monumental chapel, founded in 1518 by Sir John Speke. Almost every part of it is charged with heraldic bearings and armorial insignia, with badges, and other decorative work. A thoroughfare has been made through this chapel, by which much of the original beautiful workmanship has been destroyed. It is really quite painful to be thus constantly recording instances of neglect on the part of those to whom our cathedrals are entrusted, by which means the finest works of art are made liable to destruction. A very little of the care lavished on the provisions of the game laws would tend most materially to their preservation.

At the eastern end of the south aisle is a very curious monumental chapel and tomb of Bishop Hugh Oldham, who died in 1519. It is highly enriched with sculptured ornaments and heraldry; the ceiling is charged in many places with owls, in allusion to the prelate's name. On the south side of the chapel is the figure of the Bishop, painted and gilt in the ancient manner; he is represented in full pontificals, with a very rich mitre and crozier, his hands raised as in prayer. Against the northern wall of St. Mary Magdalene's chapel is a monument to Sir Peter Carew, in the reign of Elizabeth; many sculptured shields, charged with the arms and quarterings of his ancient family, are displayed on different parts of this monument. On the southern side of the choir is an altar tomb of Bishop John Wolton, who died in 1594; and in the south aisle of the choir is a monument of Bishop

William Cotton, who died in 1621, near it is the tomb of Bishop Stephen Weston, who died in 1742; and in the north aisle is that of Bishop Valentine Cary, who died in 1626.

The diocese of Exeter contains what formerly constituted the two bishoprics of Devonshire and Cornwall, which were united about the year 1032. It was also one of the richest sees in the kingdom; but its revenues were wasted by Bishop Veysey, who alienated the estates. Godwin, speaking of Veysey, says—"In his time there was an alteration of religion by King Edward VI. whereof ensued rebellion and a commotion in this diocese, which in some sort, was imputed to this bishop, because he lay far from his diocese, and dwelled in his own country, Warwickshire." The diocese contains the entire counties of Devonshire and Cornwall, 604 parishes, of which 239 are inappropriate or in the hands of laymen. It has four archdeacons, viz. of Exeter, Barnstaple, Totness, and Cornwall. To the cathedral belong a dean, a chancellor, a treasurer, a chanter, twenty-four prebendaries, and other officers. The arms of the bishopric are *gules, a sword in pale argent, hilt and pomel or, surmounted by two keys, endorsed in saltier the dexter or, the sinister argent*. The arms of the deanery are *azure a stag's head cabossed argent, between the attires a cross pattée fitchy of the last*.

In the City, besides the precincts of Bedford Circus, Bradninch, and the Close, are the following parishes,—Allhallow's, in Goldsmith-street, a rectory, value 6*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the bishop. Allhallows, on the walls, a rectory, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter. The church was pulled down to make a way from Fore-street to the bridge. Saint David, or St. David Down, a very large parish, without North gate, is a curacy to the vicarage of Heavitree. St. Edmund on the bridge is a rectory, value 10*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the corporation. St. George, a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. St. John's, a rectory, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of the crown. St. Kervan, a rectory, value 5*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter. St. Lawrence, a rectory, in the patronage of the crown. St. Martin, a rectory, value 8*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter. St. Mary Arches, a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the bishop. St. Mary Major, the largest parish within the walls, a rectory, value 15*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter. St. Mary Steps, a rectory, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* St. Olave, a rectory, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. St. Pancras, a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter. St. Paul, a rectory, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter. St. Petrock, a rectory, value 14*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. St. Sidwell, a curacy to the vicarage of Heavitree. St. Stephen, a rectory, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the bishop, and the Holy Trinity, a rectory, value 11*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter.

The city of Exeter was taken and completely destroyed in the year 1003, by Sueno King of Denmark, in revenge of Ethelred's massacre of the Danes, in the preceding year. It was taken in 1076 by William the Conqueror; and in the year 1135, after a siege of two months, by King Stephen.

The city was repeatedly honoured with the presence of the King, in the earlier periods of history. Henry III. occasionally held his court in the castle; and in the year 1286 Exeter was visited by King Edward I. with his queen. After the celebrated battle of Poitiers, Edward the Black Prince landed at Plymouth in 1357, with his illustrious prisoners, John, King of France and the Dauphin, and proceeded thence to Exeter, where they were honourably entertained, at the expence of the mayor and citizens, during their stay of three days. After the death of the Duke of Buckingham, King Richard III. came to Exeter. On his visit to the city the king met with a reception which could not fail to be highly gratifying. At the east gate he was received by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, in due form, and was congratulated by the recorder in a set speech, for which he was rewarded by the city with a scarlet gown. The mayor delivered to the king the mace and keys of the city gates, and presented him with a purse of two hundred gold nobles. Having returned the mace and the keys he was conducted to the bishop's palace, where he was entertained, during the time of his stay, at the expence of the corporation. The city was afterwards successfully defended by the citizens in the year 1498, against Perkin Warbeck and six thousand men.



**GIDLEY**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. from Oakhamptom, contains 20 houses and 121 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 19*s.* Gidley castle was formerly the seat of the Prowse family. Sir William Prowse, of Gidley, married the daughter of Walter Gifford of Aveton Gifford, and gave his daughter in marriage to Sir Roger Mulis, of North Cadbury; she being secondly married to Sir John Damerel, whose daughter and heiress Elizabeth, married Walter Code, of Morwell, in Cornwall, in King Henry the Sixth's time. There are remains of a park, surrounded by a wall. The source of the river Teign is on Dartmoor forest, near the Gidley hills.

**HEAVITREE**, or *Wonford*, one mile E. from the city of Exeter, contains 211 houses and 1253 inhabitants. It is from the passage over river Wone, or Avon, on the eastern side of this village, that the manor and hundred of Wonford derives its name. The parish of Heavitree includes the hamlets of Madford, Ringswell, Polsloe, Bockerell, Bellair an ancient seat of the family of Rhodes, and Stoke hill. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 34*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. From the vicarage house is a fine view of Haldon hill, and the adjacent country. At Polsloe, Sir William Brewer founded a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Katherine, in the reign of Richard I. Its revenue was valued at 170*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* per annum. In 1549 the site of the priory was granted to John Earl of Warwick.

**HITTISLEIGH**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Crediton, contains 21 houses and 163 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Forton, a rivulet, which rises in this parish; joins the Creedy near Crediton.

**HOLCOMBE BURNELL**, 5 miles W. from Exeter, contains 40 houses and 237 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Longdown end. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Holcombe Burnell, in the cathedral of Wells. In the chancel are the remains of a monument to Thomas Dennis, who died in 1602, æt. 80. The manor was the seat of the family of Fitz Bernard, from the Norman conquest for several generations. It afterwards came into the possession of Sir Thomas Dennis, of Bradford Dabernon, by exchange with Sir Thomas Brooke, for an estate at Wicroft, near Axminster, in the reign of Henry VI. Sir Thomas Dennis, a favourite of King Henry VIII., and lineal descendant of the above, erected a noble mansion, in the remarkable style of architecture then prevalent. It has been modernized by the successive owners, but still shows the remains of a good old house, and retains, in the interior, some marks of its former grandeur. Over one of the chimney pieces are the arms of Champernowne and Drake. It became the property of the Champernowne family in the year 1268. The following freeholds hold of the manor,—Culverhouse, Reghouse, Ford, Cleave, Pitt, Leytown, Downhouse, Billsdon, Kingsford, Canns, Froggsland, and Madridge.

**HUXHAM**, on the river Culm,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from Exeter, contains 16 houses and 172 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Poltimore. Joan, daughter and heiress of William de Huxham, lord of this manor, married John Bampfylde, about the reign of Edward III. and it has been in the possession of the Bampfylde family from that time. The parish adjoins that of Poltimore.

**ST. LEONARD'S**, one of the suburbs of Exeter, on the south-eastern side of the city, contains 42 houses and 206 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. Mount Ratford and Lackbear are in this parish.

**EAST OGWELL**, locally situated in the Hundred of Haytor,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Newton Abbot, contains 59 houses and 295 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Holbeam, in this parish, was an ancient seat of a family of the same name, which came into the possession of Sir Richard Reynell, in the reign of James I. The mansion has been entirely destroyed. West Ogwell, a mile distant, contains 7 houses and 42 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, but the church, says the Rev. R. Polwhele, in his History of Devon, is dark and damp. Thomas Taylor, Esq. of Denbury, built a large

mansion near the church, about the year 1750, now the seat of P. J. Taylor, Esq.

**PINHOE**, on an eminence,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from Exeter, contains 102 houses and 477 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Monkerton, Langaton, Hennington, and Wolton. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. From the vicarage house is a very fine picturesque view, but a more extensive prospect is obtained from Beacon Down, at the back of the house. Pin Court, an ancient seat of the Cheyney family, is entirely destroyed.

**POLTIMORE**, 4 miles N.E. from Exeter, contains 51 houses and 270 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Poltimore. In the chancel are several monuments of the Bampfylde family; one of Richard Bampfylde, obit. 1594, has an effigy with a hound at the feet. Poltimore House, on the banks of the river Clyst, is the seat of Lord Poltimore, whose family is of great antiquity in this county. Sir John Bampfylde was created baronet by King Charles I., 14th July, 1641, and his lineal descendant, Sir George Warwick Bampfylde, Bart. was created a peer by King William IV., 7th September, 1831.

**REWE**, on the river Culm, 5 miles N.E. from Exeter, contains 31 houses and 188 inhabitants, exclusive of the Tything of Upper Exe, which is locally situated in Hayridge hundred, and contains 17 houses and 92 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester.

**SHALDON**, or *St. Nicholas*, on the sea coast, at the mouth of the river Teign,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Newton Abbot. It is a curacy, in the presentation of Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh. The large basin formed by the river Teign, is a very striking object, filling the whole space of the winding valley, between the protruding eminences, each side of which is beautifully interspersed with woods, pastures, and villages. Teignmouth, immediately opposite this village, is one of the pleasantest bathing places on this coast, and the bold red rock, which forms the barrier of the Teign, on its exit into the bay at its mouth, exhibits a grand object, variegated with stripes of green herbage, and projecting its massy pile into the sea. The hamlet of Ringmore is about half a mile higher up the river, and Hacombe, an extra parochial district is about 4 miles S.W. from Shaldon, it is the seat of Sir Walter Palk Carew, Bart. whose ancestor, Sir Thomas Carew, of Hacombe, was created a baronet by King Charles II., on 2d August, 1661. In the chancel of Hacombe church are many monuments of this family; one is to the memory of Nicholas Carew, who died in 1469, and another of Thomas Carew, who died in 1586.

**SOWTON**, on the river Clyst, 4 miles E. from Exeter, contains 68 houses and 339 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. It was an ancient seat of the family of Ash, from which descended Sir Joseph Ash, created baronet by Charles II., 19th September, 1660.

**SPREYTON**, 8 miles E. from Oakhamptom, contains 68 houses and 398 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. On timbers of the roof of the church are several Latin inscriptions, implying that it was caused to be erected by Richard Talbot, lord of the manor, when Henry Le Mayne was vicar, in the year 1451. Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of the last of the Talbots of Spreyton, married Thomas Kelly, of whose family the manor was purchased by the Rev. Richard Hole, of North Tawton, and others. The Duchy court of Lancaster is held here annually.

**STOKE CANON**, on the river Culm,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from Exeter, contains 63 houses and 337 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a curacy, in the presentation of the dean and chapter of Exeter. The font in this church is very ancient and curious.

**STOKE IN TEIGNHEAD**, 5 miles S.E. from Newton Abbot,



contains 129 houses and 610 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 36*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. Stoke Common, in the road from Teignmouth to Torquay, commands a beautiful sea prospect as well as a fine landscape. In this parish are the hamlets of Ringmore, Higher and Lower Gabwell, Maidencomb, and Higher and Lower Rocomb. The chamber of Exeter, as trustees of St. John's Hospital, have some income from Tingharvey, in this parish.

**SOUTH TAWTON**, on the river Taw,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Oakhampton, contains 303 houses and 1878 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Sticklepath and the chapelry of South Zeal. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the dean and canons of Windsor. Oxenham is an ancient seat of a family of the same name in this parish.

**TEDBURN, ST. MARY**, on a branch of the river Culverey,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Crediton, contains 113 houses and 709 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 18*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Hackworthy is a hamlet of this parish.

**ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE**, one of the suburbs of the city of Exeter, on the western side of the river Exe, contains 492 houses and 3245 inhabitants, including the chapelry of Aldridge. It is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

**THROWLEY**, on a branch of the river Teign,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. from Oakhampton, contains 60 houses and 386 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. The name of the parish is supposed to be properly Torleigh, or the place of rocky Tor, and it includes the hamlets of Longston, Wonston, Ford-Ash, Higher and Lower Murchington and Wey. On the summit of Walland Hill in this parish was formerly a chapel.

**TOPSHAM**, on the Exe, at the confluence of the Clyst with that river,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. from the city of Exeter, and 170 miles from London, contains 567 houses and 3156 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Weare. At the Strand, on the southern extremity of the town, the river flows near the houses, and the prospect thence is highly interesting, embracing a range of hills, distant shipping, a beautifully verdant vale, and village churches occasionally seen amidst majestic woods. The quay is spacious and convenient, and belongs to the chamber of Exeter, of which Topsham is the port. The chief business of the town is shipbuilding, which is carried on to a considerable extent. There is a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair on St. Margaret's day, to whom the church is dedicated. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the dean and chapter of Exeter. The church is built on the edge of a high cliff, so that the church-yard commands a still more extensive view than the Strand. After being joined by the Clyst at this town, the river Exe suddenly widens its bed, and is navigable for ships of several hundred tons. Hence the river rolls in a majestic stream between a constant succession of the richest and most varied scenery on both its banks, having the woods and castle of Powderham on the west, and the pleasant village of Lypmston, with gentlemen's seats, on the east. In this part of its course, the Exe receives several tributary streams, one near Exminster, the Kenn, a pleasant trout brook at Powderham, and a small river from Lypmston, on the opposite bank. Mount Weare, the Retreat, Mount Ebford, Ebford Place, New Court, and North Brook are seats in this parish.

**UPTON PYNE**, 4 miles N. from Exeter, contains 85 houses and 431 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Leigh and East Stodleigh. It is a rectory, value 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, Bart., of Pynes, in this parish. It occupies an eminence at the confluence of the rivers Exe and Creedy, over which last river are New Bridge and Pyne Bridge.

**WHITSTONE**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Exeter, contains 101 houses and 585 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a rectory, 19*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Devon. Waddle Down, in this parish, is one of the highest hills in the county, and commands a view of a vast extent of country; on the south and southwest are Haldon and Lawrence tower, the wind-

ings of the river Exe, the city of Exeter, and Hay Tor; on the west is Dartmoor; and the hills of Somersetshire are seen on the east: it is said that, exclusive of the City of Exeter, twenty-four churches may be seen from Waddle Down, and Whitstone church is a noted sea mark. The hamlet of Halsiford lies in a valley, overhung by woods.

There is a peculiarity common to the dairies of Devonshire and Cornwall, which ought not to be unnoticed, viz. the method of raising what is known by the name of Devonshire, or clouted, cream, an article which stands unrivalled, and for which there is consequently great demand. The method of preparing it is thus: The milk, after standing some hours, in ordinary pans of earthenware, is placed, undisturbed, in the same vessels, over a fire or charcoal, or over the wood embers of the common hearth, either in stoves fitted for the purpose, or on iron plates. It remains in that state, warming very gradually, till it approaches nearly to boiling heat; but the smallest degree of ebullition mars the whole process, which is properly termed scalding; the fire must consequently be regular and moderate. The cream thus raised remains on the milk till it is wanted for use, or for making butter, which is effected by stirring the cream with the hand without the use of the churn.

The origin of this practice is unknown, and it is singular that the art of preparing an article of luxury so universally esteemed has not found its way into other counties, as it might be raised with equal facility in any part of the kingdom. There are instances of its having been made in London, or its vicinity, without any difference in the quality. Wherever common cream is produced, clouted cream may also be made.

Cider, and the growth of apples, being of so much importance in this county, these subjects claim attention, even in our brief pages. There seem to be no data for showing when this country first became noted for cider; orchards are not mentioned in Domesday Book, nor in records of the two or three centuries succeeding the period of that survey. It appears, however, from a passage in Hoker's MS. Survey of Devon, written in the sixteenth century, that a considerable variety of apples were then grown, and orchards are not mentioned as a novelty. Amongst thirteen sorts, one is called the cider fruit. A great increase of orchards, however, soon afterwards took place in the county, for Westcote, a topographical writer early in the following century, says, "They have, of late years, much enlarged their orchards, and are very curious in planting and grafting all kinds of fruits for all seasons, of which they make good use and profit, both for furnishing their own table and the neighbouring markets, but more especially for making cider." His friend and contemporary Risdon, in similar language, observes, that "Such plenty of cider is made in Devonshire, as many copyholders may pay their lord's rent with their cider only." Upwards of two centuries ago, therefore, cider was plentiful in the county. And Marshall states, in his "Rural Economy of the Western Counties," that one of the orchards of Buckland Priory is the most ancient, and this is said to be about two hundred years old. It is still stocked, and in full bearing.

Large quantities of cider are now made for exportation, and much of it is sent to London, Newcastle, Sunderland, Leith, Swansea, Liverpool, and thence by canals into Yorkshire; but there is great difficulty in stating any thing like an average produce throughout the county.

The cider of the South Hams is preferred, and it is there only, and in the vicinity of the city of Exeter, that it is prepared for exportation. At Dunkeswell and Church Staunton, however, cider is made, equal to that of the South Hams. Dartington, also, and some of the neighbouring villages, produce an abundance of cider, of the richest quality. Valuable as a good orchard is to the farmers of Devonshire, but little care is said to have been used to raise such fruit as is best adapted for cider; and it may be stated that the finest table fruit, or those used in cooking, are not those that are most suitable for the cider press. Many of the poorer apples make excellent cider, and the names of the different sorts vary so much that those in use in one parish are not understood in the next.



The pear is not particularly cultivated in Devonshire, as the soil in general does not appear to be suitable for it. Perry, consequently, is not one of the products for which the county is remarkable.

Wassailing the apple trees is a custom not entirely disused in this county, and is accompanied by a firm belief in the old verse.

That more or less fruit they will bring  
As you do give them wassailing.

It is performed in some places on Christmas eve, in others on the eve of twelfth day, and consists in drinking a health to one of the apple trees, with wishes for its good bearing, which seldom proves unsuccessful, as the best bearing tree in the orchard is generally selected for the purpose. The ceremony is attended with the singing of peculiar verses for the occasion, beginning with

Health to the good apple tree—

The potation consists of cider, in which is put a toast, or a roasted apple, and when all have drank, the remainder of the contents of the bowl is sprinkled over the apple tree. The whole seems to be a relic of the classical sacrifice to Pomona, the goddess of fruit trees.

The peasantry of this county are remarkably addicted to wrestling, the oldest sport upon record; and by this custom they, as well as the Cornish men, have been distinguished from time imme-

morial. It is still pursued with great avidity and emulation by the young men of the country, while the veterans have

Their memories stor'd with feats of valour done  
And youth recalling show how belts were won.

A purse having been made, a day is appointed for the meeting, near some village, and a ring is formed with stakes and ropes, about 20 yards in diameter. In this the winner must toss or throw down five of his antagonists; the contest sometimes continues fifteen minutes, and much activity, strength, and adroitness, are displayed. The sport generally begins about three o'clock in the afternoon, and so well matched are the combatants, that the victory is frequently not declared till midnight, but the ring is properly lighted after it becomes dark, and precautions are always taken to secure fair play.

The moor men are the most celebrated for their capacity of enduring excessive kicking upon the shins. The difference of the Devonshire and Cornish wrestling, it must be remarked, is, that the former is generally characterized by kicking and tripping, while the latter consists of the close struggle, termed the Cornish hug. A Devonshire man, confident of his own superiority, has been heard to exclaim, in reference to this antagonist, that he would *kick the very daps of him all to rags in five minutes*. Daps, it may be observed, implies likeness. The ill effects, however, which might be expected to result from such violence, are soon carried off by their excellent habit of body, and the temperament of their constitution.



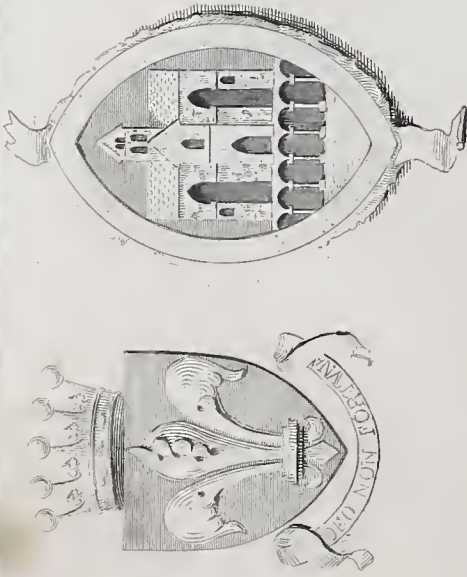




DORSETSHIRE.

REFERENCE to the HUNDREDS and LIBERTIES.

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| B | 1              | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14      | 15      | 16      |
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| C | 1              | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14      | 15      | 16      |
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| B | 1              | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14      | 15      | 16      |
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| C | 1              | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14      | 15      | 16      |
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## DORSETSHIRE.—*Western Circuit.*

THIS county is bounded on the north by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, on the east by Hampshire, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Devonshire. Its extent from east to west is about fifty-five miles, and from north to south, thirty-five miles, and it is in circumference about one hundred and sixty miles. Before the arrival of the Romans, Dorsetshire was inhabited by the Durotriges, or Morini, names which import the dwellers on the sea shore. On the division of the island into Roman provinces, it became part of Britannia Prima; and on the establishment of the Saxons, was included in the Kingdom of Wessex, to which it continued attached till the union of the states under Egbert. The county was then styled Dorsetta, and many of the Anglo-Saxon kings appear to have lived here; Kingston Hall and Corfe Castle are pointed out as their residences. The principal British antiquities in Dorsetshire are the Agglestone near Studland, Portisham Cromlech, Winterbourne and Pokeswell circles of stones, Badbury Rings, and Maumbury. The Roman stations appear to have been Londinis, Lyme Regis; Canca Arixia, Charmouth; Durnovaria, Dorchester; Vindo Gladia, Wimborne; Clavinio, Weymouth; Morinio, Wareham; and Bolclauinio, Poole. The Icening Way enters this county near Woodyates, and takes a course to Seaton in Devonshire: there are several smaller Roman ways proceeding from Dorchester, Wimborne, and other places in the county.

The fine downs which extend in an easterly and westerly direction, from the extremity of the Isle of Purbeck to Abbotsbury, are in many parts thickly covered with tumuli, more especially in the space between the villages of Preston and Upway. In the midst of these barrows may be traced the foundations of buildings, particularly on the hill above Pokeswell, on Charlbury, between Bindon and Preston, on Bindon Down, and on Blackdon, in the parish of Long Bredy. This last forms the highest point of land in the chain, and unlike the rest, is covered with heath instead of a fine turf. These buildings, of which the foundations only remain, are supposed, from their very elevated situations, not only to have served the purposes of defence, but to have been used as watch towers, with means of communication, by signal, with the great Roman stations of Maiden Castle, Woodbury Hill, and Eggerdon Hill. Stilicho, who was lieutenant in Britain, under the Emperor Honorius, is supposed to have been the founder of this line of defence on the southern coast, according to an original communication to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Nov. 1822.

The castles of the ancient lords of Dorsetshire, were at Brownsea; Castleton, near Sherbourne; Chedric, near Blandford; Chidiok; Corfe Castle; Lullworth; Newton, near Sturminster; Pillesdon; Portland; Sherbourn; and Weymouth. There were formerly abbeys in the county, at Abbotsbury, Bindon, Cerne, Cranbourn, Horton, Milton, Shaftesbury, and Sherbourn: priories at Bridport, Dorchester, Frampton, Lodors, Spetbury, and Wareham: and a nunnery at Tarent.

Dorsetshire contains twenty-two market towns, two hundred and forty-eight parishes, 25,926 houses, and 144,499 inhabitants. It returns fourteen members to parliament, two for Bridport, two for Dorchester, one for Lyme Regis, two for Poole, one for Shaftesbury, one for Wareham, two for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, and three for the county, who at present are the Hon. Anthony Ashley Cooper Lord Ashley, the Hon. William Francis Spencer Ponsonby, and William John Banks, Esq.

The form of this county is every where irregular: its long northern side has a considerable angular projection in the middle: the sea shore on the south runs out into numerous points and headlands, till it stretches to the Isle of Portland; thence, westward, the coast is not so deeply indented, but inclines obliquely towards Devonshire. The county, in its general appearance is uneven, and in many parts is very hilly; its most striking features are the open and unenclosed parts, covered with numerous flocks of sheep, which feed on the verdant produce of the downs.

In the natural division of this county, the greater proportion of the land is appropriated to pasture: great numbers of sheep and oxen are fed in the vale of Blackmore, which is distinguished for its rich pasture, and extends from north to south, about nineteen miles, and from east to west, about fourteen miles: here are also some orchards, which produce excellent cyder. The greatest extent of waste land is on the south-eastern side of the county, from below Beer Regis, southward towards Lullworth and the sea, extending beyond Corfe Castle to the Hampshire border. The growth of flax and hemp, and particularly the former, is of great agricultural importance, especially about Bridport, the village of Bradpole, and towards Beminster, where it is chiefly grown: the best seed is annually imported from Riga; the inferior seed, not good enough to be sown, is valuable from its oily quality. It is first bruised in a mill, and then put into hair cloths, and afterwards pressed, when it produces oil used by painters; when all the oil is extracted, the husk is formed into oil cakes, and used for feeding cattle.

The fish obtained on the coast of Dorsetshire, are of various descriptions, but the mackerel fishery is the most considerable; vast quantities are taken near Abbotsbury, and along the shore from Portland to Bridport.

The chief products of Dorsetshire, are corn, cattle, butter, sheep, wool, timber, flax, and hemp. Barley affords great produce, and a large portion of malt is made for the internal consumption of the county. The strong beer of Dorsetshire is famous, and the ale is also particularly celebrated, and is in some respects unequalled. A principal manufacture of the county is flax and hemp. At Shaftesbury and Blandford are manufactories of shirt buttons. Flannels, spinning silk, and worsted stockings are also made in the county.



The principal eminences in Dorsetshire are Arne Beacon, East Axmolla Hill, on which are the sources of the rivers Axe, Birt, and Symen, Bull Barrow, Babylon Hill, Badbury Rings, Beer Regis camp, Black Down, Dogbury Hill, Duncliff, Eggerdon Hill, Frampton Beacon, Flower's Barrow, High Stoy Hill, Hodd Hill, Horner Hill, Hambledon Hill, Lytchett Beacon, Long Bear Down or Stockland Hill, Lambart's Castle Hill, Lewesdon Hill, Nettlecombe Fort, Nine Barrow Down, Penbury Hill, Punknoll, Pillesdon Pen, Ridgeway Hill, Shaftesbury Castle Green, Strangway's Castle, Trendle Hill, Warren Hill, Woodbury Hill, and Wolland Beacon.

The rivers of the county are the Allen, Axe, Breedy, Brid, Bylebook, Cale, Cerne, Char, Corfe, Corn's Brook, Devil's Brook, Dewlish, Ewerne, Frome, Fleet, Holbrook, Hooke or Owke, Ivel or Yoe, Laddon, Liddon, Lyme, Milbourn, Newelle, Osmeresate, Parret, Piddle, Symen, Shreem Water, Sherford, Seate, Sturthill or Sturkill, Stour, Sydling, Synesbury, Tarrant, Terrig, Trill, Wey, and Winterbourn.

Luckford Lake and Abbotsbury, the most noble swannery in the kingdom, are the principal lakes in the county.

The natural curiosities of Dorsetshire, are Portland Peninsula, Cave Hole in the Isle of Portland, Chesil Bank, St. Adhelm's Head, Brownsea Island, Lullworth Cove, and Nottingham medicinal water. There are also chalybeate springs at Aylwood, and Farington; sulphureous, at Sherbourn and Sherford. Cranbourn Chase, Blakemore, or White Hart, and Gillingham Forests are remarkable features in the county. Sherbourn Castle is the seat of Earl Digby, the Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county.

## 1. Blandford North Division.

THE county of Dorset is arranged according to its divisions and subdivisions, and the hundreds precede, in alphabetical order, the liberties in each division.

Blandford North Division is bounded on the north by Shaston West Division, on the east by Shaston East Division, on the south by Blandford South Division, and on the west by Cerne, Dorchester, and Sturminster Divisions.

### COOMBS DITCH HUNDRED.

ANDERSON, or *Anderston Winterborne*, 7 miles S. from Blandford, contains 16 houses and 78 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

BLANDFORD ST. MARY, or *Blandford Parva*, three-quarters of a mile S. from Blandford, on the opposite banks of the Stour, over which is a bridge, contains 58 houses and 358 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 15*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* This was the birth-place of Brown Willis, the antiquary.

BLOXWORTH, 6½ miles N. from Wareham, contains 34 houses and 210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Southward of the village is Bloxworth Heath.

THOMSON, or *Thompson Winterborne*, 7 miles S. from Blandford, contains 7 houses and 43 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

WINTERBOURN CLENSTON, 4½ miles S.W. from Blandford, contains 14 houses and 73 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Anciently there were three manors, and three parish churches, and it was divided into three parts, Winterbourn Philipeston, Winterbourn St. Nicholas or *Nicholaston*, and Winterbourn Clenston.

WINTERBOURN WHITCHURCH, 5½ miles S.W. from Blandford, contains 89 houses and 493 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. Lalee, Winterbourn, and Whatcombe, are hamlets in this parish.

### PIMPERNE HUNDRED.

BRYANSTON, or *Blandford Brian*, 1½ miles N.W. from Blandford, contains 19 houses and 79 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* Bryanston House, the seat of Edward Berkley Portman, Esq., M.P., stands in a park,

remarkable for the variety and beauty of its scenery, with the river Stour flowing through the midst. The mansion was erected nearly upon the site of the ancient building, in the year 1780, from designs by *James Wyatt*; it is constructed of fine freestone, and is in dimension 112 feet by 100, exclusive of the offices, which are contained in a separate building, connected with the house by an arcade. The hall, on the east front, is thirty feet by twenty-four, a large tribune opposite the entrance leads to an octangular staircase, thirty feet in diameter, in the centre of the mansion; it is surrounded by a gallery, supported by scagliola columns and pilasters, which communicates with apartments on the chamber story. On the south front is a library, thirty feet by twenty-four, and eighteen feet high. From the house a beautiful cliff, crowned with wood, extends to Blandford Bridge, in a semicircular direction, with the river Stour flowing before it.

BLANDFORD, *Blandford Forum*, or *Chipping Blandford*, 17 miles N.E. from Dorchester, and 103 miles from London, contains 433 houses and 2643 inhabitants. It is situated in a fertile neighbourhood, on a bend of the river Stour, which flows on the southern and western sides of the town. Having been several times destroyed by fire, the last time in 1731, when an almost general conflagration took place, the town has been rebuilt, and is now one of the most handsome in the west of England. The town hall is entirely of Portland stone, of the Doric order, and within it is a pump, erected by John Bastard, in 1760, in remembrance of the fire, by which he was a considerable sufferer. The manufactures are for shirt buttons and thread; formerly, point lace was made here, equal to that of Flanders, and valued at 30*l.* a yard. The market, on Saturday, is plentifully supplied with every article of provision. Annual fairs are held on 7th March, 10th July, and 8th November, for horses, sheep, and cheese. In ancient records, Blandford is styled a borough, but sent members to parliament only twice. By charter, dated 15th November, 1605, it was incorporated, and made a free borough, with the addition of certain liberties, besides those which they had from time immemorial enjoyed. It is governed by a bailiff, eleven capital burgesses, a seneschal, and other officers. Every three weeks, on Mondays, a court of record is held, before the bailiff, seneschal, and two capital burgesses, to determine suits not exceeding ten pounds. The petty sessions for Blandford Division are held here, and since the erection of the see of Bristol, the bishop's and archdeacon's courts are held here once a month. There is a free school, and the charitable donations to the town are very extensive. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Winchester. The present building was erected on the site of that which was burnt down in 1731; it is in the Grecian style, is 120 feet in length, and the tower eighty feet high is surmounted with a cupola.

At the east end of Blandford are the remains of Damory Court, the seat of the ancient lords of this manor, who were barons of the realm. Near the mansion, about the middle of the last century, stood a remarkable oak called the Damory oak.



**DURWESTON**, on the Stour, 3 miles N. from Blandford, contains 83 houses and 454 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Knighton, or *Knyghton*, formerly a distinct parish and manor, is now blended in Durweston. The churches of both parishes were united in 1381, and being near, the body of Durweston church was ordered to be destroyed, but the chancel to remain, which the rector of Knighton was to maintain, and say mass yearly in. The materials of Durweston church were to be applied to support that at Knighton, the rector of which was to pay the synodals, &c., that used to be paid for Durweston.

**FIFEHEAD**, or *Fifehilde Nevile*, on a branch of the Stour, in a detached portion of Pimperne hundred, 10 miles W. from Blandford, contains 15 houses and 95 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

**HAMOON**, or *Ham Mohun*, on the Stour, in a detached part of the hundred, 6½ miles S. from Shaftesbury, contains 15 houses and 71 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

**HASELBURY BRYAN**, or *Hasilbury Brian*, in a detached part of the hundred, 10 miles W. from Blandford, contains 105 houses and 574 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

**HOUGHTON WINTERBOURN**, 5½ miles W. from Blandford, contains 37 houses and 203 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

**LANGTON LONG BLANDFORD**, on the banks of the Stour, one mile S.E. from Blandford, contains 25 houses and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* Langton House is the seat of — Snow, Esq.

**PIMPERNE**, 2½ miles N.E. from Blandford, contains 85 houses and 426 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Here was formerly a kind of labyrinth, called Pimperne Maze, formed of small ridges of earth, about a foot high, and extending over nearly an acre of ground. Its general form was triangular, having one entrance, which led by numerous windings and irregular passages to the centre. The last vestiges of it were destroyed by the plough about 1730.

**STAPLETON PRESTON**, or *Steepleton Iwerne*, 4 miles N. from Blandford, contains 6 houses and 23 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* It is extra parochial. Steepleton is the seat of W. Moffet Mills, Esq.

**STRICKLAND WINTERBOURN**, or *Strickland*, 5 miles W. from Blandford, contains 68 houses and 364 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 16*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Winterbourn Quarrelston is in this parish.

**STOUR PAINE**, on the river Stour, 3 miles N. from Blandford, contains 94 houses and 499 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Salisbury. The hamlets of Ashe and Lceston are in this parish. Partly in Stour Paine and partly in Hanford, is Hod Hill; on the summit is an old fortification, in form of a Roman D. It consists of a double rampart and foss; on the inside, at the foot of the inner rampart, are several round pits near each other. It has five entrances, two on the east, one on the west, one on the north, and one on the south. In the area, consisting of several acres, are many large circles, four or five yards in diameter, bounded with a shallow trench. At the north end, which is the highest part of this fortification, are some circles not unlike Pimperne Maze, quite perfect, distinct and curious.

**TARRANT HINTON**, on the river Tarrant, 5 miles N.E. from Blandford, contains 38 houses and 278 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

**TARRANT KEYNSTON**, on the Tarrant, 3½ miles E. from

Blandford, contains 39 houses and 220 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

**TARRANT LAUNCESTON**, on the Tarrant, 5¼ miles N.E. from Blandford, contains 17 houses and 88 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Tarrant Monkton.

**TARRANT RAWSTON**, or *Tarrant Antiochi*, on the Tarrant, 4½ miles E. from Blandford, contains 9 houses and 58 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

#### RUSHMORE HUNDRED.

**WINTERBOURN ZELSTONE**, 6½ miles S. from Blandford, contains 36 houses and 245 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

#### DEWLISH LIBERTY.

**DEWLISH**, on a stream of the same name, 9½ miles from Dorchester, and the same distance S.W. from Blandford, contains 65 houses and 386 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy to the vicarage of Milbourn St. Andrew. In 1740, a large Roman pavement was discovered here.

**MILBOURN ST. ANDREW**, 8 miles S.W. from Blandford, contains 46 houses and 244 inhabitants, including Milbourn Churchstone. A fair is held on November 30th, for horses and cattle. It is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The church contains several monuments of the families of Morton, Pleydell, &c. Milbourn St. Andrew, is the seat of Edmund Morton Pleydell, Esq., the house is of stone, and is situated in the midst of delightful grounds. This estate, after various descents in the Morton family, came, by marriage, to the Pleydells. On a hill in the neighbourhood is an ancient fortification, in form of a parallelogram, with two ramparts and ditches; within the inner rampart, the area is nearly seven acres. On the summit is an obelisk erected by Mr. Pleydell.

## 2. Blandford South Division

Is bounded on the north by Blandford North Division, and Shaston East Division, on the south and east it is bounded by the English Channel, and on the west by Dorchester Division.

#### CORFE CASTLE HUNDRED.

**CORFE CASTLE**, on the river Corfe, 5 miles S.E. from Wareham, contains 156 houses and 823 inhabitants. It is situated nearly in the centre of the Isle of Purbeck, at the foot of a range of hills, but on a rising ground, declining to the east. Although it is an ancient borough by prescription, it was not incorporated till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the inhabitants were invested with the same privileges as those of the Cinque Ports. The charter was afterwards confirmed by King James I. and King Charles II. The corporation consists of a mayor and eight barons; the barons are those who have borne the office of mayor. The seal of the borough bears, on a ground diapered with fleur de lis and martlets, a castle, triple towered, and over each tower an ostrich feather. The church, dedicated to St. Edward the Martyr, is a rectory with the chapel of Kingston, value 40*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Henry Bankes, Esq. There are annual fairs on the 12th May and 19th October; the market is weekly, on Thursday. Corfe Castle stands a little northward of the town, opposite to the church, on a very steep rocky hill, in the opening of those ranges of hills that enclose the eastern part of the Isle of Purbeck. The situation of the castle between the end of these hills, deprives it much of its natural strength, being so commanded by them, that they overlook the tops of the highest towers, yet the structure of the castle is so strong, the ascent of the hill on all sides, but the south, so steep, and the walls so massive, that it must have been one of the most impregnable fortresses in the kingdom before the invention of artillery. The castle was of great importance in



respect to its command over the Isle of Purbeck, whence it was formerly styled Corfe Gate, as being the pass into best part of the Isle.

The Castle is separated from the town by a strong bridge of four very high narrow arches, crossing a moat of considerable depth, but now dry. This bridge leads to the gatehouse of the first ward, which remains nearly entire. The remains of the entrance to the second ward, and of the tower, near it, are very remarkable. The latter, which once adjoined to the gatehouse, was separated with a part of the arch, at the time of the demolition of the castle, in 1646, and is moved down the precipice, preserving its perpendicularity, and projecting almost five feet beyond the corresponding part. Another tower on the same side is, on the contrary, inclined so much as to appear dangerous. The singular position of these towers seems to have been occasioned by the foundations being undermined for blowing them up, in an incomplete manner.

On the higher part of the hill, stands the Keep Tower, which is at some distance from the centre of the fortress, and commands an extensive view on the north and west. This part of the castle has not hitherto suffered much diminution from its original height; the upper windows have semicircular arched heads. Other parts of the building, westward of the keep, have stones placed herring-bone fashion, which prove the architecture to be of the earliest style. The chapel is of later date, and exhibits the Tudor arch, and it has been supposed that almost all the changes of architecture, from the Anglo-Saxon period to that of the reign of the Tudor family, may be traced in these extensive and stupendous remains.

The exact period when this castle was erected is unknown, but some circumstances render it probable that it was built by King Edgar, a monarch who enjoyed more peace than almost any of his predecessors, was superior in wealth and power, and a great builder, he having founded or repaired no less than forty-seven monasteries. His second wife, Elfrida, certainly resided here at the commencement of her widowhood, and it was during this residence, the murder of King Edward, Edgar's son and successor, was committed, on the 18th March, A.D. 978. The manner of this prince's death gained him the surname of the "martyr." King John appears to have made this castle, for some time, his place of residence, as several writs issued by him, in 1213 and 1214, are dated at Corfe. King Edward II. was removed hither from Kenilworth Castle, when a prisoner, by order of the queen. King Henry VII. repaired the castle for the residence of his mother, but it does not appear that it was ever inhabited by the Countess of Richmond.

The manor and castle seem always to have descended together, and were often granted to princes of the blood and the favourites of our kings, in the early periods of history, yet as often reverted to the crown by attainder or forfeiture. In the year 1572, Corfe Castle and manor, with the whole Isle of Purbeck, were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Christopher Hatton, K.G., vice-chamberlain of the household, whose heirs continued possessors. Sir William Hatton gave the castle and manor to his lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Earl of Exeter, afterwards wife of Sir Edward Coke, lord chief justice, who sold the estate, in the year 1635, to Sir John Bankes, attorney-general to King Charles I. In May, 1643, the castle was heroically and successfully defended in a siege of six weeks, against Sir Walter Earl and Thomas Trenchard, Esq., who commanded the parliament forces, by Lady Bankes. In 1646, the castle was again blockaded by the parliament, who obtained possession, and it was afterwards ordered to be demolished. The walls and towers were undermined and thrown down; the remains however are noble and grand. The third ward, situated on the highest part of the hill, seems to have been the residence of the lords of the castle; all this part was built on vaults.

The northern and southern divisions of this hundred are tythings of the parish of Corfe Castle, and contain in the north 73 houses and 384 inhabitants, and in the south 54 houses and 258 inhabitants, and the following hamlets and farms.—Afflet Mill, Alfrington, Aylwood, Brianscombe, Bushey, Challow, Felback, Foxland, Godins, Greenland, Knaveswell, Nore Down, New Mills, Ower Vitt Ower, Rempston, Rollington, Sandy Hill, Scotland, Woolgarston, Wych, and Woodyhide.

The government of the Isle of Purbeck was anciently exercised by a lord-lieutenant, generally the governor of Corfe Castle, who was admiral of the Isle of Purbeck, and had power to raise a militia, but his power ceased when the militia act was passed.

Eastward of Corfe Castle is Rempston Hall, the seat of John Hales Calcraft, Esq., and in the same direction is Nine Barrow Down, the most elevated part of which is 642 feet above the level of the sea.

#### BEER REGIS HUNDRED.

BEER REGIS, or *Bere Regis*, on a branch of the river Piddle, 10 miles S. from Blandford, and 8 miles N.W. from Wareham, contains 188 houses and 953 inhabitants. The market is ancient, and was confirmed to the inhabitants by King John: it is held weekly, on Wednesday. There is also an annual fair on the 18th September and the four following days, held on Woodbury Hill, which is of considerable consequence for cattle, horses, hogs, cheese, and all sorts of goods. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of Baliol College, Oxford. In the chancel are several monuments of the Turberville family, one of which, James Turberville, D.D., was Bishop of Exeter, in the year 1555. The seat of the Turbervilles, an ancient irregular structure, is still standing: in the windows are the arms and quarterings of the family. Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born in this parish in 1410.

Beer is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station, from its proximity to Woodbury Hill, east from the town, where is a large circular entrenchment, consisting of an area of about ten acres, inclosed by triple ramparts and ditches, in some parts high and deep: the summit of this hill commands a very extensive prospect.

The hamlets and tythings within this parish are Bugbarrow, Chamberlain's Mill, Dodding Bere, Filiols, Hide, Kingshold, Roke, Rye Hill, Shitterton, Snetford, Stokeley, Southbrook, Winterbourn Muston, and Woodbury Hill.

Shitterton, a tything, on the opposite side of the river, westward from Beer Regis, contains 30 houses and 127 inhabitants.

MILBOURN STYLEHAM, on a branch of the river Piddle, 9 miles S.W. from Blandford, and 3 miles N.W. from Beer Regis, contains 47 houses and 264 inhabitants. It is a curacy to Beer Regis.

WINTERBOURN KINGSTON, 7 miles S. from Blandford, contains 64 houses and 464 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the parish of Beer Regis. Westward from the village is Kingston Down.

#### HUNDRED'S BARROW HUNDRED.

AFF PIDDLE, on the river Piddle, 9 miles E. from Dorchester, contains 48 houses and 272 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of J. Frampton, Esq. Bryan's Piddle, a tything of this parish, about a mile eastward, and on the same river, contains 37 houses and 169 inhabitants. Other hamlets of the parish are Pallington, Okerswood, Roger's Hill, Thorp, and Waddock.

TURNER'S PIDDLE, or *Toner's Piddle*, on the river Piddle, 11½ miles E. from Dorchester, and 8 miles E.N. from Wareham, contains 20 houses and 98 inhabitants, exclusive of the tything of Wogret. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of J. Frampton, Esq.

#### HASILOR HUNDRED.

ARNE, on the sea coast of the Isle of Purbeck, 5 miles E. from Wareham, contains 25 houses and 134 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Slepe. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, annexed to the rectory of Wareham.

CHURCH KNOWLE, 5 miles S. from Wareham, and one mile W. from Corfe Castle, contains 74 houses and 400 inhabitants, including the tythings of Bradle and Cruch. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of W. Richards, Esq. Other hamlets and farms in this parish are Barnston, Rucknow, East and West Orchard, and East Whiteway.

EAST HOLME, 2½ miles W. from Wareham, contains 70 houses



and 42 inhabitants. Before the year 1291, in the reign of Edward I., here was a small priory of Cluniac monks, a cell to the monasteries at Montacute in Somersetshire. In 1547 it was granted by King Edward VI. to Edward Duke of Somerset, and afterwards, in 1554, to John Hanham.

KOMMERIDGE, or *Kimeridge*, on the coast of the Isle of Purbeck, 6 miles S. from Wareham, and 4 miles S.W. from Corfe Castle, contains 18 houses and 90 inhabitants. It is a donative. The hamlets of Chaldecote, East Kommeridge, and Smedmore, are in this parish, which extends along a ridge of hills, about a mile from the sea, at Kommeridge Bay: in the vicinity is an alum mine, discovered by Lord Mountjoy. Smedmore House is the seat of W. Richards, Esq.

STEEPLE, 5 miles S. from Wareham, and 4 miles W. from Corfe Castle, contains 40 houses and 233 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value *9l. 15s. 5d.*, in the patronage of W. Richards, Esq. The hamlets of Blackmanston, West Creech, Harpston, Lutton, Hide, and Steeple Lease, are in this parish. Creech Grange, the seat of John Bond, Esq., formerly belonged to the abbey of Bindon.

TYNEHAM, on the sea coast of the Isle of Purbeck, 7 miles S.W. from Wareham, contains 39 houses and 240 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Balkington, North and South Egleston, Povington, West Whiteway, and Worbarrow or *Worth Barrow*. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value *11l. 0s. 10d.* Near the village is a circular battery, for the defence of Worbarrow Bay.

#### ROWBARROW HUNDRED.

LANGTON MATRAVERS, in the Isle of Purbeck, 9 miles S.E. from Wareham, contains 124 houses and 628 inhabitants, including Langton Wallis. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value *14l. 8s. 9d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. John Dampier; the edifice has been lately enlarged for free sitting.

STUDLAND, on the eastern coast of the Isle of Purbeck, 10 mile S.E. from Wareham, and 6 miles E. from Corfe Castle, contains 84 houses and 382 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value *7l. 10s. 5d.*, in the patronage of Edward Morton Pleydell, Esq. Studland Bay extends from Handfast Foreland to the South Haven Point, a narrow neck of land which forms the boundary of Pool Harbour; near the latter the shore is open and low, but towards the former point it rises into high perpendicular cliffs of rubble chalk. The bay lies N.W. by W. from the Isle of Wight seven leagues, and is safe anchorage for vessels of fourteen feet draught.

On Studland Common are several barrows, differently shaped, some large and oblong; most of them round and rude, but the most remarkable is the Agglestone.



It is an extraordinary insulated rock, resting on an apparently natural eminence, which in perpendicular height is about ninety feet, but the steepest part of the slope of the hill is three hundred feet. It occupies about half an acre of ground, and is entirely covered with heath, fern, and furze: round the bottom of the hill are traces of a shallow ditch.

The Agglestone itself is somewhat in the shape of an inverted

cone, or irregular triangle, one of whose sides is placed uppermost. Its circumference is about eighty feet, and its height nearly twenty: on the eastern side it is convex, but on the western side is nearly flat. On the top a ridge extends from north to south its whole length: there is a considerable cleft in the middle, from east to west, and on the surface are three hollows or cavities, in which ravens breed. The stone is much worn by the weather, and the surface is very unequal and full of cracks: the quarriers compute its weight at 400 tons. From the circumstance of the barrows which surround this singular monument, as well as the barrow-like form of the hill on which it stands, it has been supposed to have been raised to the memory of a British chief.

SWANAGE, or *Swanwich*, on the coast of the Isle of Purbeck, 12 miles S.E. from Wareham, contains 307 houses and 1607 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Coringdon, Godlingston, Herston, Moulham, Newton, Norbrook, Ulwell, and Whitcliff. Swanage is situated very low on the margin of the bay, to which it gives name, on the eastern side of the isle, which is bounded by Handfast Point on the north, and Peverel Point on the south. Round this bay, the bankers or stone merchants, who form a society, governed by certain rules or statutes, have their several places to lodge their stone for exportation. There is no pier, and the stone lodged on the banks is carried in carts to the boats, and by them to the larger vessels. There are upwards of sixty stone quarries in this parish constantly worked: the Purbeck marble, not now in use, was dug at Peverel Point, that runs into the sea, and forms one side of Swanage Bay; there are also, some miles within land, very large quarries, where this marble is supposed to have been formerly dug. Immense rocks extend along the coast by White Cliff and Scacombe Cliff, towards St. Adhelm's Head. Fossils of different species of fish are frequently dug out of the quarries, as well as petrifications of other marine productions. The quantity of stone shipped annually is nearly 50,000 tons, most of the blocks being previously cut into convenient masses for paving and building. The church of Swanage, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value *27l. 9s. 9d.*, in the patronage of John Hales Calcraft, Esq. The chancel is large, and one-third of the length of the whole fabric. At the time of the erection of the north aisle, this part of the church was considerably abridged in width, and a part of the old eastern gable, left standing, has a very singular appearance. It contains monuments of the families of Cockran and Chapman. The church is situated near a rivulet, which, before the washing of such great quantities of mud on the adjacent ground, must have been a large pool, and the water is called a lake at present. It has been suggested, in an endeavour to account for the name of the town, that this may have been a swannery, or place for breeding swans, when the Isle of Purbeck was a royal forest, its situation being suitable for that purpose. In the middle of the town street is an old building, with an arched entrance on the north. In 1788, William Morton Pitt, Esq. established a herring fishery at Swanage, and erected houses for smoking and curing them. Herrings are shipped for Portsmouth, London, and other places.

WORTH MATRAVERS, on the coast of the Isle of Purbeck, 11 miles S. from Wareham, contains 55 houses and 325 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Downshay, Eastington, Haycroft, Quarr, Rentscombe, Weston, and Woody Hide. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value *8l. 8s. 4d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. T. O. Bartlett. About two miles westward from this village is Encombe Hall, the seat of the Earl of Eldon. St. Adhelm's Head, one of the most elevated parts of the Purbeck coast, is a bold cliff, rising nearly 440 feet, almost perpendicular. On the very brink of the precipice are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. Adhelm. Near this cliff, the Halsewell East Indiaman was wrecked on the 6th January, 1786.

#### WINFRITH HUNDRED.

COOMBE KEYNES, 7 miles S.W. from Wareham, contains 29 houses and 128 inhabitants, including the hamlets of South Combe, Lime Kiln, Newton, Oakley, Old Hill, Sweet Hill, Trendlecombe, Up Hill, Wallgrove, and Westwood. The church, dedicated to Holy Rood, is a vicarage, value *13l. 18s. 11d.*, in the patronage of John Bond, Esq.



EAST LULLWORTH, on the English Channel, 7 miles S.W. from Wareham, contains 76 houses and 353 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Gatemerston and Knoll. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* It was rebuilt about the year 1800, and contains a few monuments, chiefly of the Weld family of Lullworth Castle. One, in memory of Sir John Weld, who died in 1674, records the genealogy of the house of Weld, from a very early period. The Weld family, it is known, originated in Cheshire, and an account of it is given in Mr. Ormerod's history of that county. Thomas Weld, Esq., the present owner of Lullworth Castle, married Lucy, sister of the late Sir Thomas Constable, Bart., which lady died, leaving an only daughter, Lucy, married to the Hon. Hugh Clifford, eldest son of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. Mr. Weld, about the year 1823, entered into holy orders, and was afterwards nominated catholic bishop of Canada and cardinal. He is in possession of large estates in this county, and also at Stonyhurst in Lancashire, inherited from the Sherbourne family. His four brothers are all heads of families, viz., Joseph Weld, Esq., of Pilewell in Hampshire; Humphrey Weld, Esq., of Chidiok in this county; James Weld, Esq., of Britwell in Oxfordshire; and George Weld, Esq., of Leagrim Hall in Lancashire.

Lullworth Castle, the seat of Thomas Weld, Esq., is situated about a mile and a half from the sea. It was erected between the years 1588 and 1609, by Henry, eldest son of Thomas first Viscount Howard of Bindon, and grandson of Thomas third Duke of Norfolk, and whose mother was Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Roger Newburgh of East Lullworth. The castle having been injured in the civil war, a new arrangement was given to part of the interior after the purchase of the estate by Humphrey Weld, Esq., in 1641. In dimension the castle is an exact cube of eighty feet, having a round tower at each angle, thirty feet in diameter, and rising sixteen feet above the walls of the centre, which are embattled, and are six feet in thickness. The mansion has three stories, but the towers four, exclusive of the offices in the basement. The principal front is towards the east. It has repeatedly been honoured by the visits of royalty. King James was entertained here in 1615. In the year 1665, during the plague of London, King Charles II., attended by the Dukes of York and Monmouth, made a short stay at Lullworth Castle. In 1789, King George III., together with the Queen and the three elder princesses, came by sea from Weymouth, and took up their residence here for a few weeks. In 1791, the same royal party repeated their visit by land, and spent several hours at the castle. In 1792 their majesties, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, four of the princesses, and other members of the royal family, paid a third visit to Lullworth Castle. Two Latin inscriptions on the principal front commemorate these royal visits. In the apartments of the castle are some family portraits, by *Sir Peter Lely*. The windows command a fine prospect of the sea, from an opening between the hills, and from the top of the castle is an extensive view to the northward and eastward.

The environs of Bindon Abbey form an appendage to the domain, every remain of which is preserved with care, trees are planted, and the fish ponds are stocked with fish, while the extent and plan of the abbey may be distinctly traced. The large gardens and groves that surround Lullworth castle add greatly to its beauty and grandeur, and a rustic lodge has been erected for the accommodation of parties which come to view the remains of the ancient abbey.

MORETON, on the river Frome, 9 miles E. from Dorchester and the same distance W. from Wareham, contains 53 houses and 256 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hurst. The church, dedicated to St. Magnus, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of James Frampton, Esq. of Moreton House. At this mansion is a large and very tastefully designed staircase window of painted glass, by *Miller, Jun.* In the centre of one of the plantations, southward from Moreton House, and on a rising ground, is an obelisk, erected in the year 1786, by Captain John Houlton, in memory of James Frampton, Esq. of Moreton House, who died in 1784.

POXWELL, or *Pokeswell*, 8 miles S.E. from Dorchester, contains 11 houses and 73 inhabitants. It is a rectory, united with Warmwell in 1749, value 9*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* On a hill above Poxwell is a foundation of a Roman fort which may be plainly seen.

EAST STOKE, on the river Frome, 4 miles W. from Wareham,

contains 99 houses and 519 inhabitants, including the northern and southern divisions of the parish, in which are comprised the hamlets of Belhuish, Bestwall, Binnegar, West Holme, Hethfelton, South Hungerhill, Luckford, Rushton, Stokeford, Woolbridge, and the tything of Wogret. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* Hethfelton Lodge, situated on a hill northward of the village, is the seat of A. Baine, Esq.

WAREHAM, on a peninsula formed by the rivers Piddle and Frome, 18 miles S.E. from Dorchester and 112½ miles from London, contains 395 houses and 1931 inhabitants, including the Liberty of Stoborough. The town is built on a rising ground, and the streets are spacious and open, intersecting each other nearly at right angles; the area on which it stands, computed at 100 acres, is enclosed, excepting on the southern side, by a high rampart of earth. The space between this earthen wall and the town consists chiefly of garden grounds, divided into regular quadrangles, producing an abundant supply of vegetables, great quantities of which are sent hence to Pool and Portsmouth by water. South bridge, crossing the Frome, was rebuilt about the year 1777. The salmon fishery on this river anciently belonged jointly to the Abbots of Bindon and the Royalty of Warcham; it is now held by Thomas Weld, Esq. of Lullworth, and John Hales Calcraft, Esq. of Rempston.

The Port of Wareham was formerly more considerable than at present, and had a court of admiralty belonging to it; at very high tides the water now flows up to Holm bridge, nearly five miles. The quay lies on the southern side of the town: the trade chiefly consists in the exportation of pipe clay, obtained from pits round the town. This clay is of great use in the potteries of Staffordshire.

The bridge crossing the river Frome from Wareham connects the northern part of the county with the Isle of Purbeck, which comprehends the whole of the south-eastern corner of the county, from Luckford Lake on the west, to the sea and the river Frome on the remaining sides. Although called an Island it is more properly a peninsula, and may be entered by land from East Lullworth. The market is held on Saturday, and there are annual fairs on 6th April, 5th July, and 11th September.

The corporation, by charter of Queen Anne, in 1703, consists of a mayor, recorder, town clerk, six capital burgesses, and twelve common councilmen, their assistants. The mayor, by ancient prescription, is coroner of the town, and of the Isles of Purbeck and Brownsea. The arms of the borough are *gules, a crescent surmounted of an estoile of six points or, between three fleurs de lis reversed of the last*. Wareham returns one member to parliament according to the Reform Bill of 1832, who at present is John Hales Calcraft, Esq. of Rempston.

There are three parishes in Wareham. Trinity parish, containing Stoborough Liberty, Lady St. Mary, and out-parish and St. Martin's. The principal church in the town is St. Mary's, a rectory united with St. Martin's, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* With the exception of Sherbourn and Wimborne, it is the most spacious and ancient church in the county; a chapel in the south aisle is supposed to have been the burial place of Anglo Saxon Kings. In this chapel is a monument to the Rev. John Hutchins, M.A., rector of this parish, and author of a history of the county. He died in 1773.

The priory, situated near St. Mary's church and the river, is said to have been founded by Adhelm Bishop of Sherbourn, who died in the year 709. At the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry V. it was granted to the monastery of Shene in Surrey, and at the general dissolution it was granted to Thomas Reve and John Cotton, and by various descents is now the property of Lord Rivers.

Wareham castle, which formerly stood in Castle Close, is entirely destroyed. Robert de Belesme, Earl of Montgomery was imprisoned here for rebelling against King Henry I. in 1114; while in confinement he starved himself to death. The manor was first granted by the crown to the family of Bellomont, Earls of Leicester, and afterwards to the Clares, Earls of Gloucester and Hertford. From them it passed to the Mortimers, and ultimately reverted to the crown in the reign of Edward IV. through his mother the Duchess of York. King Henry VIII. made it part of the jointure of his Queens Jane Seymour and Katherine Parr, and on the death of the latter it reverted to the crown. In the year 1609 King James I. granted the manor to Thomas Emerson and Richard Cowdal, and it came afterwards into the possession of Thomas Erle, Esq., who, in the year 1717, granted the whole to Sir Edward Ernely and the magis-



trates of Wareham, for the use of the poor and apprenticing children born in the borough. In 1734 Gabriel Redwood, the surviving trustee, sold the estate to Henry Drax, Esq. of Charborough, and in 1767 John Calcraft, Esq. purchased the manor and almost all the freeholds in the borough of Thomas Erle Drax, Esq. In the market-place is a house called *Homo cum Cane*, belonging to a tything man, who, by a singular tenure, is obliged to attend Wool Court twice a year with a one-eyed bitch.

**WARMWELL**, on a branch of the river Frome, 6 miles S.E. from Dorchester, contains 16 houses and 82 inhabitants. It is a rectory, united with Poxwell, value 15*l*. Warmwell House is the seat of Captain Payne.

**WINFRITH NEWBURGH**, 9 miles W. from Wareham, contains 130 houses and 764 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bromehill, East and West Burton, East and West Foreshill, East and West Knighton, and Langcotes. The church, dedicated to St. Christopher, is a rectory, value 23*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury.

**WOODSFORD**, anciently *Wardesford*, on the river Frome, 5½ miles E. from Dorchester, contains 20 houses and 159 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l*. 9*s*. 9*d*.

#### BINDON LIBERTY.

**CHALDON HERRING**, or *East Chaldon*, 10 miles S.E. from Dorchester and 9 miles S.W. from Wareham, contains 50 houses and 240 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 8*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*.

**WEST LULLWORTH**, on the sea coast, 9 miles S.W. from Wareham, contains 77 houses and 365 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Little Bindon, Burngate, and Hamburgh. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy to the rectory of Winfrith. About a mile south from the village is Lullworth Cove, four leagues westward from Peveril Point. It is of a circular form, environed by high cliffs, and admits of vessels 80 tons burthen; the basin has seven feet of water at ebb tide, but the depth and extent of the sea within the cove have considerably increased even in the memory of several natives of the village.

The rocks around it rise to a great height, particularly those opposite the entrance, and it is observable that the strata on one side of the cove corresponds exactly to those on the other both in direction and texture. The whole range indeed from Peveril Point makes the same angle about 45 degrees with the horizon, dipping in general to the north. The rocks westward of the cove have been undermined in a singular manner by the sea, and form large grotesque caverns, through which the water pours with an awful roar.

About these rocks the razor bills and puffins lay their eggs; they generally make their appearance towards the middle of May, and migrate before the end of August. Nearly a mile from the cove is the arched rock which projects from the land into the sea, with an opening twenty feet high, formed like an arch, and through which the view of the sea has a peculiar effect.

**WOOL**, 6 miles W. from Wareham, contains 97 houses and 453 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Great Bindon, Bovington, and Wood Street. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is a curacy to the vicarage of Combe Keynes.

**GREAT BINDON**, or *Benindon*, lies on the southern side of the river Frome, about half a mile eastward from the village of Wool, and gives name to the liberty.

Bindon Abbey was founded in the year 1172 by Robert de Newburgh and Maud his wife, for monks of the Cistercian order. It received bequests from several royal and noble personages, besides charters of privileges, but does not appear to have ever ranked in power and opulence with many others in this county. In the reign of Edward I. the abbot was once summoned to parliament. The arms of the abbey were, *paly, or and gules*. The abbey was dissolved amongst the lesser monasteries in 1536, its revenue being estimated at 147*l*. 7*s*. 9*d*. per annum, being within the sum of 200*l*. specified by the act. The king two years after-

wards restored it, but in 1541 it was finally suppressed, and the site granted to Thomas Lord Poynings. From the heirs of this nobleman the estate descended to James Howard Earl of Suffolk, who in 1641 sold it, with the park, fishery, rectory, &c. to Humphrey Weld, Esq. of Lullworth Castle, ancestor of the present owner.

Bindon Abbey was partly demolished almost immediately after the dissolution, and very little now remains of the church, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, although considerable part was standing within memory. The whole site of the monastery, gardens, and precinct, containing ten acres, is now surrounded by a palisade, and the foundations, which are perfect, are kept clear, so that an estimation of the consequence of the conventual buildings may be formed from their dimension.

Soon after the commencement of the French revolution, when the religious of all kinds sought this country for protection, the monks of La Trappe found here an asylum. Mr. Weld erected a building, under the sanction of government, for their habitation, which assumed the name of a convent. It was situated between Lullworth Castle and the sea coast, but secured from storms, and sheltered on all sides. The convent stood in a bottom, and the scenery was enriched by plantations. It was of quadrangular shape, the area forming a depository for the dead, and surrounded by cloisters. In one of the oratories of the chapel was a portrait of Armand Jean Bouthillier de Rancé, who was abbot and reformer of the order of La Trappe. The most perfect silence and tranquillity reigned throughout this little vale, with nothing to interrupt it but the convent bell, and the dashing of the waves on the shore; even the winds of heaven were restrained from visiting this place too roughly, for the Down protected it from their fury. The original convent of La Trappe, situated in a deep and woody valley near Séz in Normandy, was converted into a foundery for cannon.

#### OWER MOIGNE LIBERTY.

**OWERMOIGNE**, 8 miles S.E. from Dorchester, contains 54 houses and 377 inhabitants, including the tything of Galton. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 23*l*. 4*s*. 7*d*.

#### STOBOROUGH LIBERTY.

**STOBOROUGH**, or *Stowborough*, is a suburb of the town of Wareham, and by the tradition of the inhabitants asserted to have been the mother town. It is now governed by a bailiff. At the southern end of Stoborough, on the road to Grange, stood King Barrow, 100 feet in diameter, and 12 feet in perpendicular height; it was levelled in the year 1767, to form a road.

#### CORFE PARISH, *addenda*.

**KINGSTON**, or *South Kingston*, in the Isle of Purbeck, is a chapelry in the parish of Corfe, from which it is distant a mile southward, and seems to derive its name from having been anciently part of the possessions of the crown. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, is situated on the brow of a hill, and the rector of Corfe officiates here once a fortnight in summer, and once a month in winter. In the east window of the chapel are the family arms of the Earl of Eldon, painted by *Miller, Jun.* To this chapelry belong Blachemwell Burbarrow, Encombe, East and West Linch, Scowles, and Swalland.

Encombe House, the seat of the Earl of Eldon, is seated in a very deep vale, opening to the British channel on the south, and is about a mile and a half southwestward from Kingston. It seems to take the name from its situation in the Isle of Purbeck, the End Combe. It is one of the best estates in the Isle, having from its fertility been called the Golden Bowl, and certainly yields a more beautiful verdure than is usually seen here.

In the reign of George II. this estate, anciently a seat of the Culliford family, was purchased by Mrs. Lora Pitt, who gave it to her second son John Pitt, Esq., whose son William Morton Pitt, Esq. disposed of Encombe to its present owner.

The mansion was rebuilt about the year 1734, and commands a fine view of the British channel; the situation being esteemed one of the most beautiful and romantic in this part of the kingdom.



Lord Eldon was in 1801 appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, which office he resigned in February, 1806, but was re-appointed in April, 1807. On 6th July, 1821, he was created Earl of Eldon and Viscount Encombe, and on 1st May, 1827, his Lordship again resigned the office of Lord Chancellor, after having held that distinguished post nearly twenty-five years; a longer period than any of his predecessors.

### 3. Bridport Division,

On the western side of the county, is bounded on the north by Somersetshire, on the east by Sherbourn division and Dorchester division, on the south by the English channel, and on the West by Devonshire.

#### BEAMINSTER FORUM AND REDHONE HUNDRED.

BEAMINSTER, or *Beminster*, on the river Birt, 7 miles N. from Bridport, contains 518 houses and 2806 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Axknoll, Langham, Marsh, Meerhay, North Maperton, Parnham, and Wansley. The town is situated in a fertile spot, and the houses are chiefly of modern erection. Here is a considerable manufacture of sail cloth, and a manufactory of iron, tin, and copper wares. A weekly market is held on Thursday, and there are annual fairs on 14th April, 19th September, and 9th October, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and cheese. The church, dedicated to the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, is a curacy to the vicarage of Netherbury. It stands on an eminence on the southern side of the town, having a tower, nearly 100 feet high, extremely well proportioned, consisting of three stories, with double buttresses at the angles, enriched with niches towards the basement, and terminating in small angular shafts, which do not rise above the battlements, but originally supported pinnacles. At the north-western angle is an octangular staircase turret. The western front of this tower exhibits a design and variety of enrichments peculiarly handsome. On the basement story is a plain pointed arched doorway, and a large window, the mullions of which have been altered in the head of the arch. A band of enriched quatrefoils extends round the front and sides of this tower at the springing of the arch of the doorway, and a similar band above the window divides the stories. The second or middle story contains a large niche, with smaller ones containing figures, at the sides, and detached pinnacles, forming altogether a very handsome design. On each of the sides of the upper stories are two lofty windows, above which are the battlements, containing perforated quatrefoils. This tower bears a great resemblance to the towers of the Somersetshire churches, and being contiguous to that county, it is probable that if it did not owe its extreme beauty to the cause which raised so many noble and magnificent structures in the neighbourhood, it was built at that period. In the year 1503 a legacy was given towards building a new tower here, which marks precisely its age. The font in the church is very ancient, and resembles a peculiar kind of Anglo-Norman capital, the basin part being square, enriched with four arched panels on each side, and sloping to a circular shaft and base. In the chancel are monuments of the Strode family of Parnham.

At East Axe Knoll, one of the highest hills in the county are the sources of the rivers Axe, Birt, and Symere. Parnham House, a large ancient mansion, the seat of Sir William Oglander, Bart., came into his family by marriage with Elizabeth the daughter of Sir John Strode of Parnham, in 1699. In the windows and on the walls of the hall are the arms of all the matches of the family. In the drawing room are portraits of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, K.G., and of his son Gregory Lord Cromwell. The gallery contains a collection of portraits of the Strode family and its alliances, chiefly of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

BRADPOLE, on a branch of the river Birt, one mile N. from Bridport, contains 178 houses and 926 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

CHARDSTOCK, on the river Kil, a branch of the Axe, in a

detached portion of this hundred, 4½ miles S.W. from Chard, in Somersetshire, and 11 miles N. from Lyme, contains 230 houses and 1256 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Chardstock, in Salisbury cathedral. From the downs in the vicinity is an extensive and beautiful prospect, having on the south the English Channel, and on the north the Bristol Channel, terminating the view.

Sir Frederic Morton Eden, Bart. K.B., brother of Lord Auckland, was created in 1799 Lord Henley of Chardstock, with an annual pension of 2000*l.*; he died 6th December, 1831, and was succeeded by Robert Lord Henley, the present peer.

CHEDINGTON, on the borders of Somersetshire, 4½ miles S.E. from Crewkerne, and 4 miles N. from Beaminster, contains 28 houses and 164 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

CORSCOMBE, 4 miles N.E. from Beaminster, contains 120 houses and 632 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Benvile, Catsley, Coringdon, Crockers Moor, Oak, Pipsford, Tollerwelme, and Weston. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value, 21*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of T. Disney, Esq. The surrounding country is hilly, and rather romantic, being on the verge of the downs.

Urles Farm was formerly a seat of Thomas Hollis, Esq. who died in 1774, and whose memoirs have been printed in two splendid volumes, 4to. 1780. He collected books and medals for the purpose, it is said, of illustrating and upholding liberty, preserving the memory of its champions, rendering tyranny and its abettors odious, extending art and science, and keeping alive the honour due to their patrons and protectors. In order to preserve the memory of those patriotic heroes whom he most admired, he called many of the farms and fields on his estate at Corscombe by their names, and in the middle of one of these fields, not far from Urles, he ordered his corpse to be deposited in a grave ten feet deep, and the field to be immediately ploughed over, that no trace of his burial-place might remain. He left the whole of his fortune to his friend Thomas Brand, Esq., who on that account took the name of Hollis: he died in 1804, and bequeathed these estates in Dorsetshire to his friend the Rev. Dr. Disney, who published a memoir of Mr. Brand Hollis. Near the house are some fine views, extending over the rich valleys of Somersetshire. The Dorsetshire downs stretch away behind it.

MAPERTON, 6 miles N. from Bridport, and 2½ miles S.E. from Beaminster, contains 13 houses and 123 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

MOSTERTON, on the borders of Somersetshire, 2½ miles S. from Crewkerne, and 4½ miles N. from Beaminster, contains 58 houses, and 284 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the rectory of South Perrot.

NETHERBURY, on the river Birt, 5 miles N. from Bridport, contains 366 houses and 1954 inhabitants, including its four divisions or tythings of Ashe, Bowood, Melpash and Netherbury. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 41*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Netherbury in Salisbury Cathedral. It is a large and handsome edifice, situated on an eminence at the extremity of the village, and consists of a body, north and south aisles, and a chancel. The tower is high and large, but there are no remarkably interesting monuments within the church.

Netherbury is one of the largest parishes in the county, being six miles and a half long from north to south, and contains no less than thirty-three hamlets or farms. There are three manors belonging to three prebends in the church of Salisbury, Netherbury in ecclesia, Netherbury in terra, or Yondover, and Slape, the prebendaries being lords of the manor.

There is a free School in this parish, the founder of which is not known, but the funds are employed pursuant to a regulation made in the reign of Elizabeth: this foundation is not noticed in Carlisle's "Endowed Grammar Schools."

SOUTH PERROT, on the river Perrot, and borders of Somers-



setshire, 2½ miles S.E. from Crewkerne, and 5 miles N. from Beaminster, contains 64 houses and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

NORTH POORTON, 6 miles N.E. from Bridport, contains 17 houses and 89 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

STOKE ABBAS, 6 miles N. from Bridport, and 2 miles W. from Beaminster, contains 107 houses and 615 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Blackney, Bromley, Charterhay and Lastock. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of New College, Oxford.

WAMBROOKE, on a branch of the river Axe, and borders of Somersetshire, 2 miles W. from Chard, and 7 miles N. from Axminster in Devonshire, contains 19 houses and 201 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

## EGGERTON HUNDRED.

ASKERSWELL, 5 miles E. from Bridport, and 10½ miles W. from Dorchester, contains 35 houses and 190 inhabitants, including the hamlets of South Eggerdon, Higher and Lower Hembury, and Nallars. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The road from Dorchester to Bridport passes over Askerswell Down, southward of Eggerdon Hill.

HOOKE, 14 miles N.W. from Dorchester, and 9 miles N.E. from Bridport, contains 44 houses and 234 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

LONG BREDY, or *Bridy*, 8 miles W. from Dorchester, contains 54 houses and 291 inhabitants, including the hamlets of West Baglake, and Downfield or Hallings. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol.

POORSTOCK, or *Powerstock*, 6 miles N.E. from Bridport, contains 214 houses, and 1010 inhabitants, including West Milton, Nettlecombe, and South Poorton tythings, and the whole liberty of Poorstock. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Salisbury.

Eggerdon Hill is partly in Askerswell parish and partly in the parishes of Letton and Poorstock. On the brow of this hill is a large encampment, nearly of an oval form, the diameter of its area is from east to west 1380 feet, and from north to south about 720 feet, having within the centre of the area a tumulus flat on the top. A small ridge divides the camp from east to west, which seems to have been formed as a division of property, that on the north side belonging to the liberty of Poorstock. The hill extends beyond the camp westward about a quarter of a mile, and then terminates in so steep a point that the ascent is very difficult. It commands an extensive prospect, at six miles distance, having an open view of the sea, and the Devonshire coast; a Roman road leading towards Dorchester, is very perceptible entering the camp on the south-eastern side, from which it is concluded to be of Roman origin.

WINTERBOURN ABBAS, 5 miles W. from Dorchester, contains 28 houses and 170 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Lincoln College, Oxford. About a mile westward from this village, is a circle of nine erect stones, the diameter of the area of which is 28 feet, and the sizes of the stones are all unequal, the largest being about seven feet high and three feet broad. In the vicinity, within the circuit of a mile, are several other erect stones, which have been supposed to form part of another circle. On the surrounding downs are a great number of barrows, of various sizes and forms having round several a shallow trench. These downs are said to be much fuller of Celtic barrows than even Salisbury Plain.

WRAXALL, or *Wraxhall*, 11 miles N.W. from Dorchester, and about the same distance N.E. from Bridport, contains 12 houses and 62 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.*

## GODDERTHORNE HUNDRED.

ALLINGTON, 1 mile W. from Bridport, contains 201 houses and 1139 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a curacy.

BRIDPORT, on the river Brit or Birt, 15½ miles W. from Dorchester, and 135 from London, and contains 594 houses and 3742 inhabitants. The town is situated in a valley surrounded by hills, and between two branches of the river Brit, which unite below the town, and falling into the English Channel two miles distant, forms a harbour capable of receiving vessels of 200 tons burthen. The small ships built here are much prized for their fine construction and fast sailing. The height of the cliffs at the mouth of the river Brit is in some places nearly 200 feet. The principal streets of the town are broad and spacious, and here are large manufactories of sail cloth, cordage, and nets. In the reign of Henry VIII. the cordage for the whole of the English navy was ordered to be made exclusively at Bridport, or within five miles of the town. The town hall and market-house is in the centre of the town, and was built on the site of a chapel dedicated to St. Andrew. Markets are held weekly on Wednesday and Saturday, and there are annual fairs on 6th April for cattle and sheep, on Holy Thursday for pedlary, and on 11th October for cattle. By a charter of incorporation, granted by King Charles II. the corporation consists of two bailiffs, annually chosen, and thirteen capital burgesses, a recorder, and other officers. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester. It stands at the lower end of South-street, and is an ancient edifice, cruciform in plan, with a tower in the centre; in the northern side of the chancel is an altar tomb in memory of William, son of Sir Eustace Dabridgecourt, and of Elizabeth, daughter of Gerard Earl of Juliers, widow of John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent. A priory, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, at the eastern end of the town, was valued in 1534 at 6*l.* per annum. It is now a dwelling-house, called St. Johns. Wake's Court is the seat of W. Fowler, Esq. and Mountsfield House of — Gundy, Esq. The Gilten Cup, the highest land in the vicinity, is a sea mark.

SHIPTON GEORGE, 3 miles S.E. from Bridport, contains 63 houses and 311 inhabitants. It is a parochial chapelry.

WALLDITCH, 2 miles E. from Bridport, contains 29 houses and 141 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

## WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM HUNDRED.

BURSTOCK, on the borders of Somersetshire, 5 miles S. from Crewkerne, and 9 miles N. from Bridport, contains 42 houses and 203 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

CATHERSTON LEWSTON, 3 miles N.E. from Lyme, contains 4 houses and 27 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

CHARMOUTH, on the sea coast, near the mouth of the river Char, 2 miles E. from Lyme, and 6 miles W. from Bridport, contains 104 houses and 607 inhabitants. The village is situated at the foot of an exceedingly steep hill, and is supposed to be the Canca Arisca of the Romans. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

CHIDIOCK, 3 miles W. from Bridport, contains 137 houses and 715 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy. Chidiock Castle is the seat of Humphrey Weld, Esq.

MARSHWOOD, 6 miles N.W. from Bridport, contains 90 houses and 532 inhabitants, including the east and west sides of the parish, in which are the following hamlets: Beauchin, Casimull, Comer, Greneshull, Hakeridge, Mandevils, Morbath, and Ockford. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

PILSDON, or *Pillesdon*, 6 miles N.W. from Bridport, contains 17 houses and 100 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* Pilsdon



Pen is a remarkably high hill, a mile northward from the village : on its eastern limit is a large and strong entrenchment, encompassed with a triple rampart and ditches, excepting on the eastern side, where the natural ascent is so steep as to have rendered the camp inaccessible. The form of the camp is nearly oval, being adapted to the shape of the hill on which it stands.

STANTON ST. GABRIEL, on the sea coast, 5 miles W. from Bridport, contains 21 houses and 112 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

STOCKLAND, in a detached portion of this hundred, entirely surrounded by Devonshire, 6 miles N.W. from Axminster, the same distance W. from Chard, in Somersetshire, and 18 miles N.W. from Bridport, contains 204 houses and 1147 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

SYMONDSBURY, 1½ miles N.W. from Bridport, contains 202 houses and 1076 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 36*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM, 5 miles N.W. from Bridport, contains 215 houses and 1317 inhabitants, including Barn, Abbots Wotton, Vale, and Wild Quarters. The church, dedicated to St. White, is a vicarage, value 32*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Lambart's Castle Hill, in this parish, is of great height, fortified on the top in the form of a D, with triple trenches and ramparts, having three entrances; the area is twelve acres.

WOOTTON FITZPAINE, 4 miles N. from Lyme, contains 68 houses and 446 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 15*s.*

#### BROAD WINSOR LIBERTY.

BROAD WINSOR, 8 miles N. from Bridport, and 6 miles S. from Crewkerne, in Somersetshire, contains 236 houses and 1387 inhabitants, including Childhay, Deberford, and Drimpton tythings, as well as Little Winsor, Adesham, Axe, Blackdown, Combe, Nash, Netherhay, Park, Potwell, and Temple hamlets. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. In this parish is Lewesdon hill, which was the subject of a poem by the Rev. W. Crowe, rector of Stoke Abbas in 1786. A local expression current here, of vicinity without acquaintance, is, "as much akin as Lewson Hill to Pilsdon Pen."

#### FRAMPTON LIBERTY.

BETTISCOMBE, 7 miles N.W. from Bridport, contains 11 houses and 62 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

BINCOMBE, 5 miles S. from Dorchester, contains 16 houses and 178 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* in the patronage of Caius College, Cambridge.

BURTON BRADSTOCK, or *Brideton*, on the river Bridy, 3 miles S.E. from Bridport, contains 170 houses and 854 inhabitants, including the tything of Sturthill. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 25*l.* in the patronage of Lord Rivers. From Burton Cliff Chesil bank extends about eighteen miles to Chesil, in the isle of Portland. The stones which compose, or rather cover this beach, lessen gradually towards its western extremity. At Chesil they are about the size of an egg; opposite Fleet and Langton, about midway, they are much smaller; at Bexington they are a little larger than peas; and between Swire and Burton Cliff, where the beach ends, it is entirely a fine sand. Underneath the various coverings, a fine black clay appears; whenever a strong south-east wind blows, the stones are then swept off the beach from one end of it to the other, and nothing but the clay remains, until the sea, when agitated by a strong south westerly wind, throws them up and covers the beach again. The mouth of the Bridy is called Burton Hive.

COMPTON VALLANCE, or *East Compton*, 7 miles W. from Dorchester, contains 11 houses and 86 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

FRAMPTON, or *Frometon*, on the river Frome, 5½ miles N.W. from Dorchester, contains 81 houses and 418 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* It has a handsome and lofty tower. Over the river Frome, which abounds in excellent trout, is a stone bridge, in the road from Dorchester to Beaminster. Here was formerly a priory of black monks, a cell to the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen in Normandy, to which it was granted by William the Conqueror. During the wars between England and France, this, with other alien priories, was seized into the king's hands, and sometimes farmed at 120 marks per annum, but upon the total suppression of these foreign houses, it was granted to the dean and canons of St. Stephen's, Westminster, and as part of their possessions was granted in 1572 to Sir Christopher Hatton, who sold it to John Brown, Esq. Frampton House is the seat of F. J. Brown, Esq.

WINTERBOURN CAME, 2 miles S.E. from Dorchester, contains 8 houses and 34 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Cipton tything, in the hundred of Culliford Tree, is in this parish, and contains 3 houses and 20 inhabitants.

#### LOTHERS AND BOTHENHAMPTON LIBERTY.

BOTHENHAMPTON, one mile S.E. from Bridport, contains 53 houses and 385 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy.

LOTHERS, or *Loders*, 2 miles N.E. from Bridport, contains 142 houses and 857 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It is a large ancient structure. The parish is very extensive, being about six miles in length, and is situated for the most part in a vale encompassed by hills that rise gently above it. Much hemp and flax are grown here. At Loders was formerly an alien priory, subordinate to the abbey of Montburgh in Normandy, to which the manor was given by Richard de Redvers in the time of Henry I. On this account the abbot of Montburgh was a prebendary in the cathedral of Salisbury, and had a house in the close in that city. King Richard II. granted this cell, being then worth 80*l.* per annum, to the priory of St. Anne, near Coventry, but in the first year of the reign of Henry IV. it was restored to its ancient owner. On the suppression of alien priories in the reign of Henry V., Loders was granted to the nunnery at Sion, in Middlesex. Not far from the church are the remains of an ancient stone building, which is supposed to have been part of the priory house.

LYME REGIS, on the river Lyme, near the sea coast, and on the borders of Devonshire, 24 miles W. from Dorchester, 10 miles W. from Bridport, and 144 miles from London, contains 377 houses and 2269 inhabitants. The situation of the town, in a cavity between two rocky hills, makes it difficult of access, and being on a declivity, the part of the town nearest the sea is very low. The river Lyme, whence the town derives its name, rises above Up Lyme, at two miles distant northward, and passes through the midst of the town over a bed of rocks, dividing it into two parts, and falls into the sea near the fort at the Cob Gate. King Edward I. granted Lyme the liberties of a haven and borough, and from that period the town has increased in buildings. Round the harbour are several small forts, mounted with cannon. The custom-house is a brick building, supported on columns, for the convenience of the corn-market, which is held beneath. It is a small bar harbour, dry at low water. The quay is not spacious, but the principal public structure is the Cob, which in its ancient state was composed of pieces of rocks rudely piled on each other, but is now formed of stones laid with cement. The cob is a work of great importance on this coast, there being no other shelter for shipping between the Start Point, below Dartmouth in Devonshire, and the Portland Roads. Although, at this part of the coast, a south westerly wind blows with extreme violence, vessels here ride in perfect security. The cob has, however, suffered very much by these winds at different times. King Charles II. allowed 100*l.* per annum out of the customs of the port towards its repair, which is still continued, and two cob wardens are elected annually to superintend its improvement. It is about a quarter of a mile from the town, and was originally named from the cobble stone of which it



was composed. The port of Lyme has a collector, customer, and comptroller, with other officers. The profits of the harbour belong to the town, and on account of the necessity for maintaining the repairs of the cob, Lyme is exempted by act of Parliament from contributing to the repairs of Dover harbour.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and annual fairs on 13th Feb. and 2nd Oct. The royalty of the manor is vested in the corporation, which consists of a mayor, who acts as justice in the years before and after his mayoralty, a recorder, town clerk, and fifteen capital burgesses, two of whom, with the mayor, are justices of the peace. Lyme returns one member to parliament, according to the reform bill of 1832, who at present is William Pinney, Esq., of Somerton House, Somersetshire.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* in the patronage of the prebendary of Lyme, in the cathedral of Salisbury. It is an ancient edifice, but not particularly remarkable. Here was formerly a hospital for lepers, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Holy Spirit, to which indulgencies were granted in the year 1336, for repairing the building and its bell tower.

During the civil war in the reign of Charles I, Lyme became of importance to the contending parties, and the siege of the town was one of the most remarkable that occurred during that unhappy period. James, Duke of Monmouth, landed at Lyme 11th June, 1685, without opposition, and set up his standard. On the 15th June, having enlisted nearly 4000 men, the Duke marched towards the west and commenced his fatal campaign, terminated by the battle of Sedgemoor.

#### 4. Cerne Division.

This division, in the centre of the county, is bounded on the north by Sherbourn division and Sturminster division, on the east by north Blandford division, on the south by Dorchester division, and on the west by Bridport division.

##### BUCKLAND NEWTON HUNDRED.

BUCKLAND NEWTON, or *Abbas*, 10 miles N. from Dorchester, and the same distance S. from Sherbourn, contains 42 houses and 275 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Wells. Buckland House is the seat of Leonard Pount, Esq. Westward of the village is Revel's Hill. The parish consists also of the tythings of Brockhampton and Knowle, Duntish, Mintern Parva and Plush, and the entire parish contains 843 inhabitants. Castle Hill, near Duntish, is the seat of Miss Foy.

MAPPOWDER, or *Mapouder*, 11 miles from N.E. from Dorchester and 12 miles W. from Blandford, contains 45 houses and 247 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Spencer. Nettlecombe Hill, one of the highest in the county, is about two miles southward from the village.

PULHAM, 8½ miles S.E. from Sherbourn, and 13 miles W. from Blandford, contains 51 houses and 272 inhabitants, including the extensive manor of West Pulham. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* The vale of Blackmore, or forest of White Hart, comprehends a large tract in the north and western part of the county, and anciently reached from Yeovil in Somersetshire to Gillingham Forest, near Shaftesbury. The name of White Hart arose from the following event. "King Henry III. having disported himself in the forest of Blackmore, he spared one beautiful and goodly white hart, which, afterwards, Sir Thomas De la Linde, a neighbouring gentleman of ancient descent and special note, with his companions, pursuing, killed at King Stag bridge over a branch of the Stour in this parish. The king took so great indignation against him, that he not only punished them with imprisonment and a grievous fine of money, but taxed their lands, the owners of which yearly ever since, until

this day, pay a round sum of money, by way of amercement, into the Exchequer, called White Hart Silver, in memory of which this county needeth no better remembrance than the annual payment, and the forest for some time lost its ancient name and was called the forest of White Hart." *Coker's History of Dorsetshire*, 1732, folio.

The vale of Blackmore is surrounded with hills of a deep rich soil; the hay produced here is excellent, and great numbers of sheep and oxen are fed in the vale, which contains upwards of 17,000 acres; there are also some orchards producing very fine cider.

WOOTTON GLANVILE, 7 miles S. from Sherbourn and 13 miles N. from Dorchester, contains 56 houses and 359 inhabitants, including the tything of Wootton Newland. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.*

##### CERNE, TOTCOMBE, AND MODBURY HUNDRED.

ALTON PANCRAS, in a liberty of the same name, 8½ miles N. from Dorchester, contains 35 houses and 207 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Eastward of the village is Alton Clumps.

CATTISTOCK, on the river Frome, 10 miles N.W. from Dorchester, contains 74 houses and 382 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* in the patronage of P. Broadley, Esq.

CERNE ABBAS, or *Cernell*, on the river Cerne, 8 miles N.W. from Dorchester and 126 from London, contains 161 houses and 1060 inhabitants. The town is situated in a pleasant valley, surrounded by high hills of chalk. The trade here consists in malt and brewing, but there is also a silk manufacture. A market on Wednesday is well attended, and there are annual fairs on Midlent Monday, 28th of April and 2nd of October for horses and cattle. The sessions for Cerne division of the county are held here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of Lord Rivers; it has a lofty embattled tower, said to have been built by one of the abbots of Cerne about the year 1450. Cerne Abbey is said to have been originally founded by Ailmer, an Anglo Saxon earl of Cornwall, in the year 987; when it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter and St. Benedict; it contained the relics of St. Edwald to whom the monastery was afterwards dedicated. St. Edwald, brother of St. Edmund the Martyr, king of the East Angles, retired to this spot about the year 870, being near a spring called the Silver Well, supposed to have been produced by St. Austin. In the yard which belonged to the ancient abbey church, is a well walled round, now called St. Austin's Well. At the general dissolution, this abbey was endowed with 623*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* per annum; the site of it was granted in 1574 to John Dudley and — Ayscough; the estate afterwards passed through several hands to the family of Pitt of Strathfieldsay, whose representatives now possess it.

The arms of the abbey were *azure, a cross ingrailed or, between four lilies argent*. Few vestiges remain of the conventual buildings, and the church is entirely destroyed. The abbey house now consists of a room or two built by Abbot Vanne, on the pavement of which are tiles bearing the abbey arms and the arms of some of the former benefactors; amongst the distinguished men who have lived in it was Cardinal Morton; these rooms form part of a mansion in which Denzill Lord Holles resided. The gatehouse is in a state of decay; it was erected in 1509 by Abbot Thomas Salmon, and has over the arch of entrance an oriel window of two stories in height, under each division of the window are eight sculptured compartments bearing shields of arms and badges, some of which are defaced, but amongst them are still remaining the arms of Abbot Salmon, the arms of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the arms of France and England quarterly, the abbey arms, and the royal badges of the rose, the portcullis, &c. There is also a large barn, built of stone with buttresses attached to the walls, which still receives the produce of the abbey farm. Traces of the ancient park and gardens are known by the name of Beauvoir.

On the side of Trendle Hill, one of the chalk hills which environ the town, is a gigantic figure cut in the chalk, representing a man



holding a club erect in his right hand with the left extended. It is no less than 180 feet in height and is occasionally repaired by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Trendle Hill is terminated by a mountainous prominence and crowned by a very large oblong entrenchment.

NETHER CERNE, on the river Cerne, 2 miles below Cerne Abbas, and 6 miles N.W. from Dorchester, contains 13 houses and 60 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Eastward of the village are extensive downs.

COMPTON ABBAS, or *West Compton*, 9 miles W. from Dorchester, contains 13 houses and 80 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of D. R. Mitchell, Esq. The hamlet of Twiford is in this parish.

GODMANSTON, on the river Cerne, 6 miles N.W. from Dorchester, contains 26 houses and 128 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of J. Goodenough, Esq.

HILLFIELD, 11 miles N. from Dorchester and 9 miles S. from Sherbourn, contains 18 houses and 127 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Sydling St. Nicholas.

MINTERN, 10 miles N. from Dorchester, contains 49 houses and 311 inhabitants, including the tythings of Hartley and Middlemarsh. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* in the patronage of Mrs. Sturt. Mintern House is the seat of Admiral Digby.

PIDDLE TRENTIDE, or *Collier's Piddle*, in a liberty of the same name, and on the river Piddle, 6 miles N. from Dorchester, contains 111 houses and 590 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Winchester.

SYDLING ST. NICHOLAS, or *Broad Sydling*, in a liberty of the same name, 9 miles N.W. from Dorchester, contains 127 houses and 563 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Mageston and Up Sydling. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of Winchester College. The ancient edifice is built with a very durable quarry stone of the county, and has an embattled tower of considerable height. In the chancel are several mural monuments of the family of Smith, and there are some very ancient slabs in the body of the church. John Smith, Esq. in 1752, succeeded to the estates of Sir William Smith, of Sydling, and alderman of London; he was created a baronet 1st June, 1774. Sydling House is now the seat of Sir John Wyldbore Smith, Bart.

#### WHITEWAY HUNDRED.

CHESELBOURN, 10 miles S.W. from Blandford, and the same distance N.E. from Dorchester, contains 53 houses and 336 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 18*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Rivers.

HILTON, or *Helton*, 9 miles S.W. from Blandford, contains 112 houses and 610 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Aller, Ansty, Cothays, Hatherley, Newton, and Rawlsbury. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. Rawlsbury Rings is an ancient encampment.

IBBERTON, 8 miles W. from Blandford, contains 44 houses and 222 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Eustace, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Rivers.

MELCOME HORSEY, or *West Melcombe*, 9 miles N.E. from Dorchester, contains 31 houses and 153 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Rivers.

MILTON ABBAS, or *Middleton Abbas*, in the very centre of the

county, 7 miles S.W. from Blandford, contains 97 houses and 767 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage value 10*l.* Both the church and village were rebuilt by the first Earl of Dorchester. The hamlets and farms in this parish, which is large, are Bagbere, Churchcomb, Delcomb, Holworth, Huish, Liscomb, and Luccomb. Windmill Ashes, on the top of a hill northward from the last, are a sea mark.

King Athelstan, to expiate the murder of his brother Edwin, about A.D. 933, founded here a Benedictine abbey, in honour of the Virgin Mary, St. Michael, St. Sampson, and St. Branwalader. The revenue was estimated at 720*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, and after the dissolution in 1539, the site was granted to Sir John Tregonwell. The heirs of his family married Sir John Bancks, a native of Sweden, and the estate descended to Jacob Bancks, Esq. M.P. for Shaftesbury, their second son, who died in 1737 unmarried.

Milton Abbey did not experience that destruction which befel most religious houses at the time of the dissolution: this exemption was owing to Sir John Tregonwell's obtaining early possession of the conventual buildings after the order in council had passed. These were suffered to remain entire for a long period. The remains of the abbey appear to have occupied a parallelogram in plan. The northern front is described to have been a very low range of building, with small narrow windows, supposed to have been the dormitory of the monks. The entrance was by a gatehouse, opening upon a small court, the buildings around which were all very irregular in height and form, as was the case with the whole fabric. At the east end of the court was the kitchen, vaulted with stone, and supported in the centre by a single pillar of stone; at each end were two large fire places. The western side of the court was the abbot's lodging, the southern part of which, beyond the hall, had been rebuilt. The northern part of the same side was occupied by a large dining room, which contained arms and devices of the Tregonwell family, and having under it a cellar. In 1752 the mansion and estate were purchased by Joseph Damer, Esq. who was created Lord Milton in 1753, and Earl of Dorchester in 1792. This nobleman built the present mansion from designs by Sir W. Chambers, on the site of the abbey house, about the year 1771. The abbot's hall, erected in 1498, is now the only remaining part of the monastic buildings, and is nearly in its original state, 53 ft. 6 in. in length by 26 ft. 6 in. in width: the roof, of Irish oak, is finely wrought. The carved wooden screen, at the lower end of the hall, a very rich specimen of the florid style of ornament, bears the date of its erection, 1498, and there is an oriel window entire at the upper end.

William Middleton, who was elected abbot in 1481, was a great benefactor to this convent. His device appears in the hall and the church: a W with a crosier through it, and a mill on a tun. He resigned in 1525. The arms of Milton Abbey are *sable, three baskets, each replenished with three loaves of bread, or.*

The remains of the abbey church, the nave being entirely destroyed, is on the southern side of the mansion; it was erected in the year 1321, and was repaired under the direction of the late James Wyatt, by the Earl of Dorchester, at which time the original altar screen was restored. The chancel of the church is used as a domestic chapel. Lady Caroline Damer, who succeeded to this estate as sister and heir of George Damer, the second Earl of Dorchester, of this family, died on 21st November, 1828.

Milton Abbas stands in a valley on a beautifully undulated lawn, almost surrounded by an amphitheatre of steep chalky hills, the summits of which are crowned with woods. The drives through the plantations extend more than ten miles; and the park, which is surrounded by a wall, is more than five miles in circumference, having an imposing approach from the town of Blandford, through an avenue of laurel hedges, backed by timber trees.

In 1804 King George III. honoured the second Earl of Dorchester with a visit at this seat, on 10th October. His Majesty was accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, the Queen, Princess Augusta, Princesses Elizabeth and Sophia, Ladies Thynne and Wynyard, the Duke and Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and Lord and Lady Powlet. The royal family during their visit amused themselves in riding about the park and grounds, and were received by the peasantry with the greatest joy. On the next day the party left Milton on a visit to Stalbridge, an ancient seat of the Earl of Uxbridge. On 27th September, 1805, the Earl of Dorchester was honoured with another royal visit, and on 30th September the party returned to Weymouth.



STOKE WAKE, 10 miles W. from Blandford, contains 27 houses and 139 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of H. Seymour, Esq. Southward from the village is Bull Barrow, an encampment occupying the summit of a hill, which commands an extensive prospect north eastward and westward. It is nearly circular in plan, being surrounded by two low ramparts and one deep ditch, and an additional foss towards the south east. In the adjacent fields many Roman coins have been turned up by the plough.

WOOLLAND, or *Wolland*, 9 miles W. from Blandford, contains 21 houses and 135 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Hilton, and the parish church was rebuilt in 1745.

## 5. Dorchester Division

Is bounded on the north by Cerne division, on the east by South Blandford division, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Bridport division.

### CULLIFORD TREE HUNDRED.

BROADWAY, on the river Wey, 3 miles N. from Melcombe Regis and 6 miles S. from Dorchester, contains 58 houses and 282 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Nottingham. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Caius College, Cambridge. At Nottingham is a medicinal spring, highly impregnated with sulphur, which has been found advantageous as an auxiliary in cases when sea bathing has been recommended. Nottingham House is the seat of Colonel Steward.

BUCKLAND RIPERS, 4 miles N.W. from Melcombe Regis, and 7 miles S.W. from Dorchester, contains 15 houses and 60 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of J. Frampton, Esq.

WEST CHICKERELL, 4 miles N.W. from Weymouth, contains 83 houses and 409 inhabitants, including the hamlets of East Chickerell and Putton. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of Lord Bolton.

HERRINGSTON, or *Winterbourn Herrington*, on the river Came, 2 miles S. from Dorchester, contains 11 houses and 88 inhabitants. It is a chapelry, and is considered extra parochial, together with Winterbourn Faringdon, which is included in the same population return. Herrington Lodge, a fine old mansion, is the seat of Edward Williams, Esq. It was originally built by Sir John Williams, sheriff of the county in the reign of Elizabeth, and M.P. for the county in the reign of James.

WEST KNIGHTON, 4 miles S.E. from Dorchester, contains 41 houses and 229 inhabitants, including Lewell or East Stafford, Frier Maine and Little Maine. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of D. Urquhart, Esq.

OSMINGTON, on the sea coast, 4 miles N.E. from Melcombe Regis, contains 49 houses and 318 inhabitants, including East, Middle, and West Ringstead, and Upton. The church, dedicated to St. Osmond, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. Holworth Cliff, two miles eastward from Osmington, forms a very prominent object from Weymouth Bay, and is extraordinary on account of subterranean fire existing within its interior recesses. The cliff is composed of a blue slaty limestone, somewhat similar to Charmouth cliff, but exhibiting a more advanced state of decomposition, yet bearing a stronger and closer affinity to the Kimmeridge coal, and may be considered as a connecting link between them. The whole line of coast exhibits, in the various strata and numerous alluvial deposits contained in them, very remarkable features of violent convulsions. In Holworth, and the neighbouring cliffs, the Nautilus, Cornu Ammonis, Pecten,

Pinna, Nomia, Trigonina with vertebræ, and other fragments of the Ichthyosaurus, &c., are frequently found. This coast, indeed, presents a wide and interesting field for a geologist and natural philosopher. The burning cliff at Holworth became an object of particular attention in 1827 and in 1831, when fissures opened, discharging vapour, forming a continued line of apertures, which continued for some time in active operation.

RADIPOLE, at the upper end of Weymouth harbour, 2½ miles N. from Melcombe Regis, contains 39 houses and 226 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

WEST STAFFORD, on the river Came, 2 miles S.E. from Dorchester, contains 34 houses and 184 inhabitants. It is a rectory with Frome Billet, value 10*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, but the church is destroyed. The chapel at Bingham's Court has also been long desecrated.

SUTTON POYNZ is a liberty containing the two parishes of Preston and Stockwood. Preston, 3½ miles N.E. from Melcombe Regis, contains 37 houses and 171 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 18*s.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Preston, in Salisbury cathedral. The tything of Sutton Poynz is in this parish, and contains 64 houses and 337 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Giles, is a ruin. Stockwood parish is locally situated in Sherborne division of the county, 8 miles S. from the town of Sherbourn, and contains 5 houses and 33 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of T. Bellamy, Esq.

UPWAY, in the liberty of Wayhouse, and on the river Wey, 4½ miles S.W. from Dorchester, contains 100 houses and 485 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Saviour, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. The hamlets in this parish are Bayard's Farm, Elwell, Stotingway and Westbrook. At Upway is the seat of the Rev. G. Gould; and Westbrook House is the seat of R. C. Daniel, Esq. In the neighbourhood of the village are extensive quarries of flagstone. At the foot of a steep hill, near the church of Upway, the river Wey rises, and after passing Broadway, falls into the sea at Weymouth.

WEYMOUTH, on the banks of the river Wey, near its mouth, 8½ miles S. from Dorchester, and 128 miles from London, contains 451 houses and 2370 inhabitants. The town is situated on the southern side of the harbour, at the foot of a considerable eminence, and the streets extend along the margin of the sea, near which are many handsome buildings, especially on the esplanade, one of the finest walks in England, more than half a mile in length. Here also is the Royal Lodge, which was the residence of King George III. and the royal family, during their occasional visits to Weymouth. The harbour is admirably adapted for bathing, the sands being firm and smooth, and decline so gradually into the sea that the water is only knee deep three hundred feet from the shore. A battery and three smaller forts have been constructed for the defence of the harbour, and at the southern entrance of the haven are two jetties, the higher jetty towards the west, and the lower towards the east. A few vessels are employed in the Newfoundland fishery, and some in the coasting trade. Ship building is carried on here as well as rope and sail making. Steam packets go hence to Jersey, Guernsey, and the neighbouring islands. The weekly markets, on Tuesday and Friday, are amply furnished with provisions, especially fish and delicate Portland mutton.

Weymouth was constituted one borough with Melcombe Regis by a charter of Queen Elizabeth; but a new charter was granted by King George III. in 1803, under which the municipal government of the borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis is vested in a mayor, a recorder, two bailiffs, certain aldermen, usually about eight in number, and twenty-four capital burgesses, a town clerk, and other officers. The mayor and the bailiffs are chosen annually on St. Matthew's day. The mayor, recorder, and bailiffs, act as justices of the peace, and have authority to hold quarterly courts of session for the trial of all excepting capital offences; and a court of record is held weekly for the recovery of debts. The arms of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, granted in 1529, are *azure, on the waves of the sea, proper, a ship of three masts tacked and rigged, or, on the fore and mizen masts two square banners, on the first, per pale,*



*gules and vert, two lions passant guardant, or. On the second, quarterly argent and gules, on the first and fourth a lion rampant purple, on the second and third, a castle of the first. On the hulk of the ship, a shield per fess or and gules, in chief three chevrons of the second, in base three lions passant guardant, in pale, of the first.* The common seal bears the representation of a bridge of three arches double embattled crossing the sea, and having above the bridge a shield charged with the arms of Clare and Plantagenet, per fess, as in the arms of the town.

The borough returns two members to Parliament according to the reform bill of 1832, who at present are Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq. and Sir Frederick George Johnstone, Bart.

The chapel of Weymouth, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is in ruins. About a mile from Weymouth, on a high cliff, are the remains of Sandsfoot Castle, erected by Henry VIII. in 1539. The walls were lofty and strong, being in some parts not less than seven yards in thickness; a deep trench at a small distance surrounds the whole, excepting on the south. The bay makes a beautiful semicircular sweep of nearly two miles, and is protected from all winds by the surrounding hills, scarcely any weather happening to interrupt bathing.

Melcombe Regis is on the river Wey, opposite to Weymouth, to which it is now united by a stone bridge, erected in the year 1770. In the town is a convenient market place, and weekly markets on Tuesday and Friday. There is also an annual fair on 16th, 17th, and 18th June. Here is a town hall for the meetings of the corporation of the united borough, and for the transaction of the judicial business. The church was rebuilt in 1605, when it was made parochial, and named Christchurch. The altar piece, the Last Supper, was presented to the church by its painter, *Sir James Thornhill*. It is a curacy to the rectory of Radipole.

WHITCOMBE, 3 miles S.E. from Dorchester, contains 10 houses and 54 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

WINTERBOURN MONKTON, or *Wast*, 3 miles S.W. from Dorchester, contains 15 houses and 77 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a rectory, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester. Here was formerly an alien priory, subordinate to the priory of Wast or de Vasto, of the order of Cluny, and to which the manor and other estates in the neighbourhood were granted before the year 1214.

WYKE REGIS, in the liberty of Wyke Regis and Etwell, on the sea coast, 2½ miles S.W. from Weymouth, contains 149 houses and 914 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

#### ISLE OF PORTLAND LIBERTY.

This Isle, or rather peninsula, is situated nearly opposite to Weymouth, 15 miles S. from Dorchester, and is connected with the main land by Chesil bank, a ridge of pebbles extending nearly seven-tenths miles up the coast; between which bank and the main land is a narrow arm of sea called the Fleet.

Portland Isle is about 4½ miles long and two broad, and is literally a rock of free stone, but is not barren, for the herbage is fine, and the arable lands produce wheat, oats, peas, and barley. Near Portland Bill, on the south, which is almost the highest part of the isle, are two light houses. The Race of Portland, a perilous surf, is about S.W. from the Bill or southernmost part of Portland isle; it is about a mile and three quarters in length, extending about one mile to the eastward of the point, and three quarters of a mile to the westward of it. The Race is a great rippling of the water, caused by the unevenness of the ground, over which it flows: at spring tides, and when the sea is high, it breaks exceedingly, making it very dangerous for small vessels.

The parish of Portland contains 393 houses and 2254 inhabitants. Chesilton is the only village. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. It was erected in 1766, the old church, dedicated to St. Andrew, having become ruinous. The custom of gavel kind prevails here, as well as a custom of passing land by church gift, the conveyance taking place by a ceremony in the church. Bow and Arrow Castle, the erection of which is ascribed to King William

Rufus, now consists only of scattered walls and a part of the keep tower. Portland Castle was built by King Henry VIII. about the same period as Sandsfoot Castle, on the opposite coast. Portland is a royal manor, and the king's steward holds two courts yearly at Lady-day and Michaelmas.

The Portland stone quarries, particularly at the western side of the isle, afford excellent stone, which has been used in many of the magnificent buildings of the kingdom. It was first brought into repute in the reign of James I. and was employed in the construction of the banqueting house at Whitehall. After the fire of London, it was used by Sir Christopher Wren in rebuilding almost every edifice of magnitude in the metropolis.

The isle of Portland has evidently undergone, from natural convulsions, many alterations, the marks of which are everywhere visible. In 1792 the pier, with part of the land, nearly half a mile square, was washed into the sea. Near the light houses is a remarkable cavern, about fifty feet wide and twenty-one feet deep, through which a large column of sea water is frequently found up to the height of several feet.

Chesil bank or Portland beach extends from the village of Chesil in the Isle of Portland to Burton cliff, a distance of seventeen miles. The stones which compose this beach, lessen gradually in their sizes westward. At Chesil they are large; opposite Fleet and Langton Herring they are much smaller; at Bexington the stones are quite small; and between Swire and Burton cliff, where the beach ends, it is entirely a fine sand. The channel adjoining the beach is called West Bay, which is sheltered from northern and easterly winds, the bottom being clear sand, with from sixteen to twenty fathoms water.

#### GEORGE HUNDRED.

BRADFORD PEVERELL, on the river Frome, 3 miles N.W. from Dorchester, contains 55 houses and 277 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Muckleford. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. Wrackelford is the seat of Robert Pattison, Esq.

BROADMAYNE, 4 miles S.E. from Dorchester, contains 47 houses and 277 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of D. Urquhart, Esq.

CHARMINSTER, on the river Cerne, 2½ miles N. from Dorchester, contains 99 houses and 556 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Higher and Lower Burton, Charleton, Cowden, Forston, Haydon, Little Herrington, Polingston, and Wolverton. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

PIDDLE HINTON, in a liberty of the same name, on the river Piddle, 5½ miles N.E. from Dorchester, contains 68 houses and 358 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College.

In the year 1831, in digging for stones to form a new road over Piddle Hinton Down, the workmen struck into a barrow, and on excavating it two urns of unburnt pottery were found, full of ashes and burnt bones. These urns were decidedly British, from eight to ten inches high, and almost globular in shape, ornamented merely with a line of dots.

STINSFORD, on the river Frome, 2 miles E. from Dorchester, contains 56 houses and 337 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

STRATTON, on the river Frome, 3 miles N.W. from Dorchester, contains 59 houses and 262 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Grimston. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. A Roman road, from Dorchester to Ilchester, passes through the village.

WINTERBOURN ST. MARTIN, 3 miles W. from Dorchester, contains 15 houses and 77 inhabitants. There is an annual fair held here on St. Martin's day, the saint to which the church is dedicated. It is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury.

Maiden Castle, on the summit of a hill, about a mile southeast-



ward of the village, is one of the strongest and most extensive British camps in the west of England, consisting of a treble ditch and rampart, enclosing an irregular elliptical area of forty-four acres, but the entire space covers an extent of one hundred and fifteen acres. The encampment has two very intricate entrances, the eastern being defended by five, and the western by six ditches, and ramparts. The appearance of the ditches and entrances somewhat resemble those at Old Sarum, and this circumstance, together with the near adjoining situation of a number of tumuli and barrows reaching for nearly ten miles, and very different from any works of the Romans, it is concluded to have been a British fortress. The Icening way, running within a mile of it, only shows that such a strong and original British post determined the Romans to bring a road this way.

## PIDDLINGTON HUNDRED.

ATHELHAMPTON, or *Admiston*, on the river Piddle, 6 miles E. from Dorchester, contains 7 houses and 79 inhabitants. It is a rectory, united with that of Burleston, value 2*l.*, in the patronage of the Hon. W. T. P. Long Wellesley.

BURLESTON, on the river Piddle, 6½ miles E. from Dorchester, contains 11 houses and 63 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Hon. W. T. P. Long Wellesley.

PIDDLINGTON, on the river Piddle, 6 miles N.E. from Dorchester, contains 184 houses and 961 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bardolfeston, Little Chesilborne, Druce, Duddle, Hyde, Ilsington, Loveford, Little Piddle, Troy town, and Walterston. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 31*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings. The edifice was erected about the year 1505, and contains several monuments. In the south aisle is a monument of Christopher Martin, son and heir of Sir William Martin, ob. 22 May, 1524; and a monument of Nicholas Martin, ob. 23 March, 1516, who left four daughters coheiresses. The river Piddle rises some distance northward of Piddle Trenthide Church, and flowing in a south easterly direction gives name to several villages, and at length unites with the sea in Poole Bay, near the town of Wareham.

TINCLETON, on the river Frome, 6 miles E. from Dorchester, contains 22 houses and 142 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Cliff. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Mrs. Sturt.

TOLPIDDL, on the banks of the river Piddle, 9 miles E. from Dorchester, contains 66 houses and 351 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Ashley, Park Pale, and Southorn. It is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is a small ancient structure, built of boulder stone.

## TOLLERFORD HUNDRED.

EAST CHELBOROUGH, 5 miles N.E. from Beaminster, contains 12 houses and 96 inhabitants. It is a rectory, united with that of Luccombe, value 8*l.*

WEST CHELBOROUGH, 6 miles N.E. from Beaminster, contains 12 houses and 56 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Rolle and others.

CHILFROME, or *Childefrome*, on the river Frome, 9 miles N.W. from Dorchester, contains 19 houses and 109 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 5*l.*

EVERSHOT, near the source of the river Frome, 7 miles E. from Beaminster, and 9 miles S. from Yeovil in Somersetshire, contains 93 houses and 567 inhabitants. Here is a free grammar school; and an annual fair is held on 12th May for cattle and toys. The church, dedicated to St. Osmond, is a curacy to the rectory of Frome St. Quintin. It is a large ancient edifice, with a high tower

FROME ST. QUINTIN, or *Little Frome*, on the river Frome, 8 miles E. from Beaminster, contains 29 houses and 120 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Caldwell. It is a rectory, value 15*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

FROME VAU CHURCH, on the river Frome, 8 miles N.W. from Dorchester, contains 27 houses and 105 inhabitants. It is a rectory, united with that of Batcombe in 1772, value 7*l.* 11*s.* in the patronage of Lord Bolton.

MAIDEN NEWTON, on the river Frome, 9 miles N.W. from Dorchester, contains 97 houses and 520 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Crockway, Higher and Lower Crookston, Notton, and Thorp. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 30*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester. It is a large ancient building, with an embattled tower situated in the centre of the village.

MELBURY SAMPFORD, or *Upper Melbury*, 7 miles N.E. from Beaminster, and the same distance S. from Yeovil in Somersetshire, contains 8 houses and 78 inhabitants. It is a rectory, united in 1750 with that of Melbury St. Osmond, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester. The church is a very ancient building, cruciform in plan, with a tower rising from the centre. It contains many old monuments, particularly of the Browning and Strangways families. The ancient lords of the manor were the Sampfords, from whom the estate descended through heiresses to the Matravers and Stafford families. The heiress of the last married Thomas Strangways of Lancashire, grandfather of Sir Gilcs Strangways of Melbury, who lived in the reign of Henry VII.

Melbury House, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester, is one of the finest houses in this county, and bears evident marks of having been erected in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII.; the architecture of this curious mansion is characterized by the bold and appropriate enrichments which belong to the period in which the Tudor style prevailed, and Leland states that Sir Gilcs Strangways "avaunced the inner part of the house with a lofty and fresch tower." The architect is traditionally reported to have used in its erection three thousand loads of free stone from Hampden quarry, about nine miles distant. Thomas Strangways, Esq. who died in 1713, rebuilt part of the house on the southern front, without reference to the original style of architecture, but at the same time left the tower and a considerable part of the mansion untouched. The building, which stands on a rising ground, is about one hundred feet square on the plan; the carriage front is towards the north, but it is on the western side that the original building is most complete. Over one of the entrances on the eastern side is a shield of arms, charged with Strangways, and impaling Ridout. In the hall is a collection of family portraits. The house is surrounded by a large park. The grounds and country are of a picturesque description, combining the beauties of hill and dale and ornamental water, which are sheltered by majestic trees and shrubs of various kinds. From the summit of Bubdown, a hill eastward of the park, an extensive view is obtained, including the town of Shaftesbury, Glastonbury, Tor in Somersetshire, and Alfred's Tower at Stourhead, together with the Mendip and Quantock hills.

Stephen Fox, first Earl of Ilchester, married in 1726 Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Strangways Horner, Esq., by Susanna daughter and coheiress of Thomas Strangways of Melbury, who on the death of her sister Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton, became the sole heiress of that ancient family.

RAMPISHAM, on a branch of the river Frome, 7 miles E. from Beaminster, contains 77 houses and 368 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, united with that of Wraxhall in 1758, value 11*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Stowell. It is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower. In the churchyard is a cross elevated on three ranges of steps, and at a short distance are the remains of two smaller crosses.

In the year 1799, on a common in the neighbourhood, was discovered a tessellated pavement, about fourteen feet by ten feet in dimension.

TOLLER FRATRUM, or *Little Toller*, 8 miles S.E. from Beaminster, contains 8 houses and 37 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Basil, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of F. J. Browne, Esq. The village derives the name of Fratrums from



having anciently belonged to the Brethren of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Eastward of Toller is Eggerdon Hill.

**TOLLER PORCORM,** or *Great Toller*, 7 miles S.E. from Beaminster, contains, 59 houses and 340 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of F. J. Brown, Esq. Over and Nether Kingcombe, hamlets of this parish, contain 30 houses and 159 inhabitants.

**WYNFORD EAGLE**, 8 miles N.W. from Dorchester, contains 30 houses and 152 inhabitants. The village is said to have received its additional name from having been formerly held of the honour of the Eagle, of which Pevensey Castle was the head. See page 135 *ante*. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy to the vicarage of Toller Fratrum. Dr. Sydenham was born at Wynford, in 1624.

Wynford House is the seat of Lord Wynford. The estate was purchased by his Lordship, formerly Sir William Draper, Bart., a lord chief justice, and deputy speaker of the House of Lords, who was created by King George IV. Lord Wynford of Wynford Eagle, in June, 1829.

Wynford is in the immediate vicinity of many interesting British and Roman remains, and the surrounding hills show numerous lines of ancient enclosures, ascribed to the early Britons. On Fernham Down are several barrows, in one of which seventeen urns, containing bones and ashes, have been discovered. In September, 1826, a sepulchre was opened upon the estate of Lord Wynford, nearly adjoining the eastern side of an old road leading from Maiden Newton through this village to Compton Abbas, and the British entrenchments on Eggerdon Hill, it contained a perfect human skeleton, and two cups or utensils decidedly of British manufacture.

#### UGGESCOMBE HUNDRED.

**ABBOTSBURY**, on the sea coast, 8½ miles S.W. from Dorchester, 9 miles N.W. from Weymouth, and 10 miles S.E. from Bridport, contains 184 houses and 907 inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair on the 10th July. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester. The town is situated in a valley, surrounded by bold hills, at the distance of about two miles from the sea shore, and was once celebrated for its magnificent abbey, whence it derives its name.

The abbey was founded by Orcus, steward of the household to King Canute, in the year 1026. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and devoted to canons of the Benedictine order. Its revenue, at the dissolution, amounted to 185*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* per annum, and in 1541, the site was granted to Sir Giles Strangways. The remains of the Abbey consist chiefly of a gatehouse, dormitory, and porch of the abbey church, besides a large barn, built on a singular plan, and surrounded by a parapet. The church is entirely destroyed excepting the porch.

St. Katherine's chapel stands on an eminence between the town and the sea, and from the loftiness of its situation, and the height of the edifice, serves as a guide to mariners. It is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Edward IV., and is constructed with a reddish stone, dug out of the hill, but is now in a state of dilapidation.

Abbotsbury castle is about a mile and a half westward from the town, at the extremity of a ridge of hills.

From this town to the open sea, in Portland road, is an estuary or Fleet, in which the sea ebbs and flows. This Mere formerly belonged to the abbots, and was haunted by a flight of wild swans; the abbots bred up for the use of the kitchen and hospitality some of the cygnets, and used yearly to mark them, by cutting off the pinion of the wings to prevent their flying away. It was an established rule that all white swans in an open river unmarked belonged to the king by prerogative. In the year 1543 the king granted this Fleet to Sir Giles Strangways, and the swannery now belongs to the Earl of Ilchester. In the open or broad part of the fleet are kept above 600 swans, but there were formerly 1500, or more, including hoppers, a small species of swans, which feed and range and return again to the swannery.

Here is also, about a mile from the town, a decoy, well covered

with wood, in which great numbers of wild fowl resort and are taken.

**LITTLE BREDY**, or *Bridy*, near the source of the river Bridy, 7½ miles W. from Dorchester, contains 27 houses and 126 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy.

Kingston Russell, two miles northward, is a hamlet of this parish, containing 14 houses and 79 inhabitants, and is supposed to have been a Roman station.

Kingston Russell was anciently the possession of the Russells, ancestors of the Earls and Dukes of Bedford, who held the manor by grand serjeantry, and by the service of presenting a cup of beer to the king on the four principal feasts of the year, as appears by a record of King Henry the Third's time. The manor, as well as that of Little Bridy was held by Sir John Meller, knighted in 1625, and sheriff of the county in 1630.

The Meller family possessed considerable property in this county as early as 1567, and appears to have married into the families of Broke, Strangways, Herring, Mohun, Horsey, Turgess, Millbank, Grey, Freke, Napier, Samways of Toller, Twyniho, Williams, Delalind, &c. Bridehead, the seat of Robert Williams, Esq. M.P. for Dorchester, was rebuilt from designs by *P. F. Robinson*, in 1830. In one of the rooms is a series of the arms of the matches of the family, and in the gallery an armorial window by *Willement*.

**CHILCOMBE**, 5 miles E. from Bridport, contains 5 houses and 22 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* On the summit of a hill in this parish is an ancient encampment, 1330 ft. by 672 ft. in dimension, with a single low rampart, and a shallow ditch.

**DORCHESTER**, on the river Frome, 119 miles from London, contains 393 houses and 2743 inhabitants. The town is situated about six miles from the sea side, and is bordered on the north by the river, having on the south and west open downs and chalk hills, forming excellent pastures, intermixed with corn fields. It consists principally of three streets, which meet near the centre. The woollen manufactures formerly carried on here have entirely decayed, and Dorchester is now chiefly famed for its ale, which is sent in considerable quantities to London. The weekly market days are Wednesday and Saturday, and there are annual fairs on 14th February, Trinity Monday, and 6th July, for cattle and sheep, and on 6th August for cattle, wool, and leather. On the adjacent downs vast numbers of sheep and lambs are fed for sale at the markets and fairs, the tolls of which belong to the corporation. Under a charter of Charles I. the corporation consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, six aldermen, six capital burgesses, a governor, and twenty-four common councilmen. The mayor, his immediate predecessor, the recorder, the bailiffs, and one of the capital burgesses, to be nominated by the mayor, are justices of the peace, having power to hold quarterly sessions, and a court of record for the recovery of small debts every three weeks. The assizes for the county are also held here. The county or shire hall is a plain edifice, fronted with Portland stone, but the arrangement of the interior is extremely convenient. The town hall is near St. Peter's church, and was erected by the corporation in the year 1791. Beneath the edifice is a market house. The arms of the borough are *gules, on a rock proper, a castle triple towered argent, masoned sable, surmounted by a shield charged with the arms of France and England quarterly*; but on a very ancient seal belonging to the corporation is a shield charged with three lions passant guardant in pale. Dorchester returns two members to parliament, who at present are Robert Williams, Esq. of Bridehead, and the Hon. Henry Ashley Cooper, son of the Earl of Shaftesbury. There are three parishes in the town, All Saints, Trinity, and St. Peter's. All Saints is a rectory, value 4*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the corporation. Trinity is a rectory, value 17*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the guardians of the free school. St. Peter's is a rectory, united with that of St. Peter's. The church is a large handsome building, standing nearly in the centre of the town, and contains some monuments of distinguished persons, amongst which are a monument of Denzil Lord Holles of Ifield, who married Dorothy daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Ashley, of this town; he died 17th February, 1680. A monument of Sir John Williams of Herringston, obiit 1617. Another of Sir Francis Ashley, Steward of the Marshalsea to King Charles I., and recorder of Dorchester, obiit 1635, &c.



There are also two ancient monuments, supposed to have been removed from the priory church, and to belong to the Chidiok family.

The Roman antiquity of Dorchester has never been called in question, but there are some difficulties in proving the town to have been the Durnovarium of Antoninus' Itinerary. The termination of its modern name, and the many Roman remains and antiquities found here, are very favourable to the supposition, but if the numbers in Antoninus of the distances between Sorbiodunum, or Old Sarum, are to be deemed sacred, and all correction prohibited, Durnovarium must have been situated as far eastward from Dorchester as the river Stour, on which Blandford stands. Pursuing the course of the Roman road from Old Sarum, which may be still traced quite to Dorchester, the Roman remains found on Gussage Cowdown, westward of Cranbourne, point out the site of the Roman Vindogladia, and the disagreement between the Itinerary and real distance thence to Dorchester justifies the supposition that some intermediate post has been omitted.

Dr. Stukeley's description of the town is full and particular. It is a regular town, and has been encompassed with a strong wall and ditch, if not two, but which are now levelled. It stands conformably to the cardinal points, and had a gate in the middle of each side. On the west, says that celebrated antiquary, great part of the Roman wall is standing, twelve feet in thickness; the foundations appear quite round the town, but eastward a narrow street, called the Walls, is built upon them, and the ditch is filled up. On the north is the area of a castle, out of the materials of which the Grey friars built their convent. The level of the Roman town was much lower than the present, and the antiquities found here always lie deep; amongst these are tessellated pavements, and from the town several Roman roads lead.

Half a mile westward from Dorchester is Poundbury; this entrenchment stands upon the bank of the river Frome, which is very steep. The plan is square, the ramparts high, and ditch inconsiderable, excepting on that side towards the river. The chief entrance is on the southern side, and in the middle of the camp the ground rises, whence is a very fine prospect.

Maiden castle is about a mile south-westward of Dorchester, in the parish of Winterbourn, St. Martin's. Dr. Stukeley says that "for healthful air and prospect this is certainly a delightful place, and for sight of Barrows, I believe, not to be equalled in the world, for they reach ten miles." Besides these antiquities, the learned author gives a very circumstantial account of Maumbury, about three quarters of a mile southward from the town, close by a Roman road leading to Weymouth. Maum, it may be observed, is a word used to signify the chalk and clay of which this amphitheatre is composed. It affords a pleasant circular or rather elliptical walk, with a view of the whole town, and a wide plain of corn-fields all round it. The work is raised of solid chalk, cut square, and with cement run in the joints, being not much inferior in strength to walls of stone, but less expensive. It is raised on the level, without any ditch about it, and on the top is a walk at least twelve feet broad, with a parapet outwardly four feet high and five feet in thickness. The area of Maumbury was originally about 140 feet diameter by 220 feet at the longest part of the ellipses. The number of spectators that could be accommodated in this work is computed by Dr. Stukely at 12960.

FLEET, on the sea coast,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Weymouth, contains 25 houses and 132 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of John Gould, Esq. of Fleet House. An arm of the sea between the main land and Chesil bank is called the Fleet, from the tide or float coming up, whence the name of the village.

FORDINGTON, one mile S. from Dorchester, in a liberty of the same name, contains 233 houses and 1275 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Fordington, in the cathedral of Salisbury. Over the southern porch of the church is sculptured a representation of St. George and the dragon. In the reign of Edward III. the manor was held of the Duchy of Lancaster by Isabella the queen dowager, who obtained a grant of a weekly market, and an annual fair for three days.

The eastern end of this parish has been called Icentown, probably from its proximity to the Icenings way.

In the year 1747 a causeway and bridge of three arches over the

river Frome was erected, at the expence of Mrs. Lora Pitt, and in making the causeway a Roman hypocaust was discovered.

HAWKCHURCH, on the borders of Devonshire, in a detached portion of this hundred, 5 miles E. from Axminster and 8 miles N. from Lyme Regis, contains 142 houses and 856 inhabitants, including Phillyholme and Wyldccourt tythings of which the entire parish is composed. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* In the chancel is a monument to the memory of Admiral Sir William Domett, G.C.B., formerly a Lord of the Admiralty, who died 19th May, 1828, sculptured by Chislett of Beaminster.

HERMITAGE, in the liberty of Fordington, but in a detached portion of the division locally situated between Cerne and Sherbourn divisions, 7 miles S. from the town of Sherbourn, contains 26 houses and 143 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage with Ryme Intrinsica, in the patronage of the crown.

LANGTON HERRING, on the sea coast,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Dorchester, contains 32 houses and 152 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

LITTON CHENEY, 7 miles E. from Bridport, contains 81 houses and 424 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Ashley, Combe Abbas, Combe Temple, North Eggerdon, Gorwell, and Stancombe. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. James Cox, D.D. Here is an endowed school, with a benefaction for apprenticing children.

Gorwell, about two miles south-eastward from Litton, takes its name from the water which rises at the foot of a hill near Gorwell House, and glides through a deep sequestered valley till it falls into the Brid. Here is a cromlech and circle of stones. These stones are situated upon an oblong barrow in a field of Gorwell farm. The spot commands a fine view of Abbotsbury encampment on the west, and beyond it the sea and the bold cliffs on the coast. The view of the sea to the east and south is intercepted by Black Down and Abbotsbury hills. The cromlech called the Grey Mare and her Colts is distant from the circle of stones about a quarter of a mile, and perhaps formed the commencement of an avenue leading to the eastern entrance of the circular temple. Strength and size, it has been observed, are to an unlettered people the only objects of admiration; and to this may be attributed the massive structure of these Celtic remains in whatever country they are found. This circle, although little now remains excepting the bases of the upright stones, was of greater extent than any hitherto noticed in this county; its diameter is upwards of seventy feet. The number of barrows disposed on all sides over the surrounding downs, and the encampments in the neighbourhood have led to a conjecture that it was a Druidical temple. The barrows are now known to be British, and are supposed to be family tombs, the different groups being appropriated to different families, and each barrow to some particular individual or branch of the family. The barrows are more numerous upon these downs than in any other part of the west of England, excepting in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge and Avebury. The camps at Eggerdon, Abbotsbury, Maiden Castle, and Kingston, are all within a short distance of Gorwell, and the whole county has claim to the notice of the antiquary, on account of the traces it contains of the original Britons.

PORTISHAM, or *Possam*, 8 miles S.W. from Dorchester, contains 111 houses and 600 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Corton, East and West Shilvington, Tatton, Uggescombe, East or Pitcher Waddon, West or Gerard's Waddon, and Friar Waddon. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of John Hardy, Esq. In this parish, which is situated in a valley, is a large cromlech called Hell stone.

PUNCKNOLL,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. from Bridport, contains 53 houses and 300 inhabitants, including the hamlet of West Bexington. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of the Rev. Geo. Frome. West Bexington, on the sea coast, two miles southward from Puncknoll, was anciently a distinct parish and manor in the liberty of Bindon, but the walls of the church only remain.



SWYRE, on the sea coast, 6 miles S.E. from Bridport, contains 43 houses and 210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. Westward from the village are Berwick hills.

WINTERBOURN STEEPLETON, 4 miles W. from Dorchester, contains 26 houses and 161 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Lincoln College, Oxford. The building has a tower surmounted by a stone spire, said to be the only one in the county excepting that at Iwerne minster.

## 6. East Shaston Division

Is bounded on the north by Wiltshire, on the east by Hampshire, on the south by Poole harbour and the Isle of Purbeck, and on the west by West Shaston division and north and south Blandford divisions.

### BADBURY HUNDRED.

CHALBURY, 5 miles N. from Wimbourne, contains 27 houses and 135 inhabitants, including Didlington and Udding. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke. Udding House is the seat of Sir John Jervis, Bart.

GUSSAGE ST. MICHAEL, 6 miles W. from Cranbourn, contains 52 houses, and 246 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Boreson, Cashmore, and Hawneferne. It is a rectory, value 20*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of W. Long, Esq.

HINTON MARTELL, 4½ miles N. from Wimbourne, contains 44 houses and 257 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

HINTON PARVA, or *Stanbridge*, on the river Allen, 3 miles N. from Wimbourne, contains 5 houses and 25 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Kenelm, is a ruin. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Richard Carr Glynn, Bart., of Gaunts. The old manor house is supposed to have been a hunting lodge to the adjacent Forest of Holt, and to have formed part of the possessions of the renowned John of Gaunt or *Ghent*, Duke of Lancaster, acquired in right of his wife Blanch, the heiress of Henry Duke of Lancaster.

Gaunt's House, the seat of Sir Richard Carr Glynn, Bart., was erected by the present owner a short distance from the site of the old lodge, and stands in a park consisting of about two hundred and seventy acres of ground, comprising a variety of surface, adorned by fine oak trees and woods. The house is built upon rising ground, and commands a good view of home scenery, which is disposed by nature into a picturesque form, and is embellished with taste. The views in the vicinity of the house are admirable, from the variety of scene they present. The family of Glynn, like most Welsh families, claims a very ancient and honourable descent, and is derived from Cilmin, head of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, who resided in the ninth century at Glyn Livon in Carnarvonshire, and was designated Troed Du, or Black Foot. The more immediate ancestor of the family was William Glynn of Glynlyfon, who in 1567 is said to have been appointed by Queen Elizabeth to admit and regulate the order of Bards in North Wales. Richard Glynn, Lord Mayor of London in 1758, was created baronet in 1759; he married Susanna, daughter and heiress of George Lewin, Esq. of Ewell in Surrey, whence the family of Glynn of Ewell is descended. Sir Richard Glynn married secondly Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Carr, Esq. by whom he had Richard, Lord Mayor of London in 1798, and created baronet 4th November, 1800.

HORTON, on the borders of Hampshire, 5 miles S. from Cranbourn, contains 77 houses and 420 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Wolfrida, is a vicarage with Knowlton, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* It was rebuilt about the year 1720.

Ordgar, the Anglo-Saxon Earl of Devonshire, founded here, be-

fore the year 970, an abbey dedicated to St. Wolfrida, mother of St. Edith, abbess of Wilton. The remains of the abbey in the year 1122 were annexed, by Roger Bishop of Salisbury, to Sherbourn, and it became a priory subordinate to that monastery. In 1547, as part of their possessions, the site was granted to Edward Duke of Somerset, and after the duke's attainder, to William Earl of Pembroke in 1553.

In this parish is a large and deep entrenchment, with an area containing about an acre of ground. On every side, for nearly two miles round, are many tumuli, several of which have been opened, but no coins, armour, or bones, found.

Woodlands, formerly the seat of Henry Hastings, Esq. has been partly rebuilt. The singularity of this gentleman's character is commemorated by a well-known inscription under his portrait at Wimbourne St. Giles, the seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury. In one of the wings of the house which yet remains, is the chapel, with the original pulpit and seats. In the other is a very large kitchen, and capacious cellar under it, indicative of the hospitality which once prevailed.

On Shagsheath, lying northeastward between the roads to Ringwood and Fordingbridge, is Monmouth Close, an enclosure containing an ash tree, under which the Duke of Monmouth was taken after his flight from the battle of Sedgemoor in Somersetshire, and carried before Anthony Ettricke, Esq., of Holt, a justice of the peace, who ordered him to London.

MOORE CRITCHILL, or *More Crichell*, 6 miles S.W. from Cranbourn, contains 55 houses and 267 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, united in 1774 with that of Long Crichell, value 10*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* In the chancel are some curious monuments of the Uvedale family. Critchill House, the seat of Henry Charles Sturt, Esq. is situated in a well-wooded park southward of the village. It was formerly the residence of the Napier family. Sir Gerard Napier, created a baronet 25th June, 1641, purchased several manors in this county. In the year 1665, when the plague raged at London, the Court resided at Salisbury, and his Majesty, together with the Queen and principal persons of the royal household, on one occasion dined with Sir Gerard Napier at Critchill House. His son, Sir Nathaniel Napier, Bart., rebuilt the house, and laid out the gardens in the prevailing taste of the period. He had travelled much, and was considered very conversant with architecture and painting. He died at Critchill in 1708, and was buried at Mintern. Diana, daughter and heiress of his son, Sir Nathaniel, the third baronet, married Humphrey Sturt, Esq. of Horton, who died in 1740. His son succeeded to this estate, and died in 1786, leaving Charles Sturt, Esq. his heir, at whose death in 1812 the present owner came into possession of the property. The situation of Critchill House was much admired by his late Majesty George IV., who resided here a short time when he was Prince of Wales.

SHAPWICK, on the banks of the Stour, 5 miles S.E. from Blandford, and the same distance N.W. from Wimbourne, contains 85 houses and 409 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Rivers. Here was formerly a small priory of Carthusians, belonging to the monastery of Shene in Surrey. The shaft of an ancient cross remains.

Badbury Rings, a celebrated entrenchment, occupies the summit of a considerable eminence two miles eastward from the village, and five miles and a half from Wimbourne. The work is of circular form, having triple ramparts and ditches, with two entrances, one on the eastern and another on the western side. The enclosed area includes eighteen acres and one hundred and two perches in length, and sixteen and a half acres in breadth; the diameter of the inner rampart is eight hundred and seventy feet, and the circumference of the outer rampart is one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight yards, or nearly a mile. The opinion that it is a British fortress is most probably correct; although it might have been afterwards occupied by the Romans, it was known to the Anglo-Saxons, and it is recorded that Edward the Elder rested his army here, when on his march to punish Ethelward, his kinsman, who had seized Wimbourne.

Another similar British fort in this county is seen from its summit, and a chain of such hill fortresses, within sight of each other, runs quite through Dorsetshire. Badbury Rings stands on the very



same Roman road, that Old Sarum, or Sorbiodunum, does; the via Icenia, a road from London to the Fal, which probably was made to pass in this very direction on account of the great strength of these two prior and most ancient British strongholds.

Badbury Rings commands a view over a great extent of country. Northwards is seen Melbury hill, near Shaftesbury, and turning towards the east the eminences in succession are as follow: Wichampton church, Horton observatory, Mr. Bankes's plantation, High Hall, on the east; more southerly is Christchurch in Hampshire, the Needles, the Isle of Wight, Hengistbury Head, Merley, Kingston Hall, Corfe Mullen, Knowle, Litchett Beacon, and beyond it, due south, the Isle of Portland, Henbury, Little Henbury, Mr. Churchill's summer-house, Sturminster church and the river Stour, Charborough, Woodbury hill, the village of Shapwick, and Colwood; westward are Spetisbury Rings, the Nunnery at Tarrant Crawford, the plantations near Bull Barrow, Bryanston Cliff, Hod and Hambledon hills, and the panorama is terminated by Blandford Downs towards the north.

TARRANT CRAWFORD, or *Little Crawford*, on the Tarrant,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. from Blandford, contains 9 houses and 76 inhabitants, including Preston Tarrant. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of E. B. Portman, Esq. Richard Poor, Bishop of Salisbury, who was born here, founded a priory of Cistercian nuns about the year 1230, and dedicated it to the honour of the Blessed Virgin and All Saints. Its annual revenue, at the dissolution, was 239*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; and in 1541 the site was granted to Sir Thomas Wyat. In 1546 it was granted to Richard Savage and W. Strangways; and in 1553 to Nicholas Rokewode. There are no remains of the ancient conventual buildings; a large barn, lately standing, was supposed to have been the priory church. In this church were buried the heart of Bishop Poor, the founder; Joan, natural daughter of King John, and wife of Llewellyn Prince of Wales; Joan, queen of Alexander the Second of Scotland, and other noble persons.

WIMBOURN, on the river Allen, near its confluence with the Stour, 28 miles N.E. from Dorchester, and 100 miles from London, contains 259 houses and 1387 inhabitants. The trade of the town consists chiefly in a woollen manufacture, and in knitting of hosiery. A market is held weekly on Friday, and there are annual fairs on the Friday before Good Friday and 14th September, besides a large market every other Monday for cattle and cheese. The petty sessions for the Hundred are held here.

The church, dedicated to St. Cuthburga, is a rectory, in the patronage of the Earl of Shaftesbury. It was the church of the very ancient monastery, or minster, which gives the distinctive name of Wimbourn Minster to the town.

Before the year 705 Cuthburga, daughter of Kenred king of the West Saxons, and sister of King Ina, founded here a convent of Holy Virgins, in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. This foundation was amongst the earliest of its kind in the kingdom, but the nunnery being afterwards destroyed by the Danes, the house was converted into a college of secular canons by Edward the Confessor, and is said to have consisted of a dean, four prebendaries, three vicars, four deacons or secondaries, and five singing men. The deanery, with the college and all its chantries and chapels, was dissolved in 1547. It had been valued in 1534 at 131*l.* 14*s.* per annum. Most of the lands belonging to the college were granted to Edward Duke of Somerset, and afterwards to Edward Lord Clinton. Part of the remaining revenues were afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth, and vested in the corporation of the College, towards the foundation of a grammar school.

In the reign of Charles I., the tythes, possessions, lands, &c., belonging to the church and school, were vested in the hands of twelve governors, who find for the service of the collegiate church three priests, three clerks, four choristers, two singing men, and an organist.

The church is cruciform in plan, consisting of a chancel, choir, nave, and transepts; its length from east to west is one hundred and eighty feet. It appears from history that the edifice was originally built in the Anglo-Saxon era, and that it received no important alteration as to plan between the time of Edward the Confessor and the thirteenth century. In the central tower are intersecting arches, which have been introduced to relieve the dead wall, and are exactly conformable to those of Malmsbury Abbey church

in Wiltshire, founded in or near the same era as Wimbourn Minster, but it must be remarked, that in a survey of the interior of the church, abundant traces may be observed of innovation, from which almost every ancient edifice in this country appears to have suffered more or less. The churches of England, presenting some of the finest memorials of ancient art, are too often made subjects of ridicule by injudicious innovation in the repairs, instead of preserving the original character of the architecture consistent with the purpose for which they were erected. In this church many royal and noble personages have been buried, but in several cases the monuments have been destroyed. The following, however, remain:— On the northern side of the altar is that of King Ethelred, brother to Alfred the Great, who died in 872; it consists of a brass plate, on which is engraved the effigies of a king, but is not apparently older than the time of Henry VIII. The Duke and Duchess of Somerset, parents of Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII., are buried on the southern side of the choir: on the north side is the monument of Gertrude Marchioness of Exeter, mother of Edward Courtenay, the last Earl of Devon. There are also monuments of Sir Edmund Uvedale, ob. 1606; and of — Collet, a great benefactor to the poor; and a coffin, painted with armorial bearings, and clasped with iron, for — Ettricke, an antiquary, who died in 1703.

About a quarter of a mile from the town is St. Margaret's chapel, the management of which is wholly under the care of the stewards of the manor of Kingston Lacy. At the eastern end of Wimbourn is an almshouse, founded by the Marchioness of Exeter about the year 1557, and endowed with the manor of Canford.

The entire parish of Wimbourn contains the hamlets of Cowgrove, Holt, and Leigh. Cowgrove, one mile west from the town, contains 113 houses and 638 inhabitants. Northward of this village is Kingston Hall, the seat of Henry Bankes, Esq., which was erected in 1663 by Sir Ralph Bankes. In this mansion James Duke of Ormond died, in 1688. It contains a very fine collection of pictures by the old masters, chiefly formed by the founder of the house. Amongst them is a landscape by *N. Berchem*, 1635, the largest he ever painted. The original sketch of his picture of the Infanta Margaretta, with her attendants, and in which his own portrait is introduced, by *Velasquez*. It was for this subject that the painter received the honour of knighthood. The Holy Family with St. John, by *Raffelle*, formerly in the collection of King Charles I. Portraits of King Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta Maria, by *Vandyk*; and the Children of King Charles I., by *Vandyk*. Sir Ralph Bankes, ob. 1679, by *Lely*. Ralph Hawtrey and his Lady, the father and mother of Lady Bankes, who defended Corfe Castle, by *Cornelius Jansen*. Mrs. Woodley, mother of Mrs. Bankes, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

Kingston Hall is pleasantly situated upon a gentle ascent, and is surrounded by a variety of plantations. On the southern side of the house the grounds are considerably elevated, and from various points on this side a fine extent of country is displayed. On an elevated part of the lawn is an Egyptian obelisk of red granite, removed hither from the island of Philæ, beyond the first cataract, which is the only monument of its kind in England. The obelisk was originally set up by the priests of Isis in the reign of Ptolemy Evergetes II., somewhat less than a century and a half before Christ. The shaft is twenty-two feet in height, and is inscribed on all its four faces with hieroglyphics. The height of the pedestal is about six feet, and it bears a long Greek inscription. It is from a collation of this inscription with the hieroglyphics that a clue was first furnished to that hitherto unknown alphabet. At Pamp Hill, adjoining the grounds of Kingston Hall, a Roman urn was found containing about twenty silver coins of Gallienus, Posthumus, &c. Badbury Rings, a lofty position near this seat, is part of the manor and estate of Kingston.

Holt, another hamlet of Wimbourn parish, is 3 miles N.E. from the town, and contains 215 houses and 1180 inhabitants. Here was anciently a forest, chase, and park. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. The manor of Kingston Lacy belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster, and is sometimes styled an Honor. It is a very extensive manor, reaching the borders of Hampshire, and includes the following hamlets: Abbotstreet, Cowgrove, Stone, Thornhill, Badbury, Bothenwood, Bradford Brian, Bere Peveril or Berford, Colhill, Holt, Pamp Hill, and Walford.

Leigh, half a mile eastward from Wimbourn, contains 74 houses and 358 inhabitants; and the entire parish contains 3563 inhabi-



tants. Wimbourn is presumed by some writers to have been the Vindogladia of Antoninus, and has been called one of two winter stations of the Romans in this county; the summer station being Badbury Rings, a hill triple trenched; the latter, it has been shown, was British, and originally the fort or acropolis of the Britons. The Roman station Vindogladia seems to have been placed sometimes at Wimbourn and sometimes at Badbury Rings.

#### COGDEAN HUNDRED.

CANFORD, on the river Stour, 3 miles S.E. from Wimbourn, contains 136 houses and 882 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of George T. Brice, Esq. The parish includes the hamlets of Kingston, Long Fleet, and Parkston, and formerly contained the town of Poole.

Kingston, *Kinson*, or Kinstanton, on the borders of Hampshire, 6 miles N.E. from Poole, contains 128 houses and 619 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew.

Long Fleet, on the sea coast, three quarters of a mile N. from Poole, contains 125 houses and 810 inhabitants. Parkston, 2 miles E. from Poole, on the borders of Hampshire, contains 85 houses and 385 inhabitants. At Parkston is a marine villa of H. C. Sturt, Esq., commanding fine views of the Isle of Purbeck and Poole harbour. The entire parish of Canford contains 2696 inhabitants.

CHARLTON MARSHAL, or *Charleton*, on the river Stour, 2 miles S. from Blandford, contains 62 houses and 304 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

CORFE MULLEN, 3 miles S.W. from Wimbourn, contains 107 houses and 544 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy to the vicarage of Sturminster Marshal.

HAMWORTHY, or *Upper Ham*, on the shore of Poole bay, 1½ miles W. from Poole, contains 50 houses and 313 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Sturminster Marshal.

LYTCHELT MATRAVERS, or *Upper Lichet*, 6½ miles S.W. from Wimbourn, contains 102 houses and 609 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The font is octangular, and bears the *fret* the arms of the baronial family of Maltravers, the ancient lords of the manor. Lytchett Matravers was the seat of William Trenchard, Esq., who died S.P. 30th October, 1829, æt. 76. He was the great grandson of Sir John Trenchard, Secretary of State to King William and Queen Mary, and was sheriff of this county in 1778.

LYTCHELT MINSTER, or *South Lichet*, 5 miles N.E. from Wareham, contains 121 houses and 544 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Sturminster Marshal. John Jeffery, Esq. of Poole, built a house here, commanding a fine view of the bay of Poole and the adjacent country. In 1810 the house and estate was purchased by Claude Scott, Esq., banker, of London, and Sundridge park in Kent, who made considerable additions to the house, and built a tower at Lytchett Beacon, which serves as a sea mark to enter Poole harbour. He was created baronet 7th September, 1821, and died at this seat 27th March, 1830, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Samuel Scott, Bart.

POOLE, a sea port, which derives its name from the Bay or pool on which it is situated, 27 miles E. from Dorchester, and 105 miles from London, contains 1108 houses and 6390 inhabitants. The town stands on a peninsula connected by a narrow isthmus with the main land. It is about three quarters of a mile long and about half a mile broad.

Poole harbour extends about four miles from North Haven to Redcliff Alwell, on the Purbeck shore. Ships ride with safety in all the branches of Poole harbour, which enjoys an advantage beyond any in Britain, that of the ebbing and flowing of the tide twice in twelve hours. The tide here first flows regularly for six hours, and ebbs for an hour and a half; it then flows again for an hour and a half, and ebbs during the remaining three hours. The second flood is supposed to be owing to the situation of the mouth of the river in a bay towards the east; the tide of ebb, from between the Isle of Wight and the main, falls into that bay, and forces its

way into the river so as to raise the water for an hour and a half; at the same time the water without the bar of the harbour, by its falling below the level of that within, produces a second ebb for the space of three hours, or until it is low water. Poole bar is distant about twelve miles and a half from the Needles' Point, and is three miles northward of Old Harry Point, on the coast of Purbeck.

There is a long narrow neck of land projecting from the Isle of Purbeck called South Haven Point, and another from the main land called North Haven Point; the distance between these is about half a mile, forming the entrance to the Bay and harbour of Poole. Opposite to the entrance lies Brownsea Island, which divides the stream.

Brownsea Island is about three miles northwest from Studland, and about the same distance south east from the town of Poole. It has also been termed Branksey or Brinksea, meaning perhaps brink of the sea. The length of the island is above a mile and a half, and the breadth about three quarters of a mile. It anciently belonged to the abbey of Cerne, and after the dissolution of the monastery, the island and water surrounding it were granted to John Vere, Earl of Oxford. In the year 1611 it was granted to Robert Earl of Salisbury. In 1762 the island of Brownsea was conveyed to Sir Gerard Napier and Humphrey Sturt, Esq., and devolved to the latter on Sir Gerard's death. Sir Charles Chad purchased the island in 1817.

Brownsea Castle, the seat of Sir Charles Chad, Bart., stands at the eastern part of the island, directly opposite the entrance of the bay of Poole, and was originally built in 1577, as a protection to the Bay, the river Frome, and the towns of Wareham and Poole. The walls are eleven feet in thickness. Sir Christopher Hatton, K.G. was at this time governor of the castle and admiral of the isle of Purbeck.

Brownsea has at different periods been honoured with the presence of royalty. King Charles II., on 15th September, 1665, attended by the Duke of Monmouth and a retinue, came from Poole to Brownsea in a boat rowed by six masters of ships. In 1741 Frederic Prince of Wales visited the island. Subsequently King George IV. when Prince of Wales, was received here by Mr. Sturt, under a salute of the castle guns.

Brownsea Castle is a quadrangular building, suited to the spot. In the front is a battery of ten nine-pounders. One of the rooms in the castle is in form of a cross, forty feet in length each way, commanding views from the four fronts. In the house is a small collection of pictures by the old masters. Amongst them is a large boar hunt, by *Ridinger*, supposed to be the only picture by that master in England, excepting one in the collection of the Marquess of Westminster. The views from the windows are very fine, looking out to sea through the narrow strait at the harbour's mouth, with the Needles and the hills of the Isle of Wight in the distance. Every sail that comes to and from Poole bends her course in a line up to the castle, tacking through a channel half a mile broad under the windows. The highlands of the Isle of Purbeck, and the country about Poole, landlock the bay on every side, and sailing round the island of Brownsea, affords the most beautiful views, particularly at high water. Besides Brownsea, the bay of Poole contains several other islands, and is full of banks, intersected by many channels, only passable by boats lightly laden.

The trade of Poole, one of the most considerable towns in the county, consists chiefly in the Newfoundland fishery, an excellent nursery for the royal navy. The exports hence are nets, cordage, sailcloth, and commodities for consumption in the plantations. The imports are cod, salmon, oil, seal skins, furs, &c.; the trade employing about two hundred and thirty sail of shipping belonging to this port. The imports and exports of corn are very considerable; the central situation of Poole from the northern foreign ports, as well as from Holland, being extremely convenient for the corn trade. The King's Hall, or wool house, stands upon the quay; it is an edifice of some antiquity, but has been partly rebuilt: adjoining it is Salisbury prison, another ancient building. The quays have been improved at different periods. The great quay is one hundred and ninety-two feet long, at the eastern end of which is the custom-house.

The town and county of the town of Poole is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, a sheriff, two coroners, a town clerk, a senior and water bailiff, and eighteen common councilmen. The mayor of Poole is escheator of the town, clerk of the market, and admiral within the jurisdiction. The court of admiralty was formerly kept



on the quay, and its records are extant from the time of King Edward VI. The mayor is president; and a jury is empanelled to judge of causes within the jurisdiction. This court was formerly held annually, but now at pleasure. The town sessions are held by the mayor and justices of the peace four times a-year. The arms of the town of Poole are *gules, three bars wavy or, over all a dolphin embowed naiant argent. In chief three escallops of the second.* Crest, a mermaid, holding in the right hand an anchor cabled, the left hand holding a mound. Motto: *Ad morem villæ de Poole.*

The county of the town of Poole, the parish of Hamworthy, and the tythings of Parkston and Long Fleet, return two members to Parliament, according to the reform bill of 1832. The present representatives are the Right Hon. Lieut.-General Sir John Byng, G.C.B. and G.C.H., and Benjamin Lester Lester, Esq., of Leason House, near Wareham.

The old town hall, in Fish-street, was built in 1572, under which is the prison: but the new town hall, erected in Market-street in 1761, has convenient shambles beneath. The market days are on Monday and Thursday, and there are annual fairs on 1st May and 2nd November, the last a free mart for toys.

The church, dedicated to St. James, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the parishioners. It contains a monument to Peter Joliffe, who was rewarded by King William III. with a gold medal for taking a privateer.

Shute hill, about two miles north-eastward from the town, commands a fine view of the harbour and bay of Poole.

**STURMINSTER MARSHAL**, or *East Stourminster*, on the river Stour, 4 miles W. from Wimbourne and 7 miles S.E. from Blandford, contains 135 houses and 715 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Combe Almer. It is a vicarage, value 31*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of Eton College. The church is an ancient structure, consisting of a very large chancel, a nave, and north aisle, with an embattled tower. The southern porch was rebuilt in the year 1803. Sturminster, as early as the year 1230, came into the possession of the Marshal family, Earls of Pembroke, whence the addition to its name. The manor subsequently passed by marriage to William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and afterwards underwent a variety of divisions and alterations.

#### PART OF CRANBOURN HUNDRED.

**CRANBOURN**, or *Cranborne*, on the borders of Wiltshire, near the head of the river Allen, 12 miles S.W. from Salisbury, and 96 miles from London, contains 367 houses and 1823 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Alderholt, Beveridge, Farewood, Blagdon, and Monkton Up Wimbourne. It is the capital of the Hundred, and the largest parish in the county, being esteemed in circumference about forty miles: its longest diameter is twelve miles. The town is divided into three liberties; the priory, the tything, and the borough. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair on 6th December for cheese and sheep. Formerly the weaving of ribbons was carried on here, but there is now no particular branch of trade established. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol. This church, which belonged to the ancient priory, is one of the oldest and largest in the county. The tower of the church appears to have been erected by Richard Duke of York, whose arms, together with those of Cicely of Raby, his Duchess, are in the spandrels of the western door. The northern door of the nave is of very early Anglo-Norman architecture. In the chancel are several monuments of the Hooper family.

Aylward de Meau, about the year 980, founded here an abbey of Black monks, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and to which the priory of Tewksbury was originally subject. But in the year 1102, Robert Fitz-Hamon having rebuilt the church of Tewksbury, removed the monks to that abbey, and Cranbourn became a cell to it. As part of the possessions of the abbey, this priory was granted in 1559 to Thomas Francis, and afterwards, in 1607, to Robert Earl of Salisbury. The priory house was demolished in 1703. The initial letters T. P., on several parts of it, denoted its having been built by Abbot Parker.

Cranbourn Chase, it has been contended, formerly embraced part of Wiltshire and Hampshire within its boundaries, and that it was more than one hundred miles in circumference; but, on the other hand, the limits of the chase were said to be entirely within this

county. Lord Rivers was at that period (1816) entitled to the ancient royalty of the chase, and within it his deer were entitled to run without molestation; a chase being in some degree the same as a park, but is not enclosed. The old season for buck-hunting began at Midsummer, and lasted till Holyrood-day, 14th September, but it was customary, in the last century, for those sportsmen who regularly followed buck-hunting, to meet every season on 29th May, King Charles's Restoration, with oak boughs in their caps to show their loyalty, and to hunt only young male deer, in order to enter the young hounds, to stoop them to their right game, and to get the older dogs into wind and exercise, preparatory to the commencement of the buck-killing season. This practice was termed *blooding the hounds*. Packs of hounds have ever been kept in the neighbourhood of the chase, and hunted there in the proper season.

There were three sorts of animals of chase besides deer, foxes, hares, and martin cats, but the race of the last are nearly extinct. No hounds were kept and used for any particular sort of game, except the buck hounds, but they hunted casually the first game that came in their way. The first real steady pack of fox-hounds established in the western part of England, is said to have been by Thomas Fownes, Esq. of Steepleton, in this county, about the year 1730.

Cranbourn Chase also, in former days, afforded the amusement of hawking, which was the most predominant rural sport for many ages, and was followed by all the gentry of the country. There are many large tracts of land in and near the chase, now called *Hawking Downs*, formerly covered with gorse and fern, and the resort of pheasants and partridges. The bordering woods produced woodcocks, which came to a flight for the hawks, in the open glades, when disturbed from the woods, and showed great sport.

The Chase courts were formerly held at Cranbourn, afterwards at Wimbourne St. Giles, and now at Rushmore, all which places are out of the pretended bounds. In the chase are six lodges and walks belonging to them. There is no doubt but in early times the chase was an immense tract of woodlands, without any roads through it, but was afterwards cut into commodious ridings through the whole of the chase. These ridings were planted on both sides with various evergreens, as browse for the support of the deer in the winter, which vert, as it is properly named, hath ever been cut down by the keepers, as occasion may require, and is the sole property of the owner of the chase. Afterwards, the whole of the chase was apportioned into eight distinct walks. The ancient court rolls mention a room in the manor-house at Cranbourn, reputed the chase prison, and by old presentments it appears to have been much in use.

Monkton Up Wimbourne, or *Winburne Abbas*, one of the hamlets of this parish, two miles westward from Cranbourn, was so named because all, or part of it, formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewksbury. Alderholt, another hamlet, extends eastward into Wiltshire and Hampshire, and anciently had a chapel belonging to it, which was dedicated to St. Clement.

**EDMONDSHAM**, or *Edmundesham*, 2 miles S. from Cranbourn, contains 49 houses and 262 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

**HAMPRESTON**, or *Chamberlayne*, on the Stour, 4 miles E. from Wimbourne, contains 150 houses and 892 inhabitants, including Long Ham and Little Canford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of C. and H. Warland, Esqrs. Little Canford House is the seat of — Humphreys, Esq.

Merley, in the parish of Great Canford, on the opposite side of the river Stour, was purchased in 1751 by Ralph Willet, Esq., who built a mansion on the estate. The library contained a collection of English black letter books, and early editions of the Greek and Latin classics. He died in 1795, and was succeeded by John Willet Adye, Esq. Merley House afterwards came into the possession of W. I. Bethell, Esq.

**WEST PARLEY**, on the river Stour and borders of Hampshire, 7 miles S.E. from Wimbourne, contains 38 houses and 204 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Leigh. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Northward of the village are Dudsbury camp and Emsbury hill, both considerable eminences.



PENTRIDGE, on the borders of Wiltshire, 4 miles N.W. from Cranbourn, contains 46 houses and 272 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Rumbold, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. On Pembury hill, in the vicinity, was formerly a beacon. Woodyates Inn, on the London road, is in this parish, and on the very confines of the county.

RUSHTON TARRANT, on the river Tarrant, 4 miles E. from Blandford, contains 37 houses and 206 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Here was formerly a religious house, dedicated to St. Leonard, the advowson and tithes of which were granted by Elias Deverell in 1359 to the priory of Twineham, or Christchurch, in Hampshire.

WICHAMPTON, on a branch of the Stour, 4 miles N. from Wimbourne, contains 81 houses and 442 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Mrs. King. It is a spacious and handsome structure.

#### KNOWLTON HUNDRED.

GUSSAGE ALL SAINTS, 5 miles S.W. from Cranbourn, contains 65 houses and 348 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Boreson, Loverleigh, Mannington, and Wike. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Dorset.

LONG CRITCHILL, 6 miles S.W. from Cranbourn, contains 18 houses and 108 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of H. C. Sturt, Esq. The parish is divided into two manors, Critchill Gouis in the westerly, and Critchill Lucy in the eastern part.

WOODLANDS, 4 miles S. from Cranbourn, contains 63 houses and 395 inhabitants. It is a curacy, and was formerly in the parish of Horton. Woodlands, in 1638, was the seat of Henry Hastings, Esq., a relation of the Earl of Huntingdon, but has been rebuilt. He was an original character, and kept all manner of sport hounds, that ran buck, fox, hare, otter, and badger, besides hawks, long and short winged, and all sorts of nets for fish. He had a walk in the New Forest, and held the manor of Christchurch, which supplied him with red deer, sea and river fish. Until past four-score he rode to the death of the stag as well as any, and lived to be a hundred years of age.

#### LOOSE BARRON HUNDRED.

ALMER, or *West Almer*, on a branch of the river Stour, 6 miles S. from Blandford, contains 20 houses and 188 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Maplerton. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of R. E. Drax Grosvenor, Esq.

MORDEN, 7 miles N. from Wareham, contains 136 houses and 650 inhabitants, including the hamlets of West Morden, Sandford, Sherford, and Vernicroft. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of R. E. Drax Grosvenor, Esq.

SPETISBURY, on the banks of the river Stour, 3 miles S. from Blandford, contains 108 houses and 546 inhabitants, including Charleton Marshal. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Thomas Rackett, Esq. Here is a school, founded and endowed by Dr. Sloper, in 1728.

Robert de Bellomont, Earl of Leicester in the reign of Henry I., granted the manor of Spetisbury to the Benedictine abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, de Preaux in Normandy, founded by his father, and it became an alien priory, which afterwards was considered as part of their cell at Monks Toft in Norfolk, and as such was granted to the Carthusians at Witham in Somersetshire, by King Henry V. In 1543 the estate was granted to Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, and Dorothy his wife.

Westward of the village, is Spetisbury Ring, a very perfect encampment, the rampart of which is nearly circular. Several Anglo-Saxon coins have been found within the area. The Icenning street runs about a mile distant from the camp, but no traces of any communication have been noticed.

#### MONKTON UP WIMBOURN HUNDRED.

CHETTLE, 7 miles N.E. from Blandford, and the same distance W. from Cranbourn, contains 31 houses and 132 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Chettle House is the seat of H. Chambers, Esq.

MONKTON TARRANT, 5 miles N.E. from Blandford, contains 32 houses and 236 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Chettered Lodge, in Cranbourn Chase, and great part of the walk, is in this parish.

#### WIMBOURN ST. GILES HUNDRED.

WEST WOODYATES, an extra parochial district in Cranbourn Chase, on the borders of Wiltshire, 4½ miles N.W. from Cranbourn, and 10 miles from Salisbury, contains only one house.

WIMBOURN ST. GILES, or *Up Wimborne Malmaynes*, 2½ miles S.W. from Cranbourn, in a part of the county which is richly diversified, contains 84 houses and 384 inhabitants, including Wimbourne All Saints. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The church contains several elegant monuments of his family: those of the fourth earl, and of the author of the Characteristics are eminently beautiful. There are alms houses founded and endowed by Sir Anthony Ashley, Bart., in 1624.

The manors descended to its present possessor by the marriage of Egidia, daughter of Sir John Hamelyn of Wimbourne St. Giles, with Robert Ashley, in the reign of Henry IV. Edmund their son succeeded to the estate, being the lineal descendent also of the Plecys and Malmaynes, the more ancient lords of the manor.

Sir Anthony Ashley, of Wimbourne St. Giles, the descendant of Edmund Ashley, Esq., was created baronet by King James in 1622; he was the first person who introduced cabbages from Holland into England. He died in 1628, leaving Anne his daughter and heiress, married to John Cooper, Esq., of Rockbourn in Hampshire, who was also created a baronet by King James, and after the Restoration was advanced to the title of Lord Ashley, of Wimbourne St. Giles, by King Charles II. In 1682 he was created Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Cooper of Pawlet in Somersetshire, and appointed to the office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. He was considered an able lawyer and an upright judge, and was at the same time the most singular character of the age and country in which he lived.

St. Giles Park, the seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury, is in a valley, finely wooded, and is about two miles in circumference. The mansion, on a scale of magnificence suited to the rank of the noble owner, approaches a parallelogram in its plan, consisting of three parts. The eastern part is the most ancient, and was the original seat of the Ashley's. The western part was built in 1651. The river Allen runs through the pleasure grounds, which contains one of the finest grottos in England, formed in the year 1751, where a variety of curious shells are disposed amongst ores and minerals, collected from all parts of the world.

Anthony, third Earl of Shaftesbury, was the author of the celebrated "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times," a work said to have done more harm to revealed religion in England, than all the works on infidelity put together. In the house is his portrait, and that of his brother, the Hon. Maurice Ashley, whole lengths, walking hand in hand. In the distance is a Grecian temple.

### 7. West Shaston Division

Is bounded on the north by Wiltshire, on the east by East Shaston division, on the south by North Blandford division, and on the west by Sturminster division.

#### PART OF CRANBOURN HUNDRED.

ASHMORE, on the borders of Wiltshire, 5 miles S.E. from Shaftesbury, contains 35 houses and 166 inhabitants. The church,



dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Ashmore Lodge is on the edge of Cranbourn Chase.

BELCHALWELL, 8 miles N.W. from Blandford, contains 30 houses and 192 inhabitants. It is a rectory, united with that of Fifehead Neville, value 7*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of Lord Rivers.

This parish is situated in a detached part of the Hundred, which also includes the small parish of Turnworth, about 4 miles S.W. from Belchalwell, and 5 miles E. from Blandford, containing 14 houses and 72 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury.

FARNHAM, or *Fernham*, on the borders of Wiltshire, 7 miles W. from Cranbourn, and 9 miles S.E. from Shaftesbury, contains 61 houses and 283 inhabitants, including the tything of Farnham Tollard. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the crown.

SHILLINGSTON, or *Okeford Eskelling*, in a detached part of this hundred, on the banks of the Stour, 6 miles N.W. from Blandford, contains 79 houses and 430 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is a rectory in two medieties, the first mediety value 7*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, and the second value 6*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of I. Thompson, Esq.

TARRANT GUNVILE, 6 miles N.E. from Blandford, and 9 miles S.E. from Shaftesbury, contains 95 houses and 487 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Eastbury. From its proximity to the source of the river Tarrant, the village of Gunvile derives its prefix, as do also six other parishes on the same stream. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of University College, Oxford. The church was erected in 1503, and consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, with an embattled tower.

Eastbury was formerly remarkable for the seat of the celebrated George Bubb Dodington, Lord Melcombe Regis, who was so created by King George III. in 1761. This house was designed by *Sir John Vanbrugh* in 1718, and is eulogized by many eminent poets who were here entertained by its owner: by Thomson, in his *Seasons*; by Young; and by Christopher Pitt, who was a native of Blandford. "His mansion," (says Cumberland, who was one of Dodington's visitors,) "was magnificent, massy, and stretching out to a great extent of front, with an enormous portico of Doric columns, ascended by a stately flight of steps; there were turrets and wings that went I know not whither, though now they are levelled with the ground, and gone to more ignoble uses. Vanbrugh, who constructed this superb edifice, seemed to have had the plan of Blenheim in his thoughts, and the interior was as proud and splendid as the exterior was bold and imposing. All this was exactly in unison with the taste of its magnificent owner, who had gilt and furnished the apartments with a profusion of finery that kept no terms with simplicity, and not always with elegance or harmony of style. Whatever Mr. Dodington's revenue then was, he had the happy art of managing it with that regularity and economy, that I believe he made more display at less cost than any man in the kingdom but himself could have done." Dodington's Diary, published after his death by Henry Penruddock Wyndham, Esq., presents an admirable picture of himself, and an instructive lesson to future statesmen. The gardens of Eastbury House were very extensive and beautiful. The edifice was dismantled about the year 1763. He bequeathed his whole property, a few legacies excepted, to Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Hammersmith. The estate at Eastbury came to the Marquess of Buckingham; and although the greater part of the house was destroyed, part of the offices were left standing, and has been converted into a convenient house by J. Wedgwood, Esq., who purchased the estate of the Marquess of Buckingham.

#### SIXPENNY HANDLEY HUNDRED.

CANN ST. RUMBOLD, on the borders of Wiltshire, one mile south-east from, and adjoining to the town of Shaftesbury, contains 64 houses and 365 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

COMPTON ABBAS, 3 miles S. from Shaftesbury, contains 65 houses and 368 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Twiford. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of D. R. Mitchell, Esq.

GREAT FONTMEL, 4 miles S. from Shaftesbury, contains 130 houses and 733 inhabitants, including the tythings of Hartgrove and Bedchester. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Mrs. Salkeld. The rectory was anciently a prebend in the abbey of Shaftesbury. The church has a handsome embattled tower, with small pinnacles at the angles. The southern porch, erected in 1530, bears the initials R. P.; in the course beneath the battlements of this porch, are a variety of enrichments, executed with great spirit and freedom. Amongst the shields of arms are those of Middleton and of Stourton; the Bourchier knot, and the initials I. H. S. The pulpit is carved with a lily-pot, the emblem of the Virgin Mary; and a screen in the south aisle is inscribed on a ledge.

#### Walter King and Esbell his wife.

After the dissolution of religious houses, the manors and tythings of East and West Fontmel, Hartgrove, and Bedchester, were granted to the Arundells, of Wardour Castle in Wiltshire; and in 1809 were sold by Lord Arundell to Sir Richard Carr Glynn, Bart., of Gaunts, in this county.

HANDLEY, 5 miles N.W. from Cranbourn, contains 167 houses and 831 inhabitants, including the chapelry of Gussage St. Andrew and the tythings of Minchinton and Woodcots. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Iwerne Minster, and in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. Cashmore Inn, on the road from Salisbury to Blandford, is in this parish; near it is Rushmore Lodge, in Cranbourn Chase, a seat of Lord Rivers.

IWERNE MINSTER, 6 miles S. from Shaftesbury, contains 114 houses and 622 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

MELBURY ABBAS, or *West Melbury*, 3 miles S. from Shaftesbury, contains 66 houses and 345 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

EAST ORCHARD, 3 miles S. from Shaftesbury, contains 38 houses and 193 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

WEST ORCHARD, 4 miles S.W. from Shaftesbury, contains 27 houses and 173 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

SHAFTESBURY, or *Shaston*, anciently *Caer Septon*, on the borders of Wiltshire, 28 miles N.E. from Dorchester, and 101 miles from London, contains 583 houses and 2903 inhabitants, including Alcester liberty and the parish of Shaston St. James. The town is most pleasantly situated on a very high hill, affording an extensive prospect over the three adjoining counties, the chief streets being disposed on the sides of the roads from Wincanton, Warminster, Salisbury, Blandford, and Sherbourn, thus forming the figure of a star. From its situation on a shaft-like eminence, the town is destitute of springs, and the inhabitants have been immemorially supplied with water brought on horses' backs from Gillingham, on the river Stour. Wells have, however, been dug in modern times, and from one, at the depth of one hundred and twenty-six feet, very good water has been obtained. On account of the method of obtaining water, there is a particular custom yearly observed, by agreement between the lord of the manor of Gillingham and the mayor and burgesses of Shaftesbury. On Monday before Holy Thursday, the mayor is to dress up a prize byzant, like a May garland in form, which is carried to Enmore Green, in the parish of Motcomb, as an acknowledgment for the water, together with a calf's head, a pair of gloves, a gallon of ale, and two loaves of bread, which the steward receives for his fee. The ceremony being over, the byzant is restored to the mayor, and brought back with a procession. The byzant is enriched with plate, borrowed for the occasion from the neighbouring gentry. The only manufacture here is that of shirt buttons, in which many persons are employed. The market day is Saturday, and there are



annual fairs on Saturday before Palm Sunday, 24th June, and 22nd November, for cattle of all kinds.

The borough was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, bailiff, town clerk, coroner, twelve aldermen, and a common council, who hold a court of record every Saturday. The town-hall was erected at the expence of the Marquess of Westminster. The arms of the borough are *quarterly, argent and azure, a cross quarterly counterchanged: in the first and fourth quarters a fleur de lis of the second; in the second and third quarters a leopard's head of the first.*

The town formerly sent two members to Parliament, but had become remarkable for its venality. By the reform bill of 1832, the right of electing one member is conferred upon the old borough of Shaftesbury, together with the out-parishes of Holy Trinity, St. James and St. Peter, and the parishes of Cann St. Rumbold, Motcombe, East Stower, Stower Provost, Todbere, Melbury Abbas, Compton Abbas, Donhead St. Mary, St. Margaret's Marsh, and the chapelry of Hartgrove. The present member of parliament is John Sayer Poulter, Esq. Besides the convent of St. Edward, there were anciently twelve churches in Shaftesbury, several chantries, and a hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There are now only two churches, St. Peter's and the Holy Trinity, besides St. James's in Alcester liberty. St. Peter's is a rectory, including the ancient parishes of St. Andrew and St. Martin, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The church is of considerable antiquity, but defaced by modern alteration. It is enriched on the exterior with sculpture, consisting of shields of arms and badges of the Tudor family; in the windows are remains of stained glass, chiefly armorial subjects. In the chancel is a slab, inlaid with brass, inscribed to the memory of Stephen Payne, son and heir of Nicholas Payne, formerly steward of the monastery, who died in the year 1408.

The church of the Holy Trinity is a rectory, including the ancient parishes of St. Lawrence, St. Mary, and the chapel of St. Michael, value 4*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Shaftesbury. It consists of a chancel, body, and aisles, and has a square tower with battlements and pinnacles. In the churchyard, which is spacious and planted with trees, is a considerable portion of the abbey wall, and a stone cross on a basement of three steps. In ancient times Shaftesbury was much resorted to; and, in fact, derived its consequence from a celebrated monastery. King Alfred, about A.D. 888, erected and endowed the abbey here for Benedictine nuns, which at first was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. After St. Edward, the king and martyr, was buried in the monastery, it was called also by his name. The charter of foundation, appointing Ethelgida, daughter of Alfred, abbess, is said to be yet extant. The site of St. Edward's abbey is well known, although few vestiges remain of the buildings. This nunnery is said to have been the richest and best endowed in England; it occupied a great extent of ground, and contained a number of offices and lodgings within the precincts. The abbess of Shaftesbury was one of the four that held of the king a whole barony, in consequence of which she was liable to be summoned to parliament, but was excused on account of her sex. The abbess, however, had writs directed to her, to find her quota of men in the field, according to her knight's fees. The arms of the abbey are said to have been *argent, on a pale cottised sable, three roses of the first.* Another coat is mentioned, *azure, a cross flory between four martlets, or.*—Hutchin's Dorsetshire, vol. i, p. 457.

The abbey church contained eleven chantries, and many local traditions attest its magnitude and height. Miracles are said to have been wrought at the shrine of St. Edward, and the concourse of pilgrims to have been immense: amongst them, the name of Canute, who died here, is most conspicuous. At the general suppression the abbey was valued at 1329*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, and its site was granted in 1547 to Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. From him it passed to Sir Thomas Arundell, and afterwards to the Earls of Pembroke, by one of whom, Philip, the royalty of the manor and borough manor were sold to Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury. John Dyneley, Esq., is now proprietor of the site of the abbey.

Both the church and the conventual buildings appear to have been in ruins as early as the time of Leland. Great part of the materials, on the demolition, are supposed to have been used in erecting a house for Sir Thomas Arundell, who formerly resided in the town. The park belonging to the abbey retains the name of Park Hill, and is of considerable extent.

Castle Green, an eminence westward of the town, is supposed to have been the site of a castle. On the brow of the hill is a small mount, surrounded by a shallow ditch, which might have belonged to it. A very extensive prospect is obtained hence. On the west, Pencliff hill rises with a beautifully wooded summit, bounding the fertile vale of Blackmore, through which a white road, sometimes losing itself amongst woodlands, and sometimes traversing verdant pasture, winds westward into the distance: a fine undulating ridge shelters the vale, while the hills of Mere in Wiltshire, with Alfred's tower at the extremity, the Tor of Glastonbury, and the lofty heights of Quantock in Somersetshire, range themselves in the horizon.

Alcester liberty, partly within the borough of Shaftesbury, contains the parish of St. James, and the manors of Anketil Place, Blintefield, Glydeford, Le Gore, and that of the Dean of Sarum. Two bound stones, a little eastward from the church, divide the borough from the liberty, and probably the ancient parishes of All Saints and St. Edward made up that part which is now within the borough; but some few houses in the eastern part of St. James' street, under the southern part of Park hill, are in the parishes of St. Peter and the Holy Trinity. The parish of St. James is in a valley southward of the town of Shaftesbury, at the foot of Park hill and St. John's, whence issue many springs, that afford plenty of water to this part of the town. St. James's church is a rectory, including the ancient parishes of All Saints, St. Edward, St. John, St. Mary, and the chapel of St. Edward, value 1*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

#### GILLINGHAM LIBERTY.

GILLINGHAM, on the river Stour, 4 miles N.W. from Shaftesbury, contains 436 houses and 2246 inhabitants, including Bugley, Langham, and Huntingford. The parish of Gillingham is one of the largest in this county, and by a survey has been found to be 41 miles in circumference, and is computed to contain 64,000 acres. It is situated at the northern extremity of the county, near the borders of Wiltshire and Somersetshire, and being a deeply enclosed country, consists chiefly of pasture for grazing and the dairies. Weaving of linen is the only manufacture carried on here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, united with the chapels of Motcombe and East and West Stour, value 40*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. It is a large ancient fabric, consisting of a nave and two aisles of equal height, a chancel, and chapel adjoining to it. At the west end is a high tower, in which are six musical bells, a clock and chimes. Some old wooden seats are remaining in the church, which are carved with the device of Stourton. In the chancel is a monument for Thomas Jesope, M.D., Fellow of Merton College, who died in 1615, and his brother, the Rev. John Jesope, Vicar of this parish, who built great part of the vicarage house, and died in 1625.

The Rev. Edward Emily, Dean of Derry, which he exchanged for the mastership of a hospital at East Harnham Bridge, Salisbury, was vicar of Gillingham from 1783 to 1792, in which year he died, and bequeathed his fortune to the Bishop of Durham, who settled 6000*l.*, 3 per cents. on that hospital.

The forest of Gillingham was formerly part of Selwood forest, in Somersetshire. Leland, who wrote in the reign of Henry VIII., says it was in his time four miles in length, and a mile in breadth. It was disafforested in the beginning of King Charles 1st's reign.

In the year 1046, a battle was fought between Edmund Ironside and Canute, at Pen in Somersetshire, near this place. Some historians style it the battle of Gillingham, in which the Danes were entirely defeated.

Bourton chapelry, in this parish, is on the borders of Somersetshire, and contains 126 houses and 813 inhabitants. A new chapel was consecrated here on 4th September, 1813, by the Bishop of Bristol.

MOTCOMBE, on the borders of Wiltshire, one mile N. from Shaftesbury, contains 201 houses and 1184 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. Motcombe House is a seat of the Marquess of Westminster. On Elmore, or Enmore Green, in this parish, are three or four large wells, which supply the town of Shaftesbury with water, for which an annual observance of an ancient custom, and an acknowledgment, is made



on this account by the corporation. In the record on the roll of Gillingham manor, is a remark, that if the Dance fail on the Sunday next after Holyrood day, and that the bailiff have not his due, then the bailiff and his men shall stop the water of the wells of Enmore from the borough, from time to time, &c.

### 8. Sherbourn Division

Is bounded on the north by Somersetshire, on the east by Sturminster division, on the south by Cerne division, and on the west by part of Dorchester division and Bridport division.

#### SHERBOURN HUNDRED.

**BEER HACKET**, or *Bere Hacket*, on a branch of the river Yeov 4 miles S.W. from Sherbourn, contains 15 houses and 78 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

**BRADFORD ABBAS**, on the borders of Somersetshire, 4 miles W. from Sherbourn, and 3 miles S.E. from Yeovil, contains 109 houses and 533 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

**BISHOPS CAUNDLE**, 5 miles S.E. from Sherbourn, contains 78 houses and 312 inhabitants, including Caundle Wake and the hamlet of Brownshall. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.*

**CAUNDLE MARSH**, 4 miles S.E. from Sherbourn, contains 14 houses and 62 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.

**CAUNDLE PURSE**, on the borders of Somersetshire, 4 miles E. from Sherbourn and 2 miles S.E. from Milbourn Port, contains 27 houses and 142 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.

**NETHER COMPTON**, on the borders of Somersetshire, 3 miles N.W. from Sherbourn, and 4 miles E. from Yeovil, contains 88 houses and 458 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 18*s.*, in the patronage of Wyndham Gooden, Esq. Over Compton, one mile westward, contains 16 houses and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Wyndham Gooden, Esq., of Over Compton House. The late R. Gooden presented a chandelier in 1801, and a deep silver dish for the font in 1809. In the church is a large marble monument of Robert Gooden, Esq., who died in 1828, æt. 77. It was erected by himself in the year 1776, and on the monument he is represented attired in his accustomed dress. There is also a monument of his parents, Robert Gooden, Esq. who died in 1764, and his wife Abigail, daughter of Wyndham Harbin, Esq., of Newton Surmaville, in Somersetshire.

**FOLKE**, 4 miles S. from Sherbourn, contains 42 houses and 269 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Salisbury.

**HALSTOCK**, in a liberty of the same name, on the borders of Somersetshire, 10 miles S.W. from Sherbourn, and 7½ miles E. from Crewkerne, contains 91 houses and 447 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Netherstoke. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the corporation of Lyme Regis. About the year 1818, a Roman pavement was discovered near this village, and is preserved by a temporary building erected at the expence of the Earl of Ilchester. The angles of the pavement are duly north, east, west, and south, and it is situated on an easy slope in the midst of a flat undulated country, stretching out between a spacious amphitheatre of distant hills. It is remote from towns or rivers, and the whole space is said to have been once nearly covered with oak timber, presenting one of the finest sylvan scenes in the kingdom.

**HAYDON**, on the borders of Somersetshire, 3 miles E. from Sherbourn, contains 19 houses and 109 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Digby.

**HOLNEST**, 5 miles S. from Sherbourn, contains 21 houses and 162 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

**LILLINGTON**, 4 miles S. from Sherbourn, contains 28 houses and 185 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Lewston is an extra parochial district adjoining this village on the west; it contains only two houses.

**LONG BURTON**, 3 miles S. from Sherbourn, contains 47 houses and 327 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 15*s.*

**LYDLINCH**, 9 miles S.E. from Sherbourn, and 11 miles S.W. from Shaftesbury, contains 52 houses and 364 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

**NORTH WOOTTON**, 2 miles S.E. from Sherbourn, contains 12 houses and 64 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Earl Digby.

**OBORNE**, on the borders of Somersetshire, 1½ miles E. from Sherbourn, and the same distance W. from Milbourn Port, contains 19 houses and 123 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl Digby.

**RYME INTRINSICA**, in a liberty of the same name, on the borders of Somersetshire, 4½ miles S. from Yeovil, and 7 miles S.W. from Sherbourn, contains 34 houses and 159 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Hypolite, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Prince of Wales.

**SHERBOURN**, on the river Ivel, and borders of Somersetshire, 18 miles N. from Dorchester and 116 from London, contains 634 houses and 3622 inhabitants. The town is situated partly on the acclivity of a hill, and partly in the fertile vale of Blackmore. In form it resembles a square, the principal streets running east and west, and intersected by smaller ones in a contrary direction. Prior to the Reformation, Sherbourn was famed for its woollen manufactory, to which succeeded button making and lace, both of which declined on the rise of Birmingham and Manchester. A silk mill was established here in 1740, and still flourishes, together with the linen business. There are market days on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday in every week, and annual fairs on Wednesday before Holy Thursday for all sorts of cattle, 8th July for horses, cattle, sheep, and wool, 16th July for horses, cattle, and particularly for lambs, and the first Monday after the 10th October for horses, cattle, and wool. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; and the general quarter sessions are held here on the Tuesday after Easter.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It was the church of the ancient abbey, and is perfect, excepting the western front. The edifice contains fine specimens of different styles of architecture. In the southern porch and transept, the lower part of the west end, and the north side, are Anglo-Norman arches; the upper part of the nave, the tower, the east end, and some chapels, display the style of architecture which prevailed in the reign of Henry VI., when the greater part of the church was rebuilt, after a fire. The east end was rebuilt by Abbot William Bradforde; and the west end was erected by Abbot Peter Ramsam, who died in 1504. The uniformity of style which appears in the upper part of the church and tower, which is one hundred and fifty four feet high, imply that it was completed in a short time after the fire. The form of the windows and their tracery, with the abutments and the upper part of the tower, are said to be of the same style and character of architecture as the corresponding parts of Milton abbey church, which is about eighteen miles south-eastward from Sherbourn.

The interior of the edifice is light, lofty, and spacious. The roof



is supported by numerous groins, springing from the aisles, having at the intersections, bosses bearing shields of arms, roses, and other devices; amongst which are the arms of Bishop Nevile and the rebut of Bishop Langton; the initial letters H and E, connected with a knot, for Henry VII. and his queen. In the southern transept is a monument for John, Earl of Bristol, who died in 1698, constructed by *J. Nost*. Near it is a mural tablet in memory of a son and daughter of William, Lord Digby, with an epitaph by Pope. In the original abbey church, Ethelbald, King of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert his brother, grandsons of Egbert, were buried.

A bishopric was erected at Sherbourn by King Ina about the year 705; and here was a house of secular canons as early as the bishopric, if not before. The diocese then had episcopal jurisdiction over all those counties which now constitute the dioceses of Salisbury, Bristol, Wells, and Exeter. In the year 978, Alstan, Bishop of this see, built an abbey for Benedictine monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The revenues of the abbey were valued at 682*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, and the site of it was granted in 1539 to Sir John Horsey. The arms of the monastery were *gules, a cross argent, over all, on the dexter side a crozier in pale, or*. On the northern side of the church were cloisters and domestic buildings belonging to the abbey, part of which remain. The refectory, which extended the whole length of the western side of the cloisters, is nearly entire.

A building, known by the name of the abbey house, bears the tradition of having been the kitchen of the monastery. This portion of the building is situated on the northern side of the cloisters, and is composed of very handsome architecture. The buildings are irregular in plan: the western part is the largest and grandest, having a beautiful door under a large window, adjoining which, and projecting from one angle of the building, is an octagonal tower, terminated with a cornice, having grotesque figures at each angle. An ancient building in the town is by some supposed to have been a court-house and prison, belonging to the forest of Blackmore, and by others the treasury of the abbey. Another ancient building, called the New Inn, stood on the green, and was said to have been built by Abbot Peter Ramsam.

Adjoining the east end of the church is a free school, founded by King Edward VI., who appointed twenty of the inhabitants to be governors, and granted them the revenues of several chantries. He also granted them a common seal, with power to plead, &c. In the windows of the school room are several shields in painted glass. An ancient structure, on the south side of the churchyard, is appropriated as a hospital or alms house, for sixteen men and eight women. In an upper room of this edifice is a curious old painting on three pieces of panel, enclosed by folding doors; at the eastern end is a chapel. A gatehouse, at the eastern side of the churchyard, leads to a conduit, which is a hexagonal building, with six large open windows and various enrichments, erected by Sir John Horsey, whose arms are sculptured on it.

Sherbourn Lodge, or Castle, the seat of the Earl Digby, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of this county, was built by the famous Sir Walter Raleigh, to whom a grant of Sherbourn Castle and manor was made in 1592, when he was at the height of his prosperity. Sir Walter at first contemplated the restoration of the ancient castle, a seat of the Bishops of Salisbury, but changing his purpose, he afterwards laid the foundation of the present stately edifice, to which the Earl of Bristol, after the Restoration, added wings, built with materials procured from the ruins of the castle.

The plan of the mansion is like the letter H. The main building consists of four stories in height, with four hexangular towers at the ends; these have been joined to four wings, with a balustrade at the top, and four towers more complete the form of the building.

A full and interesting account of Sherbourn Castle and Park has been given by Pope in one of his letters to Miss Blount, wherein the poet is so far transported with the beauties of the spot, that it might be considered an earthly paradise, from the description.

Great praise is certainly due to the taste and ability of *Brown*, who was commissioned by Edward, 6th Lord Digby, for the manner in which he laid out the grounds contiguous to the castle. In the park, which is walled, and contains, with the gardens, 1172 acres, are numerous deer, and some of the finest oaks in the county. The ruins of the old castle are southward of the mansion, on the opposite side of the river Ivel, here considerably enlarged; over the narrowest part of the stream, is a bridge of three arches, leading to the house, erected from a design by *Mylne*. In the mansion is a saloon fifty feet in length, hung with family portraits, amongst

which is the picture of Henry, Earl Digby, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. There is also at Sherbourn Castle, the original picture on canvas representing the famous procession of Queen Elizabeth to St. Paul's, to return thanks for the defeat of the Spanish armada. The queen is in an open chair, carried on men's shoulders, and is attended by the principal officers of her court and household. The picture has been engraved by *Vertue*, who conjectured it to represent a procession of the queen from London to Hunsdon House in Hertfordshire, and ascribes the picture to her majesty's painter *Mark Garrard*.

One of the parlours is hung with tapestry presented by the King of Spain to the celebrated Earl of Bristol, when he was ambassador in that country. The family of Digby was first ennobled in the reign of James I., by whom Sir John Digby, a younger son of Sir George Digby, of Coleshill, in Warwickshire, was created Lord Digby, and afterwards Earl of Bristol, which titles became extinct in 1698. Sir Robert Digby, elder brother of the first Earl of Bristol, had a son Robert, who was created Lord Digby of Ireland in 1620. His grandson Henry was created a peer of England in 1765, by the title of Lord Digby, and in 1790 was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Coleshill and Earl Digby.

Castleton, a parish adjacent to the eastern part of the town of Sherbourn, contains 30 houses and 174 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a curacy, in the presentation of Earl Digby. Sherbourn Castle, from which this suburb takes its name, was an ancient residence of the bishops of Sherbourn, and on the removal of the see continued to belong to the bishops of Salisbury till the reign of Stephen, about which time the castle, now in ruins, was erected by Bishop Rogers, who built also castles at Devizes and Malmsbury. His edifices are described as being "for space very large, for cost very chargeable, for show very beautiful. The stones are set in such exact order that the joints cannot be seen, and the whole structure seems to be but one stone." Few structures could be better placed, as it commanded all the adjacent vales on the north and west, and the whole ridge of hills on the south; it was protected on the northern side by a large moor, now drained and converted into a fertile meadow.

THORNFORD, on the river Ivel, 3½ miles S.W. from Sherbourn, contains 55 houses and 329 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

UP CERNE, in a detached portion of Sherbourn division, 9 miles N. from Dorchester, and 11 miles S. from Sherbourn, contains 10 houses and 84 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

#### YETMINSTER HUNDRED.

BATCOMBE, 9 miles S. from Sherbourn, contains 29 houses and 177 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Bolton.

CLIFTON MABANK, on the borders of Somersetshire, and banks of the Ivel, 3 miles S.E. from Yeovil, and 5 miles S.W. from Sherbourn, contains 8 houses and 66 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of Winchester College. The manor anciently belonged to the family of Maubank, the heiress of which, in the reign of Richard II., by marriage conveyed it to the Horseys, of Horsey in Somersetshire, who afterwards acquired the manor of Melcombe by marriage with the heiress of Turges. Sir John Horsey built a mansion here in 1586. A gatehouse said to have been designed by *Inigo Jones*, was erected by Sir Ralph Horsey in the reign of James I. The mansion commanded a fine prospect towards the south, east, and west, over a pleasant and extensive valley.

MELBURY BUBB, 10 miles S. from Sherbourn, contains 25 houses and 129 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Woolcombe. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

MELBURY OSMOND, or *Lower Melbury*, on the borders of Somersetshire, 9 miles S.W. from Sherbourn, and 6 miles S. from Yeovil, contains 53 houses and 319 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Osmond, is a rectory united with that of Melbury Sampford, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester



**YETMINSTER**, or *Yateminster*, on a branch of the river Yeo, and borders of Somersetshire, 6 miles S.W. from Sherbourn, and 5 miles S.E. from Yeovil, contains 86 houses and 543 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Yetminster, in Salisbury cathedral.

Chetnole, a chapelry of this parish, and 2 miles southward from the village, contains 39 houses and 239 inhabitants. Leigh, also a chapelry, is about a mile and a half eastward of Chetnole, and contains 61 houses and 343 inhabitants.

## 9. Sturminster Division

Is bounded on the north by Somersetshire, on the east by West Shaston division, on the south by North Blandford division, and on the west by Sherbourn division.

### BROWNSHALL HUNDRED.

**CAUNDLE STOURTON**, 6 miles E. from Sherbourn, contains 61 houses and 325 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. The manor, which formerly belonged to the Stourton family, was sold by Edward Lord Stourton in the reign of Queen Anne to Sir Thomas Meres, together with Stourton in Wiltshire, now called Stourhead, and the seat of Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart.

**STALBRIDGE**, on a branch of the river Stour, and borders of Somersetshire, 8 miles E. from Sherbourn, and 10 miles W. from Shaftesbury, contains 144 houses and 987 inhabitants. The town is situated upon a rocky soil, which supplies the neighbourhood with stone for building, and was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of stockings, which has declined. Silk-winding is now carried on. The market-day is on Tuesday, and there are annual fairs on 6th May and 4th September for cattle.

In the centre of the town is an ancient sculptured cross, which, including the base, is about thirty feet high; the shaft alone being about twelve feet in height. The whole structure is of rich workmanship and fine symmetry, superior to most objects of the kind. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Stalbridge anciently belonged to the abbey of Sherbourn, and after the dissolution was granted by King Edward VI. to the Duke of Somerset. On his attainder the manor passed into the Audley family; and afterwards to Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, who left it to the Hon. Robert Boyle, one of the most illustrious philosophers of modern times, who resided at Stalbridge Park in the year 1646, and remained here till 1650. In one of the rooms in this mansion he studied, and is said to have made his earliest experiments in natural philosophy and chemistry. During his retirement at Stalbridge, he applied himself with incredible industry to studies of various kinds, and omitted no opportunity of obtaining the acquaintance of persons distinguished for learning, to whom he was in every respect a ready, useful, generous assistant, and with whom he held a constant correspondence.

The manor was afterwards purchased by Peter Walker, Esq., steward to the Duke of Newcastle, and M.P. for Bridport: he died in 1745. Stalbridge Park was afterwards a seat of the late Earl of Uxbridge. In the park the Anglesey cricket club hold their meetings. The hamlets and farms of this parish are Gomersey, Thornhill, Weston, Antioch, Hargrove, Hyde, Newnham, Priors Down, Stapleford, and Callow Weston. Gomershay, one mile westward from Stalbridge, contains 13 houses and 88 inhabitants.

Thornhill, two miles southward from the town of Stalbridge, contains 45 houses and 272 inhabitants. Thornhill House, the seat of W. Boucher, Esq., was built by Sir James Thornhill, the painter, who was the son of a gentleman of an ancient family in this county. It stands on high ground in the vale of Blackmore, over which it commands a fine prospect. In the house was formerly a picture-gallery, about a hundred feet in length, now converted into two good rooms. On the northern side of the grounds is an obelisk, erected by Sir James Thornhill, in honour of his patron

King George II. It is a conspicuous object in the neighbourhood, and is usually called "Thornhill Spire."

Weston, another hamlet of this parish, about a mile and a half west from the town of Stalbridge, contains 37 houses and 224 inhabitants; and the entire parish contains 1571 inhabitants.

**STOCK GAYLAND**, or *Stoke Gayland*, 8 miles S.E. from Sherbourn, contains 8 houses and 63 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Stock House is the seat of the Rev. H. Farr Yeatman

### REDLANE HUNDRED

**BUCKHORN WESTON**, on the borders of Somersetshire, 8 miles W. from Shaftesbury, contains 61 houses and 327 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of John Fane, Esq.

**CHILD OKEFORD**, 7 miles N.W. from Blandford, contains 92 houses and 694 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.*

**FIFEHEAD MAGDALEN**, or *Fifehide*, 6 miles W. from Shaftesbury, contains 27 houses and 296 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol. Fifehead House is the seat of — Baker, Esq.

**HANFORD**, is an extra-parochial district of this hundred. Hanford House, 5½ miles N. from Blandford, was the seat of Henry Seymer, Esq., one of the earliest members of the Linnean Society, a gentleman who cultivated the study of natural history, particularly entomology, conchology, and mineralogy. His cabinets of shells were very rich: and although botany was not so much his study as the other parts of the system of nature, he collected many curious exotics in his garden at Hanford, and had some of the finest orange and lemon trees then in the kingdom, planted in the natural ground against the walls, with moveable glazed frames before them. In his collection of tulips, hyacinths, and auriculas, he greatly excelled all his contemporaries. His portrait was presented to the Linnean Society by Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq.

**IWERNE COURTENAY** or *Shrowton*, 5½ miles N. from Blandford, contains 96 houses and 512 inhabitants, including the chapelry of Faringdon. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Rivers. Westward of the village is Hambleton hill, on which are the remains of a considerable fortification. It is most accessible on the eastern side, at which entrance there are four or five ramparts and trenches, but the rest of the work has generally but two. Below the outer foss, on the west, is a small parapet fronting the river Stour, that runs at the foot of the hill. The encampment extends in length, east and west, about three quarters of a mile; its breadth is considerable and unequal, and its form very irregular, as is the shape of the hill.

Hambleton hill is divided by a deep and narrow vale from Hod hill on the south: on the summit of this eminence is also an encampment, in the form of a D, and consisting of a double rampart and foss; on the north and south, where the hill is almost inaccessible, the rampart is high and the foss deep; but on the east and west, where the hill is not so steep, they are low and shallow. In the area, which consists of several acres, are many circles, four or five yards in diameter, bounded by a shallow trench.

**KINGTON MAGNA**, on the borders of Somersetshire, 6 miles W. from Shaftesbury, contains 85 houses and 486 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ryland. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

**MANSTON**, on the river Stour, 6 miles S.W. from Shaftesbury, contains 19 houses and 140 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 5*s.*

**SILTON**, on the northern verge of the county, near the borders of Wiltshire and Somersetshire, 8 miles N.W. from Shaftesbury, and 3 miles S.W. from Mere in Wiltshire. The church, dedicated



to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* In the chancel is a marble monument to the memory of Sir Hugh Windham, of Silton, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas under King Charles II., who died 27th July, 1684, æt. 81. Northward of the village is Pen Selwood, part of the forest of Selwood.

EAST STOUR, or *Stower*, on the river Stour, 5 miles W. from Shaftesbury, contains 81 houses and 476 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

WEST STOUR, 6 miles W. from Shaftesbury, contains 35 houses and 205 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

STOUR PROVOST, or *Stowre Pratellis*, in a liberty of the same name, 4½ miles W. from Shaftesbury, contains 134 houses and 800 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of King's College, Cambridge. Roger de Bellomont, father of Robert Earl of Leicester, granted this village to the nunnery of St. Leger de Pratellis or Preaux, in Normandy, but after the suppression of the alien priories, King Henry VI. granted it to King's College, Cambridge.

SUTTON WALDRON, or *Walrond*, 5 miles S. from Shaftesbury, contains 37 houses and 206 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The manor was granted by William the Conqueror to Waleran, a Norman, together with others in this county.

TODBERE, 5 miles S.W. from Shaftesbury, contains 24 houses and 127 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of King's College, Cambridge.

#### STURMINSTER NEWTON HUNDRED.

HINTON ST. MARY, 7 miles S.W. from Shaftesbury, contains 66 houses and 297 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the dean and canons of Windsor.

MARNHULL, 6 miles S.W. from Shaftesbury, contains 240 houses and 1273 inhabitants, including the three tythings of Burton, Kentisford, and Thornton. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a rectory, value 31*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. H. Place. In the chancel is a monument of Thomas Lord Howard, of Bindon, who died 5th April, 1582.

Giles Hussey, who was famous for his portraits in pencil, was a native of Marnhull in 1710. He died in 1778.

MARGARET MARSH, 3 miles S.W. from Shaftesbury, contains 10 houses and 84 inhabitants. The village takes its name from its low situation, and the saint to whom its church is dedicated. The church is endowed with 5*l.* per annum, and is officiated in once a month.

OKEFORD FITZ-PAYNE, 7 miles N.W. from Blandford, contains 90 houses and 499 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Rivers.

STURMINSTER NEWTON, on the river Stour, 8 miles S.W. from Shaftesbury, contains 353 houses and 1612 inhabitants. The town is divided into two parts by the river, Sturminster being situated on the northern side, and Newton on the southern. These appear to be synonymous names for the same town, but Newton is often the general name in ancient records, perhaps on account of the manor-house, the residence of the abbots of Glastonbury being situated there. Both places compose one manor, and are united by a causeway and bridge of six arches over the Stour, between which and the town are two small ones of two arches each.

The town is of great antiquity, and is supposed to be the Anicetis of the Romans. Here are manufactories of white baize. The market-day is Thursday; and there are annual fairs on 12th May and 24th October. The sessions for Sturminster division are held here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Rivers. It is a spacious and ancient structure.

The manor of Sturminster was held by the abbot of Glastonbury by a grant from King Edgar; but after the dissolution was granted by Henry VIII. to his Queen Katherine Parr. On her death King Edward VI. granted the estate to the Princess Elizabeth, who, after her accession to the crown, gave it to Sir Christopher Hatton; and it afterwards passed through several hands before Lord Rivers possessed it.

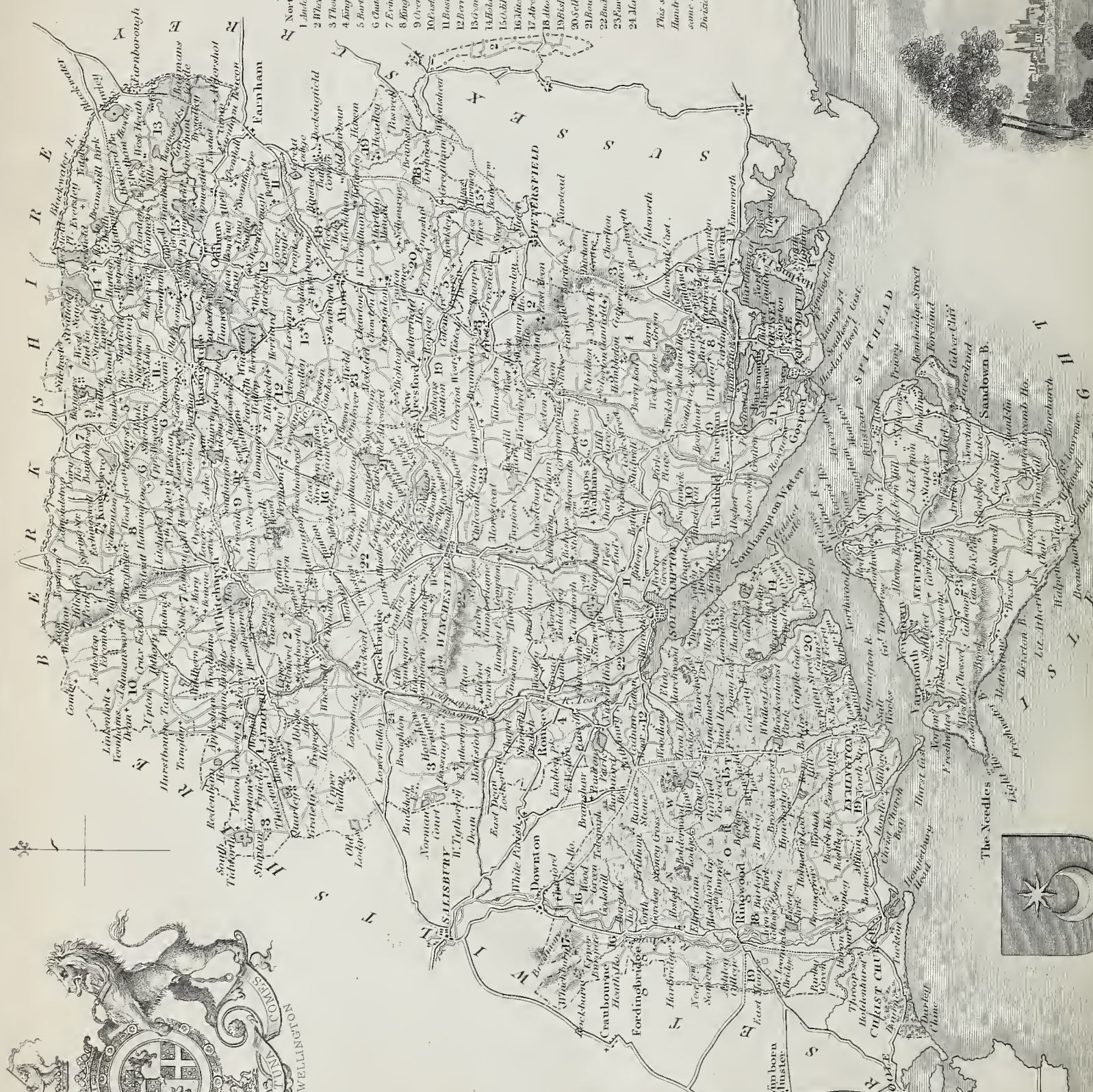
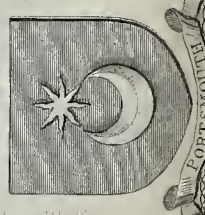
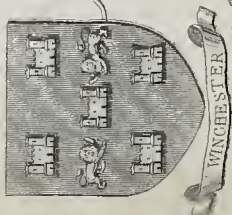
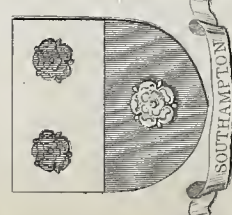
Newton Castle stands on a high hill, and is surrounded by a vallum and deep ditch on the south-western side and part of the eastern; the remains are, on the plan, in form of a D, having near the centre of the castle a small artificial mount or keep.

The river Stour, whence this town derives its name, finds its source in six streams, at Stourton in Wiltshire: after winding through Gillingham forest, round the high hill on which Shaftesbury stands, it is increased by several rivulets, and descends to Sturminster. The river afterwards pursues nearly a south-easterly direction, joined by the Allen from the north at Wimbourne, to Christchurch in Hampshire, where, meeting the Avon of that county, after being a little increased by the Blackwater from Cranbourne, both fall into the sea opposite the Isle of Wight.









REFERENCE

to the

HUNDREDS & LIBERTIES

Southern Division

1. Bournemouth

2. East Meon

3. Tharston

4. Kings Somborn

5. Meon Stakes

6. B. & W. Ham (part of)

7. Basingstoke

8. Farnham

9. Farnham

10. Farnham

11. Farnham

12. Farnham

13. Farnham

14. Farnham

15. Farnham

16. Farnham

17. Farnham

18. Farnham

19. Farnham

20. Farnham

21. Farnham

22. Farnham

23. Farnham

24. Farnham

This sign \* denotes that part of the Hundred belongs to the Hundred having the same sign and figure although in a different Division.



## HAMPSHIRE.—*Western Circuit.*

THE County of Southampton is bounded on the north by Berkshire, on the east by Surrey and Sussex, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. It extends from north to south about 55 miles, and from east to west about 40 miles; in circumference it is about 150 miles. Anterior to the Roman invasion, this county belonged to the Regni, a tribe of ancient Britons, and the Belgæ, who emigrated from Germany and settled here: they are said to have been the first of the inhabitants who submitted to the Romans; when the district was included in the province of Britannia Prima, the Segontiaci inhabited the northern extremity of the county, and the adjoining part of Berkshire bordering on the river Kennet. Under the Anglo-Saxon government, this county formed the central portion of the kingdom of Wessex, when its original name of Gwent or Y went, descriptive of its open downs, was changed to Hanternscyre, whence comes its present name of Hants or Hampshire. The Roman stations in this county were, Venta Belgarum, Winchester; Vindonum, Silchester; Clausentum, Bittern; Brigæ, Broughton; and Andæoreon, Andover. The Isle of Wight was called Vectis: There are ancient encampments at St. Katherine's hill, near Winchester; King's Clere; Bere hill, near Andover; Danbury hill, eastward of Quarley hill; Bere hill, near Edgebury; Quarley hill, near Stockbridge; Gads hill, near Fordingbridge; Dunbal, near Stockbridge; Norbury, near Winchester; near Broughton; Dunwood, near Rumsey; Tuckbury, near Redbridge; near Lyndhurst; Egbury, near Whitechurch; Barksbury, near Andover; and a Roman amphitheatre at Silchester. The castles of the early lords of Hampshire were at Portchester, Christchurch, Southampton, Carisbrook in the Isle of Wight, Winchester, Bishops Waltham, Odiam, Warblington, Smallwood, Wolversley, and Titchfield. There were formerly abbeys at Beaulieu, Hyde, Netley, Quarre, and Titchfield. Priors, at Andover, Appledurcombe, Breamere, Carisbrook, Christchurch, St. Dennis, St. Helens, Mottesfont, Portchester, Selbourn, and West Shireburn: and nunneries, at Rumsey, Wherwell, and Wintney. Hampshire contains one city, 21 market towns, 253 parishes, 49,516 houses, and 283,298 inhabitants. The county returns sixteen members to parliament: two for Andover, one for Christchurch, two for Lymington, one for Petersfield, two for Portsmouth, two for Southampton, two for Winchester, and four for the county, who at present are Charles Shaw Lefevre, Esq., of Heckfield Place, and James Winter Scott, Esq., of Rotherfield Park, members for the northern division; and the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, of Broadlands, and Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., of Leigh Park, near Havant, members for the southern division of the county.

The surface of Hampshire is varied with gently rising hills and fruitful vallies, interspersed with extensive woodlands. The chief part of the county is enclosed, although large tracts of open heath and uncultivated land remain on the borders of Dorsetshire. A ridge of downs or chalk hills may be traced across the county in the parallel of Winchester. On the northern side, bordering on Berkshire, the land is very productive; here great quantities of corn are annually grown, and the elm and oak flourish greatly. On the acclivities of the hills, towards Basingstoke, the land is chalky; but round Whitechurch, good crops of corn and sanfoin are produced. From Overton, towards Stockbridge, and thence to Redbridge, the valley of the Test is divided into well-watered meadows, and the vicinity of Redbridge is distinguished for its salt marshes. Around the town of Andover the land is high and downlike, but favourable to the growth of barley; and towards Rumsey it is more fertile and well cultivated, being interspersed with woods and fine hedgerow timber. Southward the county is principally occupied by the New Forest. The parishes bordering on Surrey are chiefly appropriated to the growth of hops, the plantations of which have been greatly increased of late years. Towards Petersfield the country is open, with a considerable quantity of downs; but near Portsmouth it is more enclosed, and interspersed with timber and underwood. Round Fareham and Warnford the hills are chalky, and partly covered with beechwood: here are also extensive downs, and on the banks of the Itchin are some valuable meadows. A considerable portion of the county is occupied by the forest of Alice Holt and Wolmer, the forest of Bere, and the New Forest. Some of the finest prospects in the county are obtained from West Lodge, in Bere forest, and on the road from Lyndhurst to Lymington, in the New Forest; there are also fine views on the road from Winchester to Southampton, and from Portsdown hill. Other eminences affording views, are, Wey hill near Andover, Danebury hill near Stockbridge, Sidon hill in High Clere Park, Eaglehurst Cliff, St. Katherine's hill in the Isle of Wight, Culver Cliffs, and Carisbrook Castle. The following may be considered as natural curiosities: Hurst Castle Causeway, the Shingles, Portsea and Hayling Islands, Hengistbury Head, the Needles, Blackgang, Luccombe, and Shanklin Chine in the Isle of Wight, Hermit's-hole in Culver Cliff, Freshwater Cave, and Dunnose promontory, Alresford Pond, Alverstoke and Sowley Lakes. The principal rivers of Hampshire are the Alne, Anton, Avon, Auburn, Boldrewater, Exe, Hamble, Itchin, Loddon, Stour, Test or Tees, Tillhill, and the Wey. In the Isle of Wight are the rivers Medina and Yare. Several small streams rise in the north western county, but soon leave it in their passage to the Thames. The inland navigation of the county consists of the Basingstoke, Andover, Southampton, and Salisbury Canals. The manufactures of this county are but few, and those are chiefly of cloth, as shalloons and coarse woollens, checks, and bed-ticking: large quantities of malt are also made. For its breed of hogs Hampshire is proverbially famous, and this breed is of the largest kind, the farmers encouraging it as the most profitable; those in the vicinity of the forests are principally fed on acorns and beechmast, which give them a superiority over most others in the kingdom.

Strathfield Say is the principal seat of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., lord lieutenant of the county.



### 1. North Alton Division

Is bounded on the north by Basingstoke division, on the east by Surrey, on the south by South Alton division, and on the west by Fawley division.

ALTON, on the river Wey, 30 miles N.E. from Southampton, and 47 miles from London, contains 426 houses and 2499 inhabitants, including Eastbrook and Westbrook, the hamlets of Anstey, Thyding, and Wilhall. The town is pleasantly situated in the vicinity of hop plantations, and consists of three principal streets. The manufacture of druggets, serges, and other worsted fabrics which are dyed in the wool, is carried on here, and a weekly market is held on Saturday. There are also annual fairs on the Saturday before the 1st May for sheep and lambs, and on 29th September for cattle. The town is governed by a constable, appointed by the magistracy, and the sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, united with Binstead, Holybourn, and Kingsley, value 15*l.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Winchester. At Alton, in December 1643, the royalist Colonel Bowles was killed, and his regiment taken prisoners by Sir William Waller, after retreating to the church. The principal manor and hundred of Alton are ancient demesne, and exercise some extensive privileges. The estate formerly belonged to the Chafin family, of whom it was purchased about 1752, by the Right Hon. Bilson Legge, whose son, Lord Stawell, became the owner. The town has given birth to William de Alton, a Dominican friar who lived in the reign of Edward II.; to John Pitts in 1560, the famous biographer; and to William Curtis, the botanist, who died in 1799.

Neatham, 2 miles E. from Alton, is extra-parochial, and contains 16 houses and 92 inhabitants.

BINSTEAD, on the borders of Surrey, 4 miles N.E. from Alton, contains 137 houses and 946 inhabitants, including Binstead Kings and Binstead Popham, with the hamlets of French Hay, Issington, South Hay, Week, Westcote, and Wheatley. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy.

BRAMSHOTT, on the borders of Surrey, 4½ miles W. from Haslemere, and 9 miles N.E. from Petersfield, contains 184 houses and 1006 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Chitley, Liphook, and Ludshott. The parish is environed on three sides by extensive heaths, having Hindhead on the east, near which Seven Thorns mark the boundary of the county. Wolmer forest is on the west, and Rake common on the south. The heaths, apparently barren, feed considerable flocks of sheep, the fleeces of which are of very fine texture, and the flesh of delicate flavour. In the forest there are extensive peat moors. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford. It was erected about the time of King Henry VII., and is a handsome structure, cruciform in its plan; a tower, in the centre of the building, is surmounted by a spire covered with shingles, which is visible from a great distance; the situation of the church being lofty, commands an extensive prospect towards the west and northwest. The southern porch of the church is two stories in height; the upper story being used as a school-room.

There are numerous fragments of painted glass scattered promiscuously in the windows, particularly in the east window of the north aisle, representing the crucifixion, in very lively colours. In the upper part of another window in the same aisle are curious fragments; other windows have shields bearing merchants' marks. In the chancel is a mural monument to Sarah Dennis, daughter and heiress of Richard Whitehead, Esq., lord of the manor of Bramshott, and wife of Rev. Jonathan Dennis, rector of this parish, who died 28th October, 1780. In the north aisle is an ancient slab, inlaid with brass, in memory of John Belton, of Chylteley; and in the south aisle a slab to John Hooke, of Bramshott, ob. 1613.

Bramshott House is the seat of Mrs. Buller. The parish is watered by a trout stream, which in many places is a boundary of the county.

Liphook is a post on the road to Portsmouth, one mile south from Bramshott, and 46 miles from London, and on the verge of the county of Sussex. Here are annual fairs on 6th March and

11th June, for cattle and horses. Near Liphook is Foley House, the seat of Henry Budd, Esq.

CHAWTON, 1½ miles S. from Alton, contains 42 houses and 417 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Edward Knight, Esq. In the chancel are several monuments of the family of Knight: that of Sir Richard Knight, ob. 1679, is costly and handsome. He is represented at full length, resting on the left arm, and holding a staff of office in his right hand.

Chawton House, the seat of Edward Knight, Esq., was originally built about the year 1588, and retains evident marks of the style of architecture which prevailed during the reign of Elizabeth. There can be no doubt that it was anciently a much larger building prior to the house being partially rebuilt, towards the end of the sixteenth century. The mansion stands on the eastern side of the road from London, and is built on the side of a hill, which, rising rapidly towards the north-east, and being well covered with timber and underwood, affords at once an ornamental back ground and an agreeable shelter. On the south and south-west the land falls in an easy slope from the house, opening a view through a grove of fine beeches and elms to the neighbouring hills, many of which are clothed with timber and coppice wood.

The manor of Chawton, which formed part of the extensive domains of Adam de Port, in the time of William the Conqueror, passed in succession, chiefly through the female line, to the several families of St. John, St. Philbert, Poynings, and Bonville, till the time of Henry VII., when it became the property of Thomas West, Lord De La Warre. In the year 1525, Lord De La Warre and Elizabeth his wife, who was one of the heiresses of Sir John Bonville, granted a lease of the house and demesne lands to William Knight, Esq., and in 1552 sold the estate to his son John, whose son Nicholas Knight purchased the manor, advowson, and various lands adjoining, in 1578, since which time the succession has been collateral. Thomas Knight, Esq., of Chawton, and Godmersham in Kent, who bequeathed a collection of medals and English coins to the university of Oxford, died in 1794, and left both these estates to his cousin, Edward Austen, who assumed the name of Knight in consequence.

FROYLE, 3½ miles N.E. from Alton, contains 112 houses and 734 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Froyle Place, the seat of Sir Thomas Miller, Bart., stands in a park of considerable extent, finely varied and well wooded, and in the vicinity of the celebrated hop grounds. In the reign of Charles II. it was in the possession of Samuel Gauden, Esq., and was probably erected in the previous reign, or in that of James I. It has an important and picturesque appearance, and forms an interesting specimen of the peculiar style of architecture in which it is built. On the east is Bentley-green, on the verge of the county of Surrey.

GREATHAM, on the borders of Sussex, and on the river Rother, which rises in the neighbourhood, 5 miles N. from Petersfield, and 8 miles S. from Alton, contains 26 houses and 177 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Mrs. Beckford. The edifice appears to have been erected about the fifteenth century, and consists only of a nave and chancel. In it is a monument of Dame Margery Caryll, who died in 1632: she was the wife of Sir Richard Caryll, of Harting; there is also a tablet to the Rev. Richard Newlyn, Vicar of Rogate and Empshott, who died in 1772. A very large yew tree in the churchyard extends its sable branches over the turf-covered graves, and is an object of great antiquity. The manor-house and demesne were purchased by Mr. Lewkner in 1577. It had formerly the privilege of turning all live stock at proper seasons on Wolmer forest, excepting sheep, which being close grazers, would pick out the finest grass, and consequently hinder the deer from thriving. The fee paid annually to the King was seven bushels of oats.

HARTLEY MAUDIT, 3 miles S. from Alton, contains 8 houses and 56 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart. Sir Nicholas Stuart, of Hartley, one of the chamberlains of the exchequer, was created baronet by King Charles II., 27th June, 1660. It is now the seat of his descendant, Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart.



**HOLYBOURN**, one mile N.E. from Alton, contains 54 houses and 482 inhabitants, including Holybourn Eastbrook and Holybourn Westbrook. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is a curacy to the vicarage of Alton.

**KINGSLEY**, on the river Wey, and borders of Surrey,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Alton, contains 52 houses and 373 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy to the vicarage of Alton.

**EAST WORLDHAM**, 3 miles S.E. from Alton, contains 30 houses and 156 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College, Oxford. West Worldham, the adjoining parish, contains 13 houses and 100 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of Magdalen College, Oxford.

#### BISHOPS SUTTON HUNDRED.

**ALRESFORD**, in a liberty of the same name, is situated on the river Itchen, 19 miles N.E. from Southampton, and 57 from London, and contains 210 houses and 1219 inhabitants. It appears to have been a market and borough town from time immemorial. The market on Thursday is principally held for the sale of corn and sheep. There are also annual fairs on the last Thursday in July, and 17th October, for sheep, &c. The town is governed by a bailiff and eight burgesses, and the sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy. The edifice consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, and a chancel. A tower at the west end contains a peal of eight bells, cast by Mears, in 1811. A very ancient sculptured cross is worked into the western front of the tower, and on the walls of the church, which are of flint, plastered, are several dates from 1699 to 1767. In the nave is a monument for the Rev. Richard Webb, master of the free school in this town, who died in 1789; and in the north aisle is a monument of Elizabeth, daughter of William Harris, of New Place, near this town, who died in 1798.

Alresford pond, a piece of water on the south-western side of the town, covers about two hundred acres of ground, and forms a head to the Itchen river. It originated with Godfrey de Lucy, Bishop of Winchester, who completed it under a charter from King John, by which means he rendered the river navigable from Alresford to Winchester, and thence to Southampton. The head of the pond is formed by a causeway, nearly one thousand five hundred feet in length. In recompence for his expenses, Bishop de Lucy obtained for himself and his successors the entire royalty of the river, hence to the sea, besides other privileges. Several boats are kept on the pond by the proprietors of the neighbouring estates, and a breed of swans and other water fowl being encouraged, the surface assumes a cheerful appearance. New Place is the seat of — Rawlinson, Esq.

Old Alresford, the adjoining parish on the north, is in Fawley division.

**BIGHTON**, 2 miles N.E. from Alresford, contains 43 houses and 231 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham. The edifice consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel. The aisles are each divided from the nave by one large and one small pointed arch, springing from massive circular pillars with ornamented capitals. These pillars are supposed to have belonged to the original church, mentioned in Domesday Book. The font, which is very capacious, cannot be of much less antiquity. In the chancel is a monument of Grace, wife of William Hawkins, of Basingstoke, daughter and heiress of William Reeve, of Burghfield in Berkshire, and Joanna his wife, daughter of Charles Collins, of Betterton, in the same county. She died 22nd April, 1735.

**BISHOPS SUTTON**, 2 miles E. from Alresford, contains 88 houses and 474 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 19*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a turret at the west end, containing three bells. The northern and southern doorways are of Anglo-Norman architecture; the latter is enriched with a bird's head moulding. In the chancel is a slab, inlaid with brass, of a man in plate armour and his wife, but the inscription is

removed. In the nave is a mural monument to John Wright, one of his majesty's justices of the peace, who died in 1776.

**BRAMDEAN**, 4 miles S. from Alresford, contains 42 houses and 232 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Simon and St. Jude, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

**HEADLEY**, on the borders of Surrey, 8 miles E. from Alton, 4 miles N. from Liphook, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Farnham, contains 160 houses and 1093 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford.

**ROPLEY**, 4 miles E. from Alresford, contains 133 houses and 730 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy to the vicarage of Bishops Sutton.

**WEST TISTED**, 5 miles S.E. from Alresford, contains 26 houses and 206 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of Magdalen College, Oxford.

#### SELBOURN HUNDRED

**EMPSHOT**, 5 miles N. from Petersfield, contains 18 houses and 139 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

**FARINGDON**, 3 miles S. from Alton, contains 62 houses and 479 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 6*s.*

**HAWKLEY**, 4 miles N. from Petersfield, contains 32 houses and 253 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a curacy.

**NEWTON VALENCE**, 5 miles S. from Alton, contains 53 houses and 280 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Nore Hill. It is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

**SELBOURN**, on the verge of Wolmer forest, 5 miles S. from Alton, contains 128 houses and 893 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church consists of a nave and aisles, with a chantry on the northern side. The low massive pillars which support the roof indicate its Anglo-Norman origin. Over the altar is a curious picture on wood, in three compartments, by *Albert Durer*, representing the Offering of the Magi, presented by the Rev. Gilbert White, the celebrated author of the natural history and antiquities of Selbourn, published in 1789, a very entertaining and instructive work; what renders the book more valuable is, that it consists principally, if not entirely, of original matter, or information derived from records to which the public have no access.

A priory of Black canons was founded here by Peter de la Roche, Bishop of Winchester in the year 1233, with ample endowments, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which continued to flourish till the fifteenth century, when dissensions arising amongst the Canons, it was gradually deserted, and at length dissolved. Its possessions were granted by Bishop Waynflete, to Magdalen College, in 1482, and the conventual buildings have all been entirely demolished.

One of the principal benefactors to the priory was Sir Adam Gurdon, who was no less remarkable for his adherence to the turbulent barons who rose in arms against King Henry III., than for his attachment to his son, King Edward I., who, overthrowing him in a personal encounter, generously pardoned and preferred him. Sir Adam Gurdon is the hero of the village and appears to have been an inhabitant and considerable proprietor of lands in Selbourn.

From a visitation of the priory, held in person by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester in 1387, it appears, amongst other disorders attending this institution, that the good bishop was very wroth with some of the canons, whom he found to be professed hunters and sportsmen, keeping hounds, and publicly attending hunting matches. Considering the strong propensity of human



nature towards the pleasures of the chase, it is not to be wondered that the canons of Selbourn should languish after hunting; when, from their situation so near the precincts of Wolmer forest, the king's hounds must have been so often in hearing, and sometimes in sight, from their windows. If the bishop was offended at these sporting canons, what would he have said to our modern fox-hunting divines. *White's Hist. of Selbourn*, p. 368.

The Knights Templars had also large possessions, and a preceptory in this parish, at Southington Temple, which is supposed to have been endowed by Joanna, daughter of Sir Adam Gurdon.

In the marshy bottoms of Wolmer forest many subterraneous trees have been found, and dug up with the peat. During the dry summer of 1741, Wolmer pond, an extensive sheet of water, having been dried up by the heat, large heaps of Roman copper coins of the lower empire were found. Amongst them were many of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, and of the Empress Faustina.

EAST TISTED, 5 miles S. from Alton, contains 29 houses and 278 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Rotherfield. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 16*l.* Sir Richard Norton, of Rotherfield, was created baronet by King James I., 23d May, 1622. The title is extinct. Rotherfield Park is now the seat of James Scott, Esq., M.P. for the county. Heards and Holtham are also hamlets of this parish.

## 2. South Alton Division

Is bounded on the north by North Alton division, on the east by Sussex, on the south by Portsdown division, and on the west by Fawley division.

### EAST MEON HUNDRED.

EAST MEON, 4 miles W. from Petersfield, contains 171 houses and 1286 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bordean, Coombe, Langrish, Ramsden, Oxenbourn, Riplington, Westbury, and Peak. The village is situated in a beautifully romantic country, diversified with lofty hills, from the summits of which extensive views open in various directions. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 35*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. It is said to have been erected by Bishop Walkelyn in the reign of William the Conqueror, and is cruciform in plan, consisting of a chancel, nave, south aisle, and transept, with a tower at the intersection. The western doorway is a fine specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture, being enriched with the chevron and billet mouldings, and having its arch supported by clustered pillars. The tower of the church, built of durable stone, also presents a rich example of this early style of architecture; its treble semicircular arches, boldly ornamented with numerous mouldings, the capitals and ornaments of its pillars, together with the grandeur of its outline and structure, are conclusive evidences of its great antiquity. It is perfectly square, and measures on the outside twenty-four feet. The tower rises above the roof of the nave of the church upwards of twenty feet, and is surmounted by a spire, which constitutes an interesting and pleasing object in the views from the vicinity. In the nave is a stone pulpit, apparently of excellent workmanship, but disfigured by whitewash: the execution is generally assigned to the period of Henry VII.'s reign. In the chancel are monuments of the family of Dickens, of Riplington; and in the south aisle are monuments of the Eyles family. The east window is large, and contains a fine piece of painted glass, the arms of the see of Winchester, impaling *argent*, a lion rampant, *sable*. The font, one of the most curious in the kingdom, greatly resembles that in Winchester cathedral. The churchyard of this parish is uncommonly spacious, and retains its ancient appellation of Liten. On the western side of it is a tomb in memory of the Bonham family.

Westbury House, the seat of Lady Gage, about two miles distant from East Meon, is a large brick edifice, with nothing remarkable in its architecture, but the property attached to this estate is considerable, and the gardens and pleasure grounds belonging to the house are very extensive.

FROXFIELD, 3½ miles N.W. from Petersfield, contains 72 houses and 548 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy to the vicarage of East Meon.

STEEP, on the borders of Sussex, 2 miles N. from Petersfield, contains 94 houses and 499 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of East Meon. Stonar hill is northward of the village, in the road to Alton. North and South Ambersham are tythings of this parish, locally situated in the county of Sussex, about 2½ miles N. from Midhurst; they contain 39 houses and 309 inhabitants; and the entire parish of Steep contains 808 inhabitants.

### FINCH DEAN HUNDRED.

BLENDWORTH, on the borders of Sussex, 1½ miles E. from Horndean, a small post town on the Portsmouth road, 8 miles S. from Petersfield, and about 6 miles N. from Havant, contains 32 houses and 249 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. Sir S. C. Jervoise, Bart. The population of this village has increased since the enclosure of the forest of Bere. This forest extends northward from the Portsdown hills, and includes about sixteen thousand acres, of which more than one third is enclosed. The forest is divided into east and west walks, to each of which are annexed several purlieus, all of which are subject to the forest laws. From many encroachments, made in modern times, its boundaries have decreased continually. The forest contains about two hundred head of deer, from which about seven brace of bucks are annually killed. The officers of this forest are a warden, four verderers, two master-keepers, two under-keepers, a ranger, a steward of the swainmote court, twelve regards, and two agistors.

BURITON, on the borders of Sussex, 3 miles S. from Petersfield, contains 133 houses and 767 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Nursted and Weston. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The summit of Butser hill, in the vicinity, is nine hundred and seventeen feet perpendicular height; it affords a most extensive prospect. Salisbury cathedral, forty miles distant, is said to be visible hence.

CATHERINGTON, 2 miles N. from Horndean, and 7 miles S.W. from Petersfield, contains 122 houses and 798 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. Sir S. C. Jervoise, Bt. Sir Samuel Hood, of Catherington, Capt. R.N., was created baronet 20th April, 1778, and Admiral in 1780. On 28th May, 1782, this distinguished officer received a fresh mark of his sovereign's esteem, and was created Lord Hood, of Catherington. His lordship married Susanna, daughter of Edward Lindzee, of Portsmouth, which lady, in 1795, was created a peeress of England by the title of Baroness Hood, of Catherington, and in 1806 was succeeded by her only son, Henry, now Viscount Hood. Catherington House was afterwards the residence of Admiral Halket. Hinton Daubeney, partly in this parish, and partly in that of Hambledon, is about a mile and a half westward from Catherington. In the reign of Elizabeth it was the seat of the Paddon family, one of whom, in the year 1590, obtained a grant of arms, *Argent*, a bend between three crescents *sable*, flammant. Hinton House is now the seat of Dr. M'Arthur. Near it is the Grove, the seat of Colonel Blake; and Horndean House the seat of Captain Sir M. Seymour. Greenhook is the seat of Mrs. Bailey.

CHALTON, or *Chalkton*, on the borders of Sussex, 5½ miles S. from Petersfield, contains 45 houses and 249 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of King's College, Cambridge.

Idsworth, about a mile and a half southward from the village, is a tything of this parish, and contains 44 houses and 310 inhabitants. The Rev. Samuel Clarke Jervoise, of Idsworth Park, was created a baronet 13th November, 1813. J. C. Jervoise, Esq., died in 1808.

CLANFIELD, 6 miles S.W. from Petersfield, contains 21 houses and 196 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of King's College, Cambridge.



**PETERSFIELD**, on the banks of the river Loddon, and borders of Sussex, 24 miles E. from Southampton, and 55 miles from London, contains 250 houses and 1446 inhabitants. The town is of considerable antiquity. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and a fair every other Wednesday, and on 5th March, for cattle and sheep, 10th July and 11th December for sheep and horses. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a titular mayor and common council, chosen annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The petty sessions are held here. Arms, *argent, on a rose gules, an escutcheon of the first, charged with an annulet between four pellets*. The borough returns one member to parliament, according to the reform bill of 1832: the boundaries of the borough, according to the terms of the act, contain the borough of Petersfield and the tything of Sheet, the parishes of Buriton, Lyss, and Froxfield, the tythings of Ramsden, Langrish, and Oxenbourn, in the parish of East Meon; and also the parish of Steep, excepting the tythings of North and South Ambersham. The present member is Colonel Hylton Jolliffe, of Merstham Place, in Surrey.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy to the rectory of Buriton. Near the church is an equestrian statue of King William III., with an appropriate Latin inscription, erected at the expence of William Jolliffe, Esq., who died in 1802. He was many years a representative of this borough, and was lord of the manor in which it is situate. Churcher's College is an endowment for the education of twelve boys, to be subsequently apprenticed to masters of ships trading to the East Indies.

Ashford House, near Petersfield, is the seat of Moses Hoper, Esq. Sheet, a tything of this parish, about a mile northward from the town of Petersfield, contains 58 houses and 306 inhabitants. In 1674, John Lock left a rent charge towards the education of children.

### 3. Andover Division

Is bounded on the north by Kingsclere division, on the east by Fawley division, on the south by New Forest division, and on the west by Wiltshire.

#### ANDOVER HUNDRED.

**ABBOTS ANN**, on the river Anton, 3 miles S.W. from Andover, contains 92 houses and 526 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Little Ann. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 42*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Redrice, a seat of Lord Berwick, is pleasantly embosomed in woods, and surrounded by open downs.

**AMPORT**, or *Annpport*, in a beautiful situation, on the river Anton, 5 miles W. from Andover, contains 126 houses and 646 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Cholderton and Sarson. The river Anton, a branch of the Test, rises a few miles northward, on the borders of Wiltshire, and runs through the village: it is increased by the Tilhill brook, and joins the Test two miles below Wherwell. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Chichester. Amport House is the seat of the Marquess of Winchester, premier marquess of England, and groom of the stole to the king. The mansion stands on a rising ground in a well-wooded and diversified park; the lawn and pleasure grounds being separated from the valley in front of the house by a ha ha fence: a rise immediately opposite commands a view of the surrounding country to a considerable extent. The building, although destitute of architectural grandeur, is commodious, and has long been the residence of a branch of the ancient family of Paulet. The present noble marquess is descended from Lord Henry Paulet, brother of John, the loyal Marquess of Winchester, who had a son, Charles, from whom descended Francis Paulet, of Annport, who married Elizabeth, daughter and at length heiress of Sir Richard Norton, Bart., of Rotherfield Park, by whom he had Norton Paulet, of Rotherfield, M.P. for Petersfield, and by Jane, daughter of Sir Charles Morley, of Droxford, had eight sons, of whom George, the only survivor, on the death of Harry, sixth Duke of Bolton, in 1794, became Marquess of Winchester. He married Martha, daughter of Thomas

Ingoltsby, Esq., and dying in 1800 was succeeded by his son, Charles Ingoltsby, the thirteenth and present Marquess of Winchester.

**ANDOVER**, on the river Anton, 25 miles N. from Southampton, and 63 miles from London, contains 794 houses and 4123 inhabitants. The town is large, and the two principal streets are wide, and the houses well built: a considerable trade is carried on here in malt, leather, and the manufacture of shalloon. There is a weekly market on Saturday, and annual fairs on Friday and Saturday after Mid-Lent, on 13th May, and on 13th November, for sheep, horses, leather, and cheese. There is a spacious town-hall, built on arches, under which the market is held. The corporation of Andover is as ancient as the reign of John; but their present charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth. It consists of twelve capital and twelve assistant burgesses, from the former of whom a bailiff and two other magistrates are elected annually. There are also a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The arms of Andover arc, *argent, on a mount vert, a lion statant guardant gules, against a tree, proper*. The borough of Andover, with the parish of Knights Enham and the tything of Foxcot, send two members to Parliament, who at present are Henry Arthur Wallop Fellowes, Esq., of Eggesford, in Devonshire, and Ralph Etwal, Esq.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Winchester College. It is a spacious structure, situated at the northern end of the town, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a transept on the northern side, and a low tower rising in the centre. On the western front is an Anglo-Norman doorway, with enriched mouldings to the arch. The church, with a hyde of land and several rents, having been granted by William the Conqueror to the abbey of St. Florence, at Salmur in Anjou, it was made a cell to that monastery, but on the dissolution of the alien priories in the reign of Henry V., it was granted to St. Mary's College at Winchester.

Foxcote, or *Foscott*, 2 miles N.W. from Andover, is a chapelry of this parish, containing 18 houses and 96 inhabitants. Besides two or three encampments in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Andover; there is a large one about two miles south-westward, on the Bury hill. The Roman road from Winchester to Cirencester also passes near the town, and is visible in Harewood, near Wherwell.

**APPLESHAW**, on the borders of Wiltshire, 3 miles E. from Ludgershall, and 5½ miles N.W. from Andover, contains 58 houses and 278 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Amport. A very considerable fair is held here on the day before the commencement of Wey hill fair. Appleshaw House is the seat of Colonel Duke.

**UPPER CLATFORD**, on the river Anton, one mile S. from Andover, contains 79 houses and 370 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 22*l.*

**KNIGHTS ENHAM**, 2½ miles N. from Andover, contains 18 houses and 77 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford.

**FYFIELD**, 5 miles W. from Andover, contains 33 houses and 201 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Redenham. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Redenham House is the seat of Sir John Walter Pollen, Bart., formerly M.P. for Andover. The title was granted in 1795.

**GRATELEY**, on the borders of Salisbury Plain, in Wiltshire, 6½ miles S.W. from Andover, contains 34 houses and 142 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Danebury hill, about 3 miles S.W., is a long elevated ridge, running east and west, and terminating in a head; on it is a circular camp, near which are several barrows, one called Canute's barrow.

**KIMPTON**, on the borders of Wiltshire, 3 miles S.E. from Ludgershall, and 5½ miles W. from Andover, contains 70 houses and 366 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 25*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

**MONKSTON**, 4 miles W. from Andover, on the banks of the



river Anton, contains 51 houses and 257 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of King's College, Cambridge. Amport Park is near the village.

PENTON MEWSEY, on the borders of Wiltshire, 3 miles N.W. from Andover, contains 42 houses and 202 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

QUARLEY, on the borders of Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, 8 miles W. from Andover, contains 28 houses and 213 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the master, brothers, and sisters, of St. Katherine's Hospital, in the Regent's-park, London; to which, as part of the alien priory of Okebourn, it was granted by King Henry VI., in the year 1440.

On the summit of Quarley hill is an ancient encampment, and various tumuli are scattered over the downs in this neighbourhood.

SOUTH TIDWORTH, on the borders of Wiltshire, 2 miles S.W. from Ludgershall, and 8 miles W. from Andover, contains 32 houses and 198 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq., of Tidworth House. North Tidworth is in Wiltshire.

THRUXTON, 6 miles W. from Andover, contains 53 houses and 240 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

WEY HILL, 3½ miles W. from Andover, contains 84 houses and 408 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Clanville, Nutbin, and Penton Grafton. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 26*l.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford.

Wey Hill is celebrated for an annual fair, which originated in a revel kept on the Sunday before Michaelmas day, which was afterwards chartered by Queen Elizabeth, and granted to the corporation of Andover. The charter was confirmed by King Charles II. The fair commences on the 9th October, the day before old Michaelmas day, and generally lasts six or seven days; it is frequented by persons from almost every part of England. The sale of sheep on the first day is said to exceed one hundred and forty thousand head. On Michaelmas day the farmers hire their servants, and on the third day the sale of hops begins, for which different places in the fair are appropriated; one of these, called Farnham-row, is assigned exclusively to the use of the dealers in Farnham hops. The fair generally continues a more or less number of days afterwards, according to the quantities of this commodity that may be exposed for sale. A vast number of horses are also sold here, particularly cart colts; together with great quantities of cheese, leather, clothes, and various other wares. The day before the commencement of this fair, one is held at Appleshaw, three miles northward.

#### BARTON STACEY HUNDRED.

BARTON STACEY, on a branch of the river Test, 6 miles S. from Whitchurch, and 11 miles N. from the city of Winchester, contains 114 houses and 581 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bransbury, Drayton, and Newton Stacey. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Winchester. The road from Andover to Winchester crosses Barton Stacey down at the distance of seven miles from Andover.

COLEMORE, in a detached portion of this hundred, on the eastern side of the county, 6 miles S. from Alton, and 8 miles N. from Petersfield, contains 24 houses and 123 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 22*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

HEADBOURN WORTHY, on the river Itchin, 2 miles N. from Winchester, contains 25 houses and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe, at Oxford.

KINGS WORTHY, on the river Itchin, 3 miles N. from Winchester, contains 44 houses and 344 inhabitants, including the

tything of Abbots Worthy. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 22*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford.

Worthy House, the seat of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., was erected from designs by Sir Robert Smirke, and consists of a centre or main building, with wings in corresponding style, and is surmounted by a balustrade. The offices join the house, but are judiciously concealed by a shrubbery, in a front view of the mansion. Below the southern front the river Itchin winds its course, on the opposite banks of which rise beautiful eminences, partly covered with wood; and beyond are the more romantic downs. The prospect is bounded by the city of Winchester, with the towers of its cathedral and college, the palace, now barracks, and a distant view of St. Katherine's hill.

PAMBER, in a detached portion of this hundred, 6 miles N. from Basingstoke, contains 89 houses and 409 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of Queen's College, Oxford. The lord of the manor of Pamber claims a right to hunt and hawk as far as Windsor. The court leet, held annually for the manor of Pamber, is opened *sub dio* in Lady Mead, probably a corruption of Law-day Mead, which belongs to the tything man for the year. Thence an adjournment is made to a neighbouring house. The proceedings of this court are yet recorded on a tally; a piece of wood about three feet long, and an inch and a half square, which is furnished every year by the steward of the manor. Some thirty years ago, when the number of tallies had accumulated, many of them were burnt.

The tallies used in the exchequer court at Westminster were abolished in the year 1826, and the burning of them, through extreme negligence, was the cause of the destruction of both houses of parliament, in October, 1834.

There is another ancient custom in the vicinity of Pamber, that when the head of a family who keeps bees dies, it is usual for a person, after the decease of the owner of the bees, to repair to the hives, and gently tapping them, to say,

Bees, Bees, Bees awake!

Your master is dead, and another you must take.

This ceremony is performed on the supposition that otherwise the bees would either all die or fly away.

PRIORS DEAN, in a detached portion of this hundred, on the eastern side of the county, 5 miles N. from Petersfield, contains 24 houses and 150 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the rectory of Colemore.

#### KINGS SOMBOURN HUNDRED.

ASHLEY, 4 miles S. from Stockbridge, contains 17 houses and 90 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

FARLEY CHAMBERLAYNE, 5½ miles W. from Winchester, contains 27 houses and 201 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Slackstead. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

LECKFORD, on the river Itchin, 2 miles N. from Stockbridge, contains 41 houses and 200 inhabitants, including Leckford Abbess, Leckford Abbots, and Leckford Ritches. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College, Oxford. It formerly belonged to Wherwell nunnery.

LONGSTOKE, on the banks of the river Itchin, 1½ miles N. from Stockbridge, contains 82 houses and 397 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 15*s.* Longstoke Cottage is the seat of George Tate, Esq.

ROMSEY, or *Rumsey*, on the river Test, 8 miles N. from Southampton, and 73 miles from London. The entire parish of Romsey contains 5128 inhabitants. Romsey Infra contains 381 houses and 2010 inhabitants, including Cherville-street, Market-place, and Middle-bridge. Romsey Extra contains 623 houses and 3118 in-



habitants, including Cupernam, Lee, Mainston, Ranvils, Spurshot, Standbridge, Woodsbury, and Wools. It is a large ancient town, surrounded by pleasant meadows, which are rendered extremely productive by the overflowing waters of the river Test. The town had formerly a considerable clothing trade, which is reduced to the manufacture of a few shalloons. Nearly in the centre of the town is the audit-house, a large square building, erected on piers, having accommodation below for holding the market, weekly, on Thursday. There are annual fairs on Easter Monday, 26th August, and 8th November, for horses, cattle, sheep, and swine.

The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses. The town hall is a small ancient building, near the hundred bridge, which divides Romsey Infra from Romsey Extra. The petty sessions are held here. One of the corporation seals bears the representation of a portcullis, with the inscription, "Sigillum de Romsey, Infra," 1578. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Winchester.

An abbey, of which this very ancient and curious church formed a part, was founded here in the Anglo-Saxon period, either by King Edward the Elder, or Ethelwold, one of his thanes, whose daughter Elfreda took the veil, and became abbess of Romsey. King Edgar, in the year 967, established here a convent of Benedictine nuns under Merwenna, the abbess, who was a subscribing witness to a charter granted by the same king to Croyland abbey in the year 966. Edmund, the son of King Edgar, was buried in the abbey church, which was plundered by the Danes about the year 992, but the chief valuables had been previously removed for safety to Winchester. All the early abbesses were of royal birth, or of elevated rank; and it was probably thence, and from the reputation which the nunnery obtained, as a place of education for noble ladies, that its endowments in land became so extensive, as to be valued in Domesday Book at 148*l.* 10*s.* Other grants were subsequently made, and previously to the dissolution the revenue was valued at 528*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Very little of the abbey now remains, excepting the church, and a Tudor gatehouse. The abbey church is commonly asserted to have been built either by King Edward the Elder, or by King Edgar, the founder of the monastery; but from the style of its architecture, a conclusion will readily be drawn that the church was built about the beginning of the twelfth century. The edifice, one of the most complete Anglo-Norman monuments in the kingdom, consists of a nave, with its aisles and a transept, having two small chapels on the eastern side of the transept, and a low square tower rising above the intersection of its cruciform arrangement of plan. Many alterations have been made in different parts of the original structure, particularly on the western front and northern side, where the arches of the nave and windows have been adapted to the early pointed style of architecture, but the original Anglo-Norman walls remain almost in every part, and are distinguished by the slightly projecting pilaster buttresses of that early period.

The church has a particularly substantial appearance, having suffered little injury from time or violence, and affords a very fine study in the earliest architecture of the country. The exterior of the building exhibits a great variety in the details of its architecture; in those parts which are decidedly Anglo-Norman, there are two distinct descriptions. The Lady chapel, at the eastern end of the church, was destroyed at a very early period: the tracery which fills up the arch of communication with the church is in the style of architecture used in King Edward III.'s time. On the western side of the southern transept is a very curious sculpture in low relief, representing Christ extended upon the cross: the height of this figure is about five feet four inches; it is executed on three stones. Near this crucifix is an enriched doorway, supposed to have been the abbesses entrance to the church, and was originally protected by cloisters, of which no remains exist.

In the interior of this very interesting church are many specimens of the earliest description of architecture, as well as of that of a later period. Behind the altar are several columns with sculptural capitals, two of which are historical, and record in scrolls the name of the architect, "Robert me fecit;" an undoubted Anglo-Saxon practice according to Mr. E. J. Carlos, whose opinions on points relative to early architecture are of great weight. The capitals are also particularly described in the *Archæologia*, vols. 14 and 15, by Dr. Latham; and Mr. Buckler is known to have delineated almost every portion of the building. That the pointed style of architecture grew by degrees out of the earlier circular style, is a conclusion

to which every ancient building seems to lead. Romsey church affords some striking examples in favour of this proposition.

The high altar has lately been improved by the removal of a screen containing the decalogue: the noble pillars and arches forming the ancient apsis are now laid open, and the void glazed with stained glass. The altar screen was formed by an ancient painting, which had been partly concealed by the decalogue: the painting is arranged in four tiers or compartments, of which the first is probably a representation of the Deity, seated in the clouds; the second is a row of angels; the third, a row of saints; and the fourth, and lowest compartment, represents the Resurrection, more than a third of which is obscured by marbled paint. Besides this painting, the ancient piscina of the high altar was at the same time brought to light. The nave and choir of the church have roofs of timber; the latter is ceiled and painted with dragons and saints; the former, being the royal badge of the Tudor family, marks the period of its erection. The painted ceiling of the chancel contains a portcullis, supported on each side by a dragon, repeated at least forty times in compartments, alternately with the rose. On the north and south the ceiling is covered for a little way with representations of saints, having in the middle of these the royal arms, surmounted by a crown in one instance and by a mitre in the other, emblematical of the royal supremacy. The pavement of various parts of the church consists of tiles, representing different subjects, amongst which are two knights tilting, delineated with spirit. The sepulchral monuments of ancient date are not numerous; the figure of a lady, in the costume of the thirteenth century, has been recently discovered, and placed within the aisle, from which it had the appearance of having been originally removed. The monument of one of the abbesses is still extant in the nave. It is a grey stone, and bears her figure, having a dog at her feet under a cross, which rests upon her: round the ledge is the following inscription, much mutilated; "Johanna hic jacet humata ipsius anime Christus det premi." There are monuments of the noble family of Temple; amongst which is one under the western window, containing a very beautiful epitaph, in memory of Frances, Viscountess Palmerston, who died in 1769, written by her husband, Henry, Viscount Palmerston.

Broadlands, the seat of Viscount Palmerston, very near the town of Romsey, stands on the eastern banks of the river Test, in the midst of an extensive and beautiful park, well wooded. This estate, for nearly two centuries, was the seat and residence of the ancient family of St. Barbe, which is commemorated by several monuments in the abbey church at Romsey.

The house was built by Henry, second Viscount Palmerston, from designs by *Launcelot Brown*, who has exhibited considerable taste in the elevation; it rises only two stories in height, but the centre is enriched with a portico of the Ionic order, remarkably chaste in its proportions. A classical taste, united with great judgment, prevails in the interior of the noble mansion. The statues, as well as pictures, collected by the late viscount, are remarkable, as beautiful specimens of the perfection of art. Amongst the statues are those of Ceres, Hygeia, Cupid, and of a musc, probably Melpomene. Heads of Juno, Diana, Africa, and of a female fawn: a head in the character of Mercury, and one with a corded wreath, name unknown. Bas-reliefs of a muse and of female bacchanals, a double headed terminus of fawns, a tripod, and a vase sculptured with bacchanalian figures. All the pictures are of the most choice description: amongst them are, *The children in the Wood*, by *Reynolds*; *Briseis forced from Achilles*, by *G. Hamilton*; *The Iron Foundry*, *Wright of Derby*; and a *Sea Piece*, by *Louthborough*; but the collection consists chiefly of pictures by the old masters.

KINGS SOMBOURN, on the banks of the Itchin, 3 miles S. from Stockbridge, contains 192 houses and 991 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Brook and Upper Sombourn. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Charles Mill, Bart. In the chancel is an ancient tomb, with an effigy, and an inscription nearly effaced: it is within a recess on the north side, which exhibits a trefoil ornament.

John of Ghent is said to have had a seat here, and the tradition is supported by the remains of a large mansion, surrounded by yew trees.

About a hundred yards from the church is a bank of earth,



supposed to have been a butt for the exercise of archers; and about three-quarters of a mile distant is an area of about thirty acres, traditionally believed to have been a large fish pond, now converted into water-meadows, having on the opposite side of a brook that washes the meadow, a large tract of about four hundred acres, called the park, which is now held by lease under the Duchy of Lancaster.

Little Sombourn, the adjoining parish, is on the north-west, and contains 16 houses and 59 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. Sombourn House is the seat of the Hon. Major Murray; Sombourn Parsonage, of the Rev. R. Taylor; and Rookley House, of George Lovell, Esq.

STOCKBRIDGE, on the river Test, 18 miles N. from Southampton, and 66 miles from London, contains 161 houses and 715 inhabitants, including White-street. The town consists chiefly of one long range of houses, on each side of the road from London to Exeter. A stone bridge has lately been erected over the river Test, and the Andover canal runs through the town, besides five small streams, which are all crossed by bridges. The market is held weekly on Thursday, and there are annual fairs on Holy Thursday for sheep, on 10th July for horses and sheep, on the first Thursday in Lent for cheese, and on 7th October for sheep. The government of the borough is vested in a bailiff, constable, and sergeant-at-mace. The petty sessions are held monthly in the town-hall, which was rebuilt in 1810. The arms of the borough of Stockbridge are, *gules, three lions passant guardant in pale argent*.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy to the vicarage of Kings Sombourn. On Haughton down, about two miles westward from the town, is a good race-course; but the races are now held on a new course under Danebury hill, and a plate is given by the Marquess of Westminster. Stockbridge House is the seat of Joseph Foster Barham, Esq.; and Stockbridge Cottage, of John F. Barham, Esq.

TIMSBURY, on the banks of the river Test, 3 miles N. from Romsey, contains 30 houses and 188 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy.

#### THORNGATE HUNDRED.

BOSSINGTON, on the river Test, 4 miles S. from Stockbridge, contains 14 houses and 75 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy. Here are vestiges of the Roman road between Winchester and Old Sarum.

BROUGHTON, on a branch of the Test, and border of Wiltshire, 4 miles S.W. from Stockbridge, contains 168 houses and 777 inhabitants, including Pittleworth. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 37*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of R. Thistlethwayte, Esq. In the churchyard is a tomb in memory of Miss Anne Steele, a native of this village, and author of poems on sacred and moral subjects under the assumed name of Theodosia. Another Miss Steele, of the same family, afterwards wife of the Rev. Mr. Duncombe, was the author of a poem on Danebury Hill, in this neighbourhood. Broughton is supposed by some antiquaries to be the site of a Roman station. From Winchester, as the Roman road exists leading to Old Sarum, the distance of eleven miles will probably give the site of Brige, although the station itself is not known. The name seems preserved in that of Horsebridge, which lies immediately on the Roman Road, in a low situation, bordering on marshes. French Moor, a tything of this parish, contains 9 houses and 44 inhabitants.

EAST DEAN, on the borders of Wiltshire, 7 miles N.W. from Romsey, and about 12 miles S.E. from Salisbury, contains 27 houses and 160 inhabitants. It is a curacy. West Dean, an adjoining parish, is in Wiltshire.

LOCKERLEY, 5 miles N.W. from Romsey, contains 76 houses and 504 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a curacy.

MOTTISFONT, on the river Test, 4½ miles N.W. from Romsey, contains 99 houses and 501 inhabitants. The church, dedicated

to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* A priory of Austin canons was founded here by William Brierne in the beginning of King John's reign, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. At the suppression it was endowed with 167*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, annual value. It was granted in 1536, in exchange for other estates, to William, Lord Sandys. The conventual building was converted by Lord Sandys into a residence, and after the sale of the Vine, near Basingstoke, in 1654, this priory became the principal seat of the family. Edwyn, the last heir male of the Sandys family, dying, about the year 1700, his estate was divided amongst his six sisters, coheiresses, and Mottisfont fell to the share of Margaret, wife of Sir John Mill, Bart., from whom the present possessor is descended. Mottisfont House is the seat of Sir Charles Mill, Bart. The gardens and pleasure grounds are embellished by some fine plane trees, which are highly esteemed for their beauty and shade. An ancient painting is preserved in the house which belonged to the priory: it represents two events in the life of St. Thomas Aquinas.

SHERFIELD ENGLISH, on the borders of Wiltshire, 5 miles N.W. from Romsey, contains 59 houses and 327 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of R. Bristow, Esq. Sherfield House is the seat of J. J. Lockhart, Esq.; and Broxmore House, of R. Bristow, Esq.

SHIPTON BELLINGER, on the borders of Wiltshire, 9 miles W. from Andover, contains 56 houses and 267 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*

EAST TYTHERLEY, or *Tuderley*, 7 miles S.W. from Stockbridge, contains 53 houses and 259 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. Tytherley House is the seat of the Rev. — Thistlethwayte. West Tytherley, on the borders of Wiltshire, about one mile distant, contains 52 houses and 494 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of R. Thistlethwayte, Esq. Near this village is Norman Court, the seat of Charles Baring Wall, Esq., M.P.

NETHER WALLOP, or *Wellhope*, on a branch of the Test, and the borders of Wiltshire, 4½ miles W. from Stockbridge, contains 127 houses and 839 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Middle Wallop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the sub-chantor and vicars choral in the cathedral of York. Over Wallop, two miles northward, contains 95 houses and 499 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Portsmouth. The noble family of Wallop are descended from the ancient possessors of this manor, who had held the estate previously to the Norman Conquest. Wallop House is the seat of James Blunt, Esq.

EAST WELLOW, 4 miles W. from Romsey, contains 52 houses and 288 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Embley. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham. Embley Park was the seat of Sir Thomas Freeman Heathcote, Bart. West Wellow, an adjoining parish, is in Wiltshire.

#### WHERWELL HUNDRED.

BULLINGTON, on a branch of the river Test, 5 miles S. from Whitchurch, contains 23 houses and 160 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy to the vicarage of Wherwell.

GOODWORTH CLATFORD, on the river Anton, 2 miles S. from Andover, contains 81 houses and 382 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*

LONG PARISH, on the banks of the river Test, 4 miles S.W. from Whitchurch, and 5 miles W. from Andover, contains 134 houses and 693 inhabitants, including the hamlets of East and West Aston, Forton, and Middleton. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Long Parish, in Winchester cathedral, valued at 18*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, and in the patronage of Dr. Woodcock.

TUFTON, or *Tuckington*, on the river Test, 1½ miles S. from



Whitchurch, contains 32 houses and 156 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy to the vicarage of Wherwell.

**WHERWELL**, on the river Test, 4 miles S. from Andover, contains 122 houses and 622 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Fullerton and Westover. Here is an annual fair, on the 24th of September, for cattle. The church dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 14*l.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Wherwell, which is valued at 44*l.* 11*s.*, and is in the patronage of J. Iremonger, Esq. A Benedictine nunnery was founded and endowed, about the year 986, by Elfrida, queen dowager, in expiation of the murders of her first consort Athelwold, and her stepson Edward the Martyr. In this nunnery she spent the latter part of her life, and was buried within its walls. The nunnery was dedicated to the Holy Cross and St. Peter, and was endowed, at the time of the suppression, with 403*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* The site was granted in 1539 to Sir Thomas West, Lord De la Warr; no vestiges of the conventual buildings at present remain.

In the Harewood, formerly an extensive wood in the parish, and about two miles from the site of Wherwell nunnery is a stone cross, with the following inscription on its base:

"About the year of our Lord 983, upon this spot, beyond the time of memory called Dead Man's Plack, tradition reports that Edgar, surnamed the Peaceable, King of England, in the ardour of youth, love, and indignation, slew with his own hand his treacherous and ungrateful favourite, Earl Athelwold, owner of this Forest of Harewood, in the resentment of the earl having basely betrayed the royal confidence, and perfidiously married his intended bride, the beauteous Elfrida daughter of Ordgar, Earl of Devonshire, who afterwards became the wife of Edgar and by him mother of King Ethelred II. Queen Elfrida after Edgar's death, murdered his eldest son King Edward the Martyr, to make way for her own, and founded the nunnery of Wherwell."

From the Lord De la Warr the estate descended to the family of Sir Thomas Fryer, one of whose two daughters, co-heiresses, married Joshua Iremonger, Esq., who possessing in her right half the Wherwell estate, purchased the other and made it his residence. Harewood, above mentioned, now a coppice, was then of peculiar beauty, and, rides in the highest order. On the garden wall belonging to a house, erected with the materials of the conventual building, is another inscription.

"Anno Domini 1649. Here was the Monastery of Wherwell, erected by Queen Ethelred, demolished by the overacted zeal or avarice of King Henry, and of its last ruins here buried, there yet remains this monument."

The stone on which the inscription is cut, was originally placed on the remains of the convent, which has since entirely been destroyed, and stone removed to its present situation. Wherwell Abbey is now the seat of W. Iremonger, Esq.

#### 4. Basingstoke Division

Is bounded on the north by Berkshire, on the east by Surrey, on the south by North Alton and Fawley divisions of this county, and in the West by Kingsclere division.

##### BASINGSTOKE HUNDRED.

**BASING**, 2 miles E. from Basingstoke, and 12 miles N. from Alton, contains 197 houses and 1073 inhabitants. The church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy to the vicarage of Basingstoke. In the chancel besides the monuments of the Saint John family, and that of the first Marquess of Winchester, is a monument of the last heir male of the family of Brocas of Beaurepaire.

Basing is famous for a battle fought here by Ethelred and Alfred against the Danes, in the year 871, wherein the latter was victorious. Basing Castle was the head of the barony of Hugh De Port, at the time of conquest, whose descendants assuming the name of Saint John, it was afterwards the seat of the Lords Saint John of Basing. William, the first Marquess of Winchester, treasurer of the household to King Henry VIII., who

Vol. I.

inherited the estate by lineal descent, rebuilt Basing Castle in a magnificent manner, and entertained Queen Elizabeth here in 1560. William Paulet his grandson, and fourth Marquess of Winchester, had the honour of having Queen Elizabeth for a guest for thirteen days, in the year 1601. During the civil war Basing Castle endured a siege for two years, from August 1643 to October 1645, at which time John, the fifth Marquess of Winchester, caused to be written with a diamond in every window of the castle the words, *Aimez Loyauté*, which have ever since been used as a motto by the family. A journal of this siege was printed at Oxford in 1645, and is said to be one of the most eventful pieces of history during the civil war. The above mentioned loyal motto is said to have so provoked the parliamentarians that they burnt the castle to the ground. It has never been rebuilt, and a gatehouse bearing the arms of the founder, is the only remains; it presents a striking appearance from its commanding situation. The family have resided since the revolution, at least, principally at Hackwood Park.

Basing Park is the seat of Richard Norris, Esq.

**BASINGSTOKE**, 30 miles N.E. from Southampton, and 45 miles from London, contains 588 houses and 3165 inhabitants. It is a large and ancient town, commanding a considerable trade, from its situation at the junction of five great roads. Basingstoke was formerly famous for its druggets and shalloons, but the manufactory has now ceased. A malting business is carried on to a considerable extent, and a trade in corn is much facilitated by a canal to the river Wey, made under the authority of an act of parliament in the year 1778. The length of this canal is more than thirty-seven miles, and it passes through a tunnel, nearly three quarters of a mile in length, through Grewell Hill near Odiham: besides corn and flour, goods of almost every description are conveyed to different parts of the country by the canal; the first barge arrived at the wharf at Basingstoke in Jan. 1794. In the town is a handsome market-house under the Town hall; on this building are the arms of the duke of Bolton. It is a well frequented weekly market on Wednesday, for corn, especially barley, and annual fairs, on Easter Tuesday, for cheese and cattle; on Wednesday in Whitsun week for pedlary; on 23rd September, for cattle, and on 11th October for cattle and hiring servants. The corporation consists of a mayor, seven aldermen, seven capital burgesses, a recorder, high steward, and other officers: the petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 30*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* in the patronage of Magdalen College, Oxford. Unlike the generality of churches dedicated to St. Michael, it stands low, and is a spacious structure, and is said to have been built under the auspices of Bishop Fox. The church consists of a chancel, nave, and aisles, with a low square tower. The southern side of the building is entirely of stone, but the northern is constructed with alternate squares of stone and flint. On the spandrels, and over the northern doorway leading into the chancel, are several armorial shields of different sizes, bearing the initials, I. H. S. and other letters. In the interior of the church are also painted upon the walls the arms of the Paulets; the first Lord Sandys of the Vine; Bishop Waynflete; Sir James Deane; Sir James Lancaster, and William Blunden, the last was considered to have been the richest malster in England, his daughter and heiress Elizabeth married Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, K.B. of Racton in Sussex, and had issue Frances Katherine, an only child, who married William, second earl of Dartmouth, who in right of his lady obtained considerable estates in and about this town. The annual ceremony of perambulating the boundaries of this parish commences and concludes with the singing of a psalm at an elm tree before the vicarage house. At the Reformation, when all processions were abolished, the perambulations of the circuits of parishes were retained, when it was ordered that the minister and substantial men of the parish should walk about the bounds, and at convenient places should give thanks to God for the increase and abundance of his fruits upon the earth, with the saying of the 104th Psalm. At which time the minister was to inculcate this and the like sentence, "Cursed is he that translateth the bounds and doles of his neighbours."

On an eminence at the northern extremity of the town of Basingstoke, overlooking the road leading to Newbury, are the remains of Holy Ghost Chapel, the effect of which, arising from their elevated situation, is very beautiful. Lord Sandys of the Vine, with Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, obtained a licence from King Henry VIII. to found a chapel, and establish a Guild here, under the name



of the brotherhood of the Holy Ghost, consisting of an indeterminate number of members, the wardens for the time being, having power to admit as many persons of either sex as they think proper. The fraternity escaped the reformation, and remained untouched till the civil war, when Cromwell dissolved it and seized the estate. By the interest of Bishop Morley it was again restored, in the year 1760. The only part of the chapel now standing are the southern and eastern walls, with an hexangular tower at the south west angle, in which was formerly a staircase. Amongst the enrichments of the architecture of this chapel are many ornaments of a Florentine character, and Camden describes the roof to have borne the history of the prophets, apostles, and disciples of Christ, very artificially described. In this chapel was the burial place of the family of Sandys; the founder himself was buried here in the year 1542.

In the burial ground, or *Liten*, are several ancient monuments, particularly of the Cufaud family, of Cufaud, near Basingstoke, an estate which was purchased by Thomas Lobbe Chute, Esq. of the Vine, about the year 1770. There are also monuments of the Blundens, of Basingstoke.

King Henry III. founded a hospital here in 1261, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and John Baptist, for the maintenance of aged and impotent priests, at the request, and on the estate of Walter de Merton, lord high chancellor of England, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester. After the foundation of Merton College in Oxford, the scholars and fellows of that college were to be preferred. It stood on the northern side of the river, a little below the bridge, where the remains may yet be traced. At a short distance westward from Basingstoke, is Winklesbury, an encampment about 1100 yards in circumference; no traces of a ditch are visible. Its form is an irregular oval, and it has two entrances, respectively east and west.

Southward of the town of Basingstoke is Hackwood Park, the seat of Lord Bolton. The mansion is situated towards the western boundary of the park, and is encompassed by about one hundred acres of pleasure ground, disposed into lawn, shrubbery, and wood, called Spring wood. The lower parts of this wood are in a wild and luxuriant state, with coppice, plants, and shrubs, sheltered beneath large and lofty timber trees. In the midst of this wilderness is a space containing above four acres of ground, assuming the form of an amphitheatre, the boundary of which is composed of elms, closely planted, and rather inclining inward, so as to project their lofty heads and extending branches over the sides of the area. The stage is a flat lawn, at the lower end, from which seats of turf gradually rise in sweeping divisions, leaving a broad passage in the middle, from the bottom to the top, which terminates in a large circular recess, having in the midst the ruins of a circular temple of classical construction. The whole of the pleasure grounds, with the adjoining parts of the park, are supposed to have formerly composed a large wood, which appears to have been once connected with Basing house by avenues of chestnuts, in length about two miles. It was then appropriated to the favourite diversion of hawking, and called Hawking wood, and now by corrupt abbreviation, Hackwood. The park is very extensive, and partakes of the beautiful character of the neighbouring chalk downs. The bold and irregular surface of the ground is animated by above five hundred head of deer, and the views are diversified by large groves of fine oak, ash, and beech trees, interspersed with thorns of extraordinary size. The site of the present mansion was in the reign of Elizabeth, occupied by a lodge, used as a place of meeting for the purpose of hawking, and as a banquetting room for the company, after the sport. The loyal Marquess of Winchester, after the demolition of Basing House, adapted the lodge to his residence. His son, who was afterwards Duke of Bolton, erected the present building, about the year 1688. It was originally a large central building, connected by open corridors, with two considerable wings. The hall of entrance, forty feet by twenty-four feet in dimension, was then the whole height of the house, but in a subsequent alteration it was reduced to twenty feet; at the same time the hall was enriched by the introduction of some fine oak carving, by *Gibbons*, brought from Abbotston, near Alresford. The corridors were also closed, and a spacious riding house and stables were erected. In 1795, Thomas Orde, Esq. succeeded to the estates of Charles, fifth duke of Bolton, in right of his wife, Jane Mary, natural daughter of the duke, and took the name of Powlett. He was created Lord Bolton, of Bolton Castle, in Yorkshire, in 1797, and was also appointed lord lieutenant of Hampshire.

When this mansion came into his possession he immediately commenced alterations, and rebuilt the northern front, about twenty feet from the former, with a portico of the Ionic order; opposite the centre of this front stands an equestrian statue of King George I., a gift of the king to the Duke of Bolton, who had also been honoured with his notice before his accession to the throne. Numerous portraits adorn the principal rooms of this mansion, amongst which are the following, the first Marquess of Winchester, K. G., in the style of *Holbein*; John, fifth Marquess of Winchester, and his valiant Marchioness, who aided in the defence of Basing House; King William III.; King George I.; and Charles, third Duke of Bolton, who married Lavinia Beswick, the celebrated Polly Peachum, of the Beggar's Opera.

BRAMLEY  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Basingstoke, contains 71 houses, and 455 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford.

CLIDDESSEN, 2 miles S. from Basingstoke, contains 40 houses, and 264 inhabitants. It is a rectory, united with Farley Wallop, value 10*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Portsmouth.

EASTROP, half a mile N. from the town of Basingstoke, contains 12 houses, and 67 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 2*l.*, in the patronage of T. Heath, Esq.

MAPLEDERWELL, 4 miles S. E. from Basingstoke, contains 39 houses, and 136 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy to the rectory to Newnham.

NATELEY SCURES, 5 miles E. from Basingstoke, contains 49 houses, and 245 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

NEWNHAM, 5 miles N. E. from Basingstoke, contains 56 houses, and 266 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, including the curacy of Maplederwell, value 17*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford.

SHERBOURN, St. JOHN, or *East Sherbourn*, 3 miles N. W. from Basingstoke, contains 113 houses, and 596 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Thomas Chute, Esq.

The Vine, the seat of Thomas Chute, Esq. was anciently the residence of the Lords Sandys. It was built by William, Lord Sandys, lord chamberlain of the household to King Henry VIII., and is a large brick edifice, with wings. The mansion stands low, and the grounds, although not extensive, are well wooded; a stream of water crosses a lawn upon the northern front. In 1654, the estate became the property of Chaloner Chute, Esq., speaker in the parliament of Richard Cromwell. The house was considerably altered under the direction of *Webb*, the son-in-law of Inigo Jones, and other alterations were made in the ancient mansion by John Chute, Esq., the friend and correspondent of Walpole. In one of the wings is a long gallery, the panelling of which bears the arms and badges of the nobility who composed the court of Henry VIII. Amongst the portraits are full lengths of Henry VIII.; Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; Sir Francis Bacon; George, Duke of Buckingham; and Chaloner Chute, Esq. by *Vandyck*. Attached to the house is an ancient and curious domestic chapel, which has been restored and enriched by William, Lord Sandys, of the Vine, in the reign of Henry VIII. The oaken seats in this chapel are carved with much taste; and the three eastern windows are filled with very fine painted glass; the upper compartments contain subjects from the Old Testament; beneath which, in separate compartments, are figures of Francis I., with his two wives, Claude and Margaret, and their tutelar saints. The chapel is paved with tiles of various sizes, each of which bear a figure, motto, or device. In a recess, or tomb room, attached to the chapel, is an altar tomb, erected to the memory of Chaloner Chute, Esq., who died in 1659. Upon it is a recumbent figure, sculptured by *Banks*. In the tomb-room are also several curious marbles, with Greek and Latin inscriptions upon them,



brought from Italy. Four miles north eastward is Stratfield Say, the seat of the Duke of Wellington.

**STEVENTON**,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Whitchurch, contains 20 houses, and 151 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Thomas Knight, Esq. Miss Jane Austen, the celebrated novelist, who died in 1817, was the daughter of the Rev. George Austen, rector of this parish.

**TUNWORTH** 4 miles S. E. from Basingstoke, contains 12 houses, and 119 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

**UPPER NATELEY**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Odiham, contains 20 houses, and 143 inhabitants. The church, is dedicated to St. Stephen, is a curacy, to the vicarage of Basingstoke.

**WINSLADE**, 3 miles S. from Basingstoke, containing 22 houses, and 158 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Kempshot. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Bolton. The Rev. Joseph Warton, author of an Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope, was rector of this parish in 1748, and of Tunworth in 1754. Kempshot Park is the seat of J. Hamilton Esq.

#### BENTLEY LIBERTY.

**BENTLEY**, on the borders of Surrey,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. W. from Farnham, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. E. from Alton, contains 118 houses, and 690 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, to the vicarage of Farnham. Mayland House, is the seat of Lord Stawell, and the great lodge in Aldershott wood, is the seat of C. F. Wise, Esq.

#### BERMONDSPIT HUNDRED.

**DUMMER** 5 miles S. W. from Basingstoke, contains 76 houses, and 393 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Thomas Ferry, Esq., of Dummer House.

**ELLISFIELD**, 4 miles S. from Basingstoke, contains 35 houses, and 218 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

**FARLEIGH WALLOP**, 4 miles S. from Basingstoke, contains 13 houses, and 84 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, united to Cliddesden, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Farleigh House is the seat of Charles Caldwell, Esq.

**HERRIARD**, 5 miles S. from Basingstoke, contains 46 houses, and 369 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Southrop. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Bolton. Herriard Park is the seat of George Purefoy, Jun. Esq. The house stands upon a considerable eminence, and has fine views about it, the country round being well wooded and exceedingly beautiful. Beneath the hill is the village of Winslade, and beyond it is Hackwood Park.

Richard Paulett, brother of the first Marquess of Winchester, obtained this estate, in right of his wife, who was the daughter and heiress of Peter Cowdrey, of Herriard. From him descended Sir Richard Paulett, of Herriard, who left two daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom, Ann, was the wife of John Jervoise, Esq., ancestor of the present possessor.

**NUTLEY** 6 miles S. W. from Basingstoke, contains 15 houses, and 130 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Preston Candover.

**PRESTON CANDOVER**, 8 miles S. from Basingstoke, and the same distance N. from Alresford, contains 58 houses, and 472 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a

vicarage with Nutley, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

**UPTON GRAY**, 4 miles S. W. from Odiham, contains 68 houses, and 388 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hoddington. It is a curacy, in the presentation of Queen's College, Oxford.

**SOUTH WARNBOROUGH**, 3 miles S. W. from Odiham, contains 65 houses, and 356 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College, Oxford. Weston Corbet, about two miles westward from this village, is extra parochial. It contains only two houses.

#### CRONDALL HUNDRED.

**ALDERSHOTT**, on the borders of Surrey, 4 miles N. from Farnham, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Odiham, contains 109 houses, and 525 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy to the vicarage of Crondall.

**CRONDALL**, on the borders of Surrey, and in a finely varied and well wooded country, 3 miles N. W. from Farnham, and 4 miles S. E. from Odiham, contains 80 houses and 470 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Swanthorp. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, united with Aldershott, Long Sutton, and Yately, value 22*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the master of the hospital of St. Cross, at Winchester. Crookham, Ewshott, and Dippenhall, are tythings of Crondall, and the entire parish contains 1894 inhabitants. Ewshott House, the seat of Henry Maxwell, Esq., formerly belonged to the Bathurst family.

**FARNBOROUGH**, on the river Blackwater, and the borders of Surrey, 7 miles S. from Bagshot, and 5 miles S. E. from Harford Bridge, contains 45 houses and 287 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* Farnborough Place is the seat of G. Pinder, Esq., and Windmill Hill is the seat of Mrs. Foreman.

**LONG SUTTON**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Odiham, contains 63 houses and 238 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy.

**YATELY**, on the borders of Surrey, 7 miles S. W. from Bagshot, and 4 miles S. E. from Harford Bridge, contains 123 houses and 704 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. In the chancel are monuments of Sir Richard Ryves, alderman of London, who died in 1671; John Helyar, who died 1721; Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Hawkchurch, in Dorsetshire, who died in 1763; and Helyar Wadham Wyndham, who died 1789. Hall Place, near the church, formerly the seat of the Wyndhams, is now a farm-house.

The parish of Yately is extensive, and includes the tythings of Cove, Hawley and Minley. The entire parish contains 1801 inhabitants. At Minley Warren, is a large old house, traditionally said to have been the residence of Colonel Blood, who attempted to steal the crown from the tower of London, in the reign of Charles II.

#### HOLDSHOTT HUNDRED.

**EVERSLEY**, on the borders of Berkshire and Surrey, 3 miles N. from Harford Bridge, contains 107 houses and 570 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Sir John Cope, Bart. Great and Little Bramshill are tythings of Eversley, and the entire parish contains 767 inhabitants.

Bramshill House, the seat of Sir John Cope, Bart. is traditionally said to have been erected for Henry, Prince of Wales, son of King James I. It was the residence of Edward, Lord Zouche, who died in 1625, and afterwards of Sir Andrew Henley, Bart., but has been for a considerable time, the property of the Cope family. The situation of the mansion is open and commanding, and as a specimen of curious architecture, merits attention. The wings or projecting



extremities of the building, are constructed of brick, with stone dressings to the numerous windows, but the centre division is built wholly with stone, and displays a profusion of enrichments in the Florentine taste. The interior of the house contains a suite of large and stately apartments.

Archbishop Abbot was invited by Lord Zouch to hunt in Bramshill park, when he killed the park-keeper, with an arrow from a cross bow, which he shot at a buck. This accident threw the archbishop into a deep melancholy, and he is said to have ever afterwards kept a monthly fast, on Tuesday, the day of the week on which this fatal mischance happened.

**HARTLEY WESTPALL**, 5 miles W. from Harford Bridge, contains 42 houses and 272 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

**HECKFIELD**, on the borders of Berkshire, 3½ miles N.W. from Harford Bridge, contains 115 houses and 636 inhabitants, including Holdshott, a village, which gives name to the hundred. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of New College, Oxford. Mattingley and Hazley Heath are tythings of Heckfield, and the entire parish contains 1149 inhabitants. Heckfield Place is the seat of Charles Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P. for the northern division of this county, near it is West Court, the seat of the Rev. H. E. Saint John.

**SILCHESTER**, on the borders of Berkshire, about 10 miles E. from Newbury and 7 miles N. from Basingstoke, contains 85 houses and 407 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of the crown.

Silchester was a principal Roman station, and is one of the most perfect in the south of England. From its elevated site, it commands very extensive prospects over the surrounding country, which is wild and romantic, presenting a continued succession of hill and dale. The best authorities, including Horsley, fix Calleva Atrebatum at this point, and suppose Vindonum to have been at Egbury Hill. Of the site of Calleva, at Silchester, there can be little doubt, although the course of the road from Speen is uncertain. A Roman road from Silchester, not less than ninety feet wide, known by the name of the Devil's Causeway, as it runs over Bagshot Heath, as well as traces of it between Staines and London, still exist. Its distance nearly accords with the itinerary distance of Calleva, from London, Bath, Speen, Winchester, and Caerleon. The present remains are those of a great Roman town; it is situated in the district formerly inhabited by the Atrebrates, and in every direction traces of Roman roads conveying to this point plainly exist.

The form of the plan of the wall is that of an irregular octagon, and the enclosed area is nearly a mile and a half in circumference, consisting of about one hundred acres, which have long been cultivated, and are divided into seven fields. The church of Silchester, and the church-yard are within the walls, as also a farm-house and its offices. The ground slopes gently from the centre to the south, in which direction a stream flows, which rises near the farm-house. Other springs also rise here, so that parts of the fosse which environs the walls, are generally filled with water. On the southern side, the walls of the town are the most perfect, and in some places are nearly twenty feet high: the general height of the walls is about fifteen feet. Foundations of streets can be traced running various parallel lines across the area. Four principal streets communicate with the original entrances on the northern, eastern, southern, and western sides. A space near the centre of the area, is supposed to have been the site of the forum, and in the southern side are traces of a sally-port, running beneath the wall, called Onion's Hole. Roman bricks, coins called onion's pennies, and pottery, are frequently found, and in the farm-yard are parts of a large column.

About a hundred and fifty yards from the north-eastern angle of the walls is a Roman amphitheatre, having high and steep vaults of clay and gravel, covered with a grove of trees, and two entrances. The area is commonly covered with water: about three hundred yards from the walls is a bank and ditch.

About a mile and a half north-westward, near a place called the Soak, are remains of a camp; and half a mile from thence, a bank and ditch of several miles in extent, probably part of a Roman road

to Speen, in Berkshire. The road which leads from the southern entrance of Silchester to Winchester, appears to have been called Longbank and Grimsdyke, and that which leads by Andover to Old Sarum, the Portway: another road from Silchester northward, crosses Mortimer Heath, at right angles with the Bath road, and has several tumuli on each side. Before the enclosure of this heath, in 1803, there were to be seen the traces of several entrenchments, the largest of which was on the eastern side of the road leading to Reading. Its form appears to have been square, and one of its sides was the boundary line between Hampshire and Berkshire. In the centre of the area, is a small barrow, and at a distance of about one hundred yards are several others. This is said to have been the scene of one of the many battles fought between the West Saxons and the Danes. It has been remarked, that at a short distance from the camp, are two small farms, now united, one of which is called Alfred's acres, and the other Danes' acres. Near the same spot are several cottages, one of which, constructed in a peculiar manner, bears the name of Danes' House; the timbers that compose the sides, two feet wide, and one in thickness, are of solid oak, rising from the ground and meeting in the centre. The length of the building is about thirty feet, its width at bottom fourteen feet.

**STRATFIELD SAY**, on the borders of Berkshire, 7 miles N.W. from Harford Bridge, and about the same distance, S.E. from Reading, contains 66 houses and 495 inhabitants, exclusive of the tything of Beech Hill, locally situated in Berkshire, which contains 43 houses and 274 inhabitants; the entire parish contains 769 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 13*s.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Wellington. About the year 1170, Nicholas de Stotewille founded the abbey of Vallemont, in Normandy, to which amongst other endowments he gave the church of Stratfield, and near, erected a small Benedictine priory, dedicated to St. Leonard. Upon the suppression of the alien priories, this was granted to Eton College.

Stratfield was anciently the estate of the family of Say, by whose heiress it was conveyed in marriage to Sir Nicholas Dabridgecourt, sheriff of this county, in the reign of Richard II. In the possession of this family Stratfield continued, till the reign of Charles I., when the estate was purchased by Sir William Pitt, of Stepleton, in Dorsetshire, treasurer of the navy, and comptroller of the household, who made it his residence, and dying in the year 1636, was buried in the church of this parish. His descendant, George Pitt, was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Rivers, of Stratfield Say, May 20. 1776, and of Sudley Castle, in 1802. His lordship died in 1803, and was succeeded by George, second Lord Rivers, a celebrated sportsman. The mansion stands in an extensive park, amidst pleasing scenery. The quantity of wood, combining with a stream that flows through the grounds, forms some excellent views. Lord Rivers bred the finest greyhounds in the country, the name of all of which began with R, and before he came to the title, with P. Stratfield Say is now the principal seat of his grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., lord-lieutenant of this county. It was given to his grace by a vote of parliament, as a national tribute for his eminent and splendid military services, during the war against the Emperor Napoleon. In the House of Lords, on June 23rd, 1815, Earl Bathurst moved the thanks of the house to his grace, a motion that was agreed to with acclamations; and in the House of Commons, the same day, Lord Castlereagh moved the thanks of the house, which was voted, and also a sum of £200,000, to build or purchase a mansion and estate for the Duke of Wellington. On the 11th July, the royal assent was given to the act of parliament.

In 1817 Stratfield Say was purchased for his grace, the timber on the estate was valued at 150,000*l.* There was an obstacle to the negotiation, and the bargain was not completed till the year 1818. Upon a survey of the timber it was found to be worth 170,000*l.*, a sum exceeding expectation, and beyond the capital it was agreeable to his Grace to employ in the purchase of wood. Government removed the obstacle by agreeing to take about 120,000*l.* worth of timber for the Dock Yards. The estate consisted of about four thousand acres, to which, his grace has added by recent purchases. One of the circumstances which caused a preference of this estate, was its nearness to the Military College at Sandhurst, the pupils of which may have always in their view the splendid reward of eminent services. At the close of the



war, several noblemen and gentlemen subscribed and presented the Duke of Wellington, with a grand shield of massy silver, three feet in diameter. The circumference is divided into eleven compartments, descriptive of his grace's various battles. In the centre the Duke of Wellington appears on horseback, attended by generals Lord Hill, Lord Beresford, and other distinguished officers. The design was made by *Stothard, R.A.*, and the model by *Tollmach*, the figures are all in basso relievo, leaving the duke prominent.

**STRATFIELD TURGES**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile S. from Strathfield Say, and 7 miles N. from Basingstoke, contains 42 houses and 238 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Wellington.

#### MITCHELDEVER HUNDRED.

**MITCHELDEVER**, on a branch of the river Test, 7 miles N. from Winchester, contains 155 houses and 828 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Northbrook, West Stratton, Weston Colley, and Cranbourn. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.

**NORTHINGTON**, on a branch of the river Itchin, 5 miles N. from Alresford, contains 30 houses and 277 inhabitants. The church dedicated to St. John, is a curacy.

Grange Park, near Northington, was formerly the seat of the Henley family, and the house was originally built by Sir Robert Henley, master of the King's Bench Office, from the designs of *Inigo Jones*; Lord Orford pronounced it one of the best of that architect's works. The Henley family had great interest in this county. Anthony Henley, who married the daughter of James, second Earl of Berkeley, was a wit of considerable fashionable celebrity. Robert his brother, who succeeded him, was appointed Lord Keeper in 1757, and in 1760, was created Lord Henley of Grange. In 1764 he was advanced to the title of Earl of Northington. At the trial of Earl Ferrers, he was constituted Lord High Steward for the occasion. He died in 1772. Robert, second Earl of Northington, K. T. who succeeded him, died unmarried in 1786, after which the estate was sold by his sisters and co-heiresses to Henry Drummond, Esq. King George IV. when Prince of Wales, and soon after his marriage, in 1795, resided for a short time at Grange Park.

The Grange is now the seat of Alexander Baring, Esq. M. P. The old house had been enlarged, and the exterior wholly changed by Mr. Drummond, under the direction of *W. Wilkins*. The mansion in its original state presented a front of five stories, the upper in a roof of great elevation; the lower story contained the offices, those have been removed to the western side of the house, and a terrace raised around the edifice conceals the basement floor. The old roof, with the rooms it contained, is wholly removed, and the entablature conceals the windows of the original attic, so that the house now appears to be only two stories in height.

The elegant design upon which this mansion is raised, is a spirited proof of the refined taste of Mr. Wilkins; it is constructed upon the pure principles of the Grecian art, derived from the most celebrated temple of antiquity, and is consequently very imposing in appearance. To the centre or principal building, designed by Wilkins, have been added wings, in a corresponding style of architecture, by *S. P. Cockerell*, which produce a most striking and magnificent effect, arising from the extent and magnitude of the edifice. The mansion, after the Italian manner, is surrounded by a broad and handsome terrace, ascended in the centre of each front by a flight of steps of considerable width; at the angles of the terrace are large piers, the proportions of which break the uniformity in surface of this noble basement. A superb portico graces the southern or principal front; the elegant proportions of this grand entrance are those of the Parthenon at Athens. It consists of eight fluted columns without plinths, resting their bases on the steps, and supporting an entablature which is continued round the whole building. Upon the metopæ between the triglyphs are sculptured wreaths of laurels; these are the only enrichments of the frieze, which is surmounted by a very bold cornice. The grand hall, or atrium, on the northern side of the house corresponds with the exterior, both in style and effect,

VOL. I.

the decorations preserving the same elegant simplicity of design. Other apartments have been modernized in appearance. The offices were rebuilt by Mr. Baring, who has made improvements, both in the house and grounds, which reflect great credit on his taste and judgment. Amongst them is a large and handsome conservatory heated by steam. The pleasure grounds, on every side, are disposed in accordance with the taste manifested in the building, which is surrounded by retired walks or open lawns, as either are suited to the scene.

**POPHAM**, 7 miles S.W. from Basingstoke, contains 20 houses and 98 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a curacy. Popham was anciently a seat of family of the same name, who afterwards resided in Somersetshire and Wiltshire.

**EAST STRATTON**, 6 miles N.W. from Alresford, contains 71 houses and 386 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. Stratton formerly belonged to the Wriothesley family, and after the death of Thomas, Earl of Southampton, lord high treasurer, in 1667, the estate became the property of his daughter and heiress, the celebrated Lady Rachael, wife of Lord William Russel, a character immortalized by his patriotism. This illustrious lady died in 1733, when the estate descended to her son Wriothesley Russel, second Duke of Bedford. From that noble family it was purchased by Sir Francis Baring, Bart., of Larkbeer, in Devonshire.

Stratton Park, the seat of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., adjoins the road between Basingstoke and Winchester, at the distance of seven miles and a half from the town of Basingstoke. It is in the midst of a fine sporting country, and it is no mean testimony of the beauty of its situation, that in consequence of that circumstance, the Duke of Bedford was induced to pull down a great part of the mansion which formerly stood here, leaving only one wing, lest the attractions of Stratton Park should induce his successors to neglect the magnificent residence at Woburn, which he had built. Very extensive alterations were made in the grounds, at the time the house was rebuilt, in the year 1800, by Sir Francis Baring, Bart. On his demise, in 1810, the estate and title devolved to his elder son, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., whose liberal patronage of the arts deserves commendation. The mansion was built from designs by *George Dance*, and contains a fine collection of pictures, chiefly of Italian and Spanish schools, but there are also some splendid specimens of the English school of painting.

#### ODIHAM HUNDRED.

**BENTWORTH**, 4 miles W. from Alton, contains 91 houses and 548 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

**DOGMERSFIELD**, 2 miles E. from Odiham, contains 44 houses and 213 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The Archbishops of Canterbury had a palace at Dogmersfield, as early as the twelfth century. Bishop Reginald Fitz Jocelyne, who was translated from the see of Wells in 1191, died at this palace, in the same year. The only traces left of the ancient palace are extensive foundations which have been supposed to belong to the building.

In the reign of Charles II. Dogmersfield was in the possession of Anthony Bathurst, Esq., and it was afterwards the property of the Goodyere family, but devolved, about a century ago, by marriage, to the family of Saint John, whose ancestors were the ancient lords of Basing.

Oliver Saint John left an only daughter, Frances, who married Ellis Mewe, Esq., who assumed the name of Saint John, and succeeded to the estate of Farley Saint John, in this county. On the death of Frances, he married secondly, Martha, daughter and heiress of John Goodyere, Esq., of Dogmersfield. His great grandson, Sir Henry Paulett Saint John, Bart., married in 1786, Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Carew Mildmay, Esq., of Shawford House, near Winchester, and assumed the name of Mildmay, in pursuance of the will of Carew Henry Mildmay, Esq., of Haslegrave, in Somersetshire, whose estates devolved to him.

Dogmersfield Park, the seat of Lady Mildmay, is very extensive, and includes a great diversity of ground, finely wooded. Several



beautiful plantations have been added to the woods of ancient growth. The shrubbery and pleasure grounds were laid out by *Emes*. Near the house is a lake, covering forty-four acres of ground. Immediately adjoining the park, is a large common, covered with oaks and holly-trees, in many places bearing a striking resemblance to the scenery of the New Forest. In the plantations at Dogmersfield, very considerable attention was paid to the cultivation of ash timber, and with such success, that the rapid growth of it was scarcely credible.

The mansion is large, and has two fronts, commanding on the south and east, fine views of the open country. In the library is a valuable collection of books, chiefly composed of topographical works. The other apartments are decorated with some good pictures of the Italian, Venetian, and Flemish schools with some few by native artists; amongst the pictures are twelve Views of Venice, by *Canaletti*, and portraits of Paulett Saint John Mildmay, and of Lady Mildmay and Child, by *Hoppner*. The hundred, lordship, and manor of Odiham, with all their appurtenances, which had been granted by King James I. to Edward Lord Zouch, were purchased on the demise of the last representative of the Zouch family, by Sir Paulett Saint John, grandfather of a late possessor of Dogmersfield.

ELVETHAM, 2 miles S.E. from Harford Bridge, contains 94 houses and 497 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the crown. Elvetham is celebrated for an entertainment given here, in the year 1591, by the Earl of Hertford, to Queen Elizabeth, it continued for the space of four days, and in addition to the delights of the table, consisted of a display of pageantry, intermixed with discharges of artillery and fire-works, and enlivened by music, dancing, and singing, with occasional orations made by the characters in the pageants. A contemporary account of the festivities, gives the following curious description of the preparations as a proeme:—"Elvetham House being situate in a park, but of two miles in compass, and of no great receipt, as being none of the earl's chief mansion houses; yet for the desire he had to show his unfeigned love and loyal duty to her most gracious highness, purposing to visit him in this her late progress; whereof he had to understand by the ordinary guess, as also by his honourable good friends at court, near to her majesty. His honour, with all expedition set artificers to work, to the number of three hundred, many days before her majesty's arrival, to enlarge his house with new rooms and offices; whereof I omit to speak how many were destined to the offices of the queen's household, and will only make mention of other such buildings as were raised on the sudden, fourteen score off from the house, on a hill side, within the park, for the entertainment of nobles, gentlemen, and others whatsoever. First, there was made a room of estate for the nobles, and at the end thereof a withdrawing place for her Majesty. The outsides of the walls were all covered with boughs and clusters of ripe hazelnuts, the insides with arras, the roof of the place with works of ivy leaves, and the floor with sweet herbs and green rushes. Near adjoining to this, were many offices new builded, namely, spicery, larder, chandry, wine-cellar, ewry, and pantry, all of which were tiled. Not far off, was erected a large hall of entertainment for knights, ladies, and gentlemen of chief account. There was also a several place for her majesty's footmen and their friends, a long bower for her majesty's guard, another to entertain all comers, suitors, and such like," &c.

The queen was so highly satisfied with her entertainment, that she promised the earl her especial favour, and indeed every thing that pomp could devise and money procure had been obtained to gratify her.

William, Marquess of Hertford, grandson of the nobleman who entertained Queen Elizabeth, sold the estate to Robert Reynolds, Esq., whose daughter and heiress Priscilla, married Reynolds Calthorpe, Esq., from whom Lord Calthorpe, the present owner, is descended.

GREWELL, 2 miles W. from Odiham, contains 54 houses and 230 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy to the vicarage of Odiham. Grewell Hill is the seat of — Griffin, Esq.

HARTLEY WINTNEY, 2 miles S.W. from Harford Bridge, contains 157 houses and 935 inhabitants, including Hartley Row, and Harford Bridge. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary,

is a vicarage, value 4*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Lady Mildmay. In this parish was a Cistercian nunnery, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror. Its possessions were valued at 59*l.* 1*s.* per annum, about the period of the dissolution. Harford Bridge is an intervening post between Staines and Basingstoke, in the road to Exeter; it is partly in the parish of Elvetham.

LASHAM, 3½ miles N. W. from Alton, contains 25 houses and 188 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of G. P. Jervoise, Esq.

ODIHAM, 37 miles N. E. from Southampton, and 41 miles from London. It lies in the road from Alton to Reading, and is 9 miles northward from Alton. The parish is large, and contains 463 houses and 2423 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Hill Side, Rye, and Stapeley, Murrell Green, and North Warnborough, besides which, the tithing of Lyss Turney, contains 93 houses, and 560 inhabitants. The entire parish contains 2983 inhabitants. The town of Odiham is situated on the side of a chalky hill, on the north western side of which, above the town, is a remarkably large chalky pit, nearly a mile in circumference, and sixty feet deep, whence all the neighbouring country is supplied with excellent manure. The spinning of worsted and winding silk is carried on here, and the corn trade is facilitated by the Basingstoke Canal, near which is a convenient wharf. The market is held weekly, on Friday, and there are annual fairs, on Midlent Saturday, and 31st of July, for cattle and toys. The town is governed by constables, who are sworn in at the Court Leet of the lord of the manor. It was formerly a corporate town and free borough, belonging to the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, with the curacy of Grewell, value 23*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Chancellor of Church of Salisbury. The rectory of Odiham, and rectorial tithes of six thousand acres thereto belonging, late the property of N. Nicholls, Esq., deceased, were sold by auction, on the 3rd of November, 1829, and were purchased by the Rev. John Orde, rector of Winslade, for 15,000*l.* The church is a large ancient structure.

At Odiham was formerly a royal palace and park, the remains, now a farm house, retain the name of Palace Gate. William Lilly, the celebrated grammarian, was born here in 1466, and in 1510 was appointed master of St. Paul's School, London, by the founder, Dean Colet.

At North Warnborough, about a mile north westward from the town, is the site of Odiham Castle, formerly belonging to the Bishops of Winchester. The extent and form of the castle cannot now be ascertained; the only walls that remain are those of the keep, which was octagonal in plan, some of the ditches may yet be traced. It existed before the time of King John, in whose reign it is celebrated for resistance against the army of Louis, the dauphin of France. In the year 1299 it was granted to Margaret, Queen of Edward I., as part of her dower, but became again vested in the crown. Here David Bruce, King of Scotland, who was made prisoner at the battle of Nevilles Cross, near Durham, in 1346, was confined for eleven years. In 1617, King James I. granted the castle to Edward, Lord Zouch, and his heirs for ever, together with the hundred, lordship, and manor of Odiham, which extensive property was purchased, after the death of the representative of the Zouch family, by Sir Paulett Saint John.

ROTHERWICK, 5 miles W. from Harford Bridge, and about the same distance N. from Odiham, contains 80 houses and 402 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Honourable William Long Wellesley, of Tilney Hall, near this village.

SHALDEN, 3 miles N. W. from Alton, contains 23 houses and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

SHERFIELD UPON LODON, 4 miles N. E. from Basingstoke, containing 110 houses and 522 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* In 1735, James Sherfield, founded and endowed a school for the children of this parish, and for four from that of Stratfield Say.



**WESTON PATRICK**, 4 miles S. W. from Odiham, contains 22 houses and 189 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Honourable William Long Wellesley.

**WINCHFIELD**, 3 miles N. E. from Odiham, contains 35 houses and 226 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. H. F. Saint John. The Basingstoke Canal runs through this parish.

### 5. Fawley Division

Is bounded on the north by Basingstoke division, on the east by Alton division, on the south by Portsdown division, and on the west by Andover division.

#### BOUNTISBOROUGH HUNDRED.

**GODSFIELD**, 3 miles N. from Alresford, is an extra-parochial distinct, containing only one house. Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, and brother of King Stephen, granted this place to the Knights of St. John, of Jerusalem; when it became a preceptory of that order.

**ITCHIN ABBAS**, 3½ N. W. from Alresford, contains 45 houses and 254 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* The prebend of Itchin Abbas, which belonged to Winchester nunnery, is value 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and is in the patronage of the crown.

**ITCHIN STOKE**, 2 miles W. from Alresford, contains 39 houses and 248 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Abbotston, which is said to be extra-parochial. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, with the rectory of Abbotston, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Bolton. The church of Abbotston, is dedicated to St. Peter.

**SWARRATON**, 4 miles N. W. from Alresford, contains 12 houses and 109 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* in the patronage of Alexander Baring, Esq.

#### BUDDLESGATE HUNDRED.

**CHILBOLTON**, 4 miles S. E. from Andover, contains 61 houses and 365 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

**COMPTON** on the river Anton, 3 miles S. from Winchester, contains 36 houses and 267 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Soul's, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

**CRAWLEY**, 5 miles N. W. from Winchester, contains 62 houses and 354 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 35*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. Hunton, 6 miles N. E. from the village, and about the same distance S. from Whitchurch, is a chapelry of this parish, containing 15 houses and 122 inhabitants.

**HOUGHTON**, 2½ miles S. W. from Stockbridge, contains 55 houses and 365 inhabitants, including the tything of Houghton Drayton. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

**HURSLEY**, 5 miles S. W. from Winchester, contains 186 houses and 1302 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. Hursley Lodge, is situated in an extensive park, which is included in the manor of Merton, where formerly was a castle, belonging to the Bishops of Winchester. There are

still some remains of the keep or principal tower of the castle, standing in an area, surrounded by an immense double entrenchment of a circular form, parts of which have been levelled. The Manor of Merton is connected with the history of the Cromwells in more modern times; the estate was sold by Sir Gerard Napier, about the year 1639, to Richard Major, Esq., whose eldest daughter and co-heiress, Dorothy, was married in 1649, to Richard Cromwell, eldest son of the Protector, who after his marriage, resided at Hursley Lodge, a spot well adapted for hawking and hunting, his favourite amusements.

This estate belonging to the deposed Protector, was not seized by government. it being settled on his wife and her issue. Hither Richard Cromwell retired for a short time, previously to the Restoration, and to his exile to the continent. His wife, Dorothy, dying in 1676, his son, Oliver, succeeded to the estate of Hursley, according to the settlement made upon his mother's marriage, although he was not of age, by three years.

During the time Oliver Cromwell Esq. continued in possession he was involved in a dispute with his tenants, which occasioned a law suit. The proceedings were afterwards published in a tract entitled "The Customs of the Manor of Merton, by Mathew Imber, Gent. London. 1707." Oliver Cromwell died in 1705, aged 49, after which, Richard his father, became entitled to a life interest in the estate, and sent his daughters down to take possession, which, having done, they afterwards refused to give it up to him. Their father was obliged to have recourse to law to obtain possession. On this occasion it is said he was allowed to sit covered in court, and that Queen Anne expressed her approbation of the respect shown to a man who had held sovereign power. Richard Cromwell died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in 1712, aged 85, and was buried at Hursley. His daughters, after his death, sold the estate to Sir William Heathcote, Bart. for £35,000. In pulling down the old mansion the die of a seal was found, which is supposed to be the identical seal of the commonwealth, which the Protector took from the parliament. Sir William Heathcote rebuilt the mansion, a spacious edifice of brick and stone. The lawn in the principal front is of considerable extent, and is ornamented with many fine old trees and beautifully disposed shrubberies, the park is well stocked with deer, and abounds with game of all kinds.

Sir William Heathcote, of Hursley, was created a Baronet in 1733, he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Macclesfield, and on her issue male the earldom was entailed. Sir Thomas Heathcote, the second baronet, died in 1787, and was succeeded by Sir William Heathcote, who married Frances, daughter and heiress of John Thorpe, Esq. of Goulby, near Romsey, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. Hursley lodge is now the seat of Sir William Heathcote, Bart.

**LITTLETON**, 3 miles N.W. from Winchester, contains 13 houses, and 108 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a curacy.

**MILLBROOK**, on a stream which falls into Southampton water, 2½ miles N.W. from Southampton, contains 397 houses, and 2124 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Redbridge. Tanning is extensively carried on in this village, the neighbouring forest supplying abundance of oak bark, and the rapid stream affording the supply of water required. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* in the patronage of the bishop of Winchester; the edifice is ancient; amongst the monuments is one to the memory of T. Pierce, Esq. of North Tidworth, in Wiltshire, who died in 1629.

Redbridge nearly adjoins Millbrook on the west, and is situated at a point where the tide meets the river Test. The Andover canal terminates here, and a coal, corn, and timber trade, together with ship-building, are all carried on. Northward of Millbrook, is Shirley House, the seat of the Rev. Sir Charles Rich, Bart., which commands fine views of the surrounding country, and about a mile eastward from the village is Freemantle, the seat of J. D. Alexander, Esq.

**MITCHELMERSH**, 4 miles N. from Romsey, contains 46 houses and 374 inhabitants. The parish includes the hamlet of Awbridge, containing 46 houses, and 250 inhabitants; and the hamlet of Brushfield containing 40 houses, and 284 inhabitants. the entire parish therefore contains 908 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the



Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. Brushfield lodge is about two miles and a half eastward from Timsbury, in the road from Romsey to Stockbridge.

NURSING, or *Nutshaling*, on the river Test, 3 miles S. from Romsey, contains 88 houses, and 637 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Hill and Sidford. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* in the patronage of the bishop of Winchester. The church, about a mile from the village, is ancient, and consists of a chancel and nave, with a chapel on the southern side, and a small tower and spire at the west end. In the chancel is a monument of Sir Richard Mille, who died 1613, and memorials of the family of Knollys of Grove place.

Grove place is a large Elizabethan mansion, and baving the arms of the queen worked in plaister in some of the rooms, is traditionally said to have been a royal hunting seat. It is approached by an avenue of limes, and a finely varied screen of wood skirts the pleasure grounds, opening occasionally to admit views over meadows watered by the Test, and bounded by an amphitheatre of wooded hills. In the summer of 1795, a camp was formed on Nursling common, when the regiments which composed it were reviewed by the Prince of Wales, and Duke of York. A second camp was formed here in July, 1799, whence the regiments embarked for the Helder, on August 14. A great part of the common is now enclosed. Toot hill, on the northern side of the common, is traditionally said to be the site of a Danish camp, it consists of a field nearly square, on the summit of a commanding eminence, the ascent to which is steep, and the slopes covered with underwood. The views command an extensive range of country, towards Winchester on the north, Romsey north-westwards, and the south-western view is encompassed on all sides by a stately amphitheatre of hills towards the New Forest. Rownhams is the seat of O. Colt, Esq., and Upton House, of James Nibb, Esq.

OTTERBOURN, on the river Itchin, 4 miles S. from Winchester, contains 95 houses and 565 inhabitants. The church dedicated to St. Matthew, is a curacy, to the vicarage of Hursley. One mile westward is Cranbury House, formerly the seat of William Chamberlayne, Esq., M. P., for Southampton, who died in 1829, when the estates which had belonged to Thomas Dummer, Esq., and which descended to him on the death of his mother Lady Holland, in 1825, devolved to an only sister. Sir Nathaniel Holland of Cranbury, who died at this seat in 1811, was created baronet in 1800; he was the third son of George Dance, architect to the City of London, who died in 1768, and was the son of Giles Holland, of Hoxton. Sir Nathaniel Holland, married Harriet, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, of Parham, and widow of Thomas Dummer, Esq., of Cranbury.

Near the entrance of the village of Otterbourn, when digging for sand, the men found a plate of white metal, bearing a head and inscription of Julius Cæsar. It is engraved in Milner's History of Winchester.

SPARSHOLT, 4 miles N.W. from Winchester, contains 53 houses and 370 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Lainson. The church dedicated to St. Stephen, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

STOKE CHARITY, 6 miles S. from Whitechurch, contains 19 houses and 144 inhabitants. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Christ's College, Oxford.

WEEK, one mile N.W. from the City of Winchester, contains 27 houses and 136 inhabitants. The church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

THE CITY OF WINCHESTER, 12 miles N.E. from Southampton, and 63 miles from London, contains 747 houses and 5165 inhabitants. The Soke Liberty contains 472 houses, and 2574 inhabitants, the total number of inhabitants being 7739. The city is situated in a valley, watered by the river Itchin, and surrounded by highly cultivated downs; it abounds with objects of historical interest, and remarkable antiquity, having been the metropolis of the West

Saxons. Here Egbert was crowned King of England, in the year 827, as was Edward the Confessor, in 1042, and it was here his mother Emma underwent without injury, the ordeal of walking blindfold and barefoot, over nine red hot plough-shares, placed at unequal distances. King Henry III., surnamed of Winchester, was born, and frequently held his court here, but the royal residence was in a great measure removed to London, in the reign of his son Edward I. Henry IV. was married at Winchester, to Joanna of Bretagne, in 1401. Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. was born here, and here King Henry VIII. entertained the Emperor Charles V. during a week, in 1522, when the celebrated round table was repainted.

The present city consists of a spacious street, extending about half a mile from north to south, intersected at right angles, by several smaller streets of nearly an equal length. The buildings chiefly occupy the area within the ancient walls, which were built of flint, and strengthened by small towers placed at short distances from each other. There were anciently four gates, but the western is alone remaining, all the others having been taken down, pursuant to an Act of Parliament for the improvement of the city, in 1770. There is a stone bridge, over the river Itchin, and one of the branches into which the stream is divided passes beneath the High Street. In the middle of the city is a very beautiful ancient Cross, ornamented with tabernacle work and crocketed pinnacles, arranged in three stages, to the height of forty-three feet. It was erected by the Guild of the Holy Cross, founded by King Henry VI.

The trade of the city is quite inconsiderable, and the manufactures are almost all of a local description; coal, and other heavy articles are brought hither by a canal from Woodmill, about two miles above Itchin ferry, near Southampton. The markets are held weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday chiefly for corn. Annual fairs are also held on the first Monday in Lent, for bacon, cheese, leather, and horses. St. Mary Magdalen's fair on August 2, and September 12, St. Giles' fair, once in the highest respect of any in the kingdom, for cheese, and October 24 for leather, horses, bullocks, and sheep.

A charter of privileges was granted to the city by King Henry II., in the year 1184, under which the heads of the corporation claim, by the tenure of grand serjeanty, the superintendence of the royal kitchen at the coronation. Subsequent grants or confirmations of charters were obtained at different periods, previously to a charter granted in the reign of Elizabeth, under which the government of the city is vested in a corporation, consisting of a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, six aldermen, and twenty-four common-councilmen, with a town clerk, and other officers. The Mayor of Winchester is elected annually, in September, by the corporation at large, from a list of three persons, prepared by the aldermen and ex-mayors, the last mayor exercises the right of striking off from the list the name of one of the candidates previously to the election. The bailiffs are also chosen by the corporation. The mayor, recorder, and the aldermen, act as justices of the peace within the city and its liberties, and hold courts of session quarterly, for the trial of offences, and also a court of record twice a week, for the recovery of debts. Here is likewise an ancient court, called the Cheyney court, for the decision of pleas of any extent, held weekly, in the Cathedral close, before a judge appointed by the bishop. Its jurisdiction extends throughout a hundred parishes, tythings, and hamlets in this county. The county assizes and quarter sessions are also held at Winchester. The assize hall was formerly the chapel of the castle. The town hall was erected in 1713, on the site of one of ancient date, the arms of the city are *Gules, five castles in saltier, argent, on the sinister side of the centre castle a lion passant guardant, or; on the dexter side, a lion counter passant guardant of the last.*

Winchester returns two members to parliament, the present members are Paulet St. John Mildmay, Esq. of Hazelgrove, near Sherbourn, and William Bingham Baring, Esq.

The city and soke of Winchester contains the following parishes: St. Bartholomew, a vicarage, value 10*l.* in the patronage of the crown. St. Lawrence, a rectory, value 6*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the crown, the bishop takes possession of his diocese by entry into this church. St. Maurice, a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and united with the livings of St. Mary Calendre, St. Peter Colebrook, St. George, and St. Mary Wood, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church of St. Maurice is an ancient structure, with a low massive tower, and was formerly the chapel of a priory.



St. Thomas is a rectory, with that of St. Clement, value 13*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* in the patronage of the bishop, the church exhibits some specimens of the pointed style, of great curiosity. St. Faith is a sinecure rectory, annexed to the Mastership of St. Cross, St. John is a curacy, in the presentation of the crown. St. Michael is a rectory, value 5*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the bishop. St. Michael's church is a modern edifice, in the pointed style of architecture, but the ancient tower remains.

St. Peter Chishill is a rectory, value 14*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* in the patronage of the crown, and St. Swithin is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* in the patronage of the crown. This church, which formerly belonged to the Priory of St. Swithin, is situated over King's Gate, an ancient postern. St. Swithin was of noble family, ordained priest by Helmstan, Bishop of Winchester, and was appointed president of the monastery here. He was preceptor to Prince Ethelwald, who, after his accession to the crown, promoted him to the see of Winchester, to which he was consecrated in the year 852, he died in 862, and was buried in the cemetery of his cathedral, but his relics were afterwards removed into the church in the year 1093. The translation of his corpse, from the churchyard to the choir, being delayed by violent rains, gave rise to the adage, that whenever rain falls on his festival, July 15, we shall have forty days continuance of the same.

The see of Winchester is of very great antiquity, and has always continued in this city, which was the capital of Wessex. The cathedral church was originally founded and endowed by Kynegils, the first Christian king of the West Saxons, who granted to the church all the lands within seven miles distance. His son, Kenwalch, was equally liberal to the see; he not only confirmed his father's grant, but he added to it the manors of Alresford, Dowation, and Worthy.

The cathedral church first built becoming ruinous, the present fabric was began by Walkeline, the thirty-fourth Bishop of Winchester, in the year 1079. It was first dedicated to St. Amphibalus, then to St. Peter, afterwards to St. Swithin, and lastly to the Blessed Trinity. The Bishop of Winchester is accounted sub-dean to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and, by King Edward III., had the office of Prelate of the Order of the Garter conferred upon him, which hath continued to the bishops ever since. The Bishops of Winchester were anciently reputed to be Earls of Southampton, and are said to be so styled in the statutes of the Garter, made by King Henry VIII. The bishops had great privileges, and large possessions. Henry de Blois; brother of King Stephen, during his prelacy, procured the Pope's consent to make Winchester an archbishopric, although his intention was never carried into effect. William de Edyngton, Bishop of Winchester, Treasurer and Chancellor to King Edward III., was elected Archbishop of Canterbury, on the decease of Archbishop Islip, but the Bishop refused to accept the primacy: saying, "though Canterbury had the highest rack, yet Winchester had the deepest manger." At the Reformation, the power and wealth of the see were much diminished. The diocese contains the whole of this county, the county of Surrey, excepting eleven parishes of the Archbishopric of Canterbury, one parish in Wiltshire, together with the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, in all 384 parishes.

To the cathedral also belong a dean, two archdeacons, a chancellor, a treasurer, twelve prebendaries, and other officers. The Bishop of Winchester being invariably the Prelate of the Order of the Garter, always bears the arms of the see, impaled with his own paternal coat, within the Garter, having the badge of the order pendent. The arms of the See are *Gules, two keys endorsed and conjoined at the bows, in bend sinister, the upper or, the lower argent, between them a sword, in bend dexter, of the third, hilted and jewelled gold.*

The exterior of Winchester Cathedral presents few beauties or attractive features in its architecture: the length of nave, plainness of masonry, the shortness and solidity of the tower are so many peculiar and specific characteristics. Although the antiquary seeks in vain for that picturesque arrangement of parts, and successive variety which belong to the cathedrals of Salisbury, Lincoln, Wells, and Ely, yet he soon discovers a peculiar grandeur from its extent and quantity; and also many specific features of design which tend to rouse and gratify inquiry. As a distant object, the church presents a large and long mass of building. The nave, particularly as seen from the south, is distinguished by its length of roof, and extent of unbroken lines, and the low stunted tower, gives

the whole building an air of heaviness. It has been remarked that the Anglo-Normans, affecting height in their churches, no less than length, were accustomed to pile arches and pillars upon each other, sometimes to the height of three stories, as seen in Bishop Walkelyne's work in this cathedral. The architects frequently imitated these arches and pillars, in the masonry of their plain walls, and, by way of ornament and variety, they sometimes caused these plain round arches to intersect each other, as in the founder's work, on the upper part of the south transept; being, probably, the earliest instance of this interesting ornament to be met with in the kingdom. The western front of the cathedral was completed by Bishop William de Edyngton, about the year 1350. The nave, built by Bishop Wykeham, in the reign of Edward III., is considered one of the finest in England, and longer than that of York Minster. In an examination of the nave of Winchester, a striking peculiarity in the windows is apparent; the form of the head, or arch, to these openings, is a segment of a pointed arch, while a regular triangular proportioned pointed arch, containing tracery, is, as it were, placed within it. This kind of window construction, is certainly an original thought of Bishop Wykeham's, although there are numerous instances extant, of the arches to the entrances of castles, constructed at the same period, with a segment of a pointed arch only. At the eastern extremity of the cathedral, is the chapel of our Lady, which was enlarged early in the sixteenth century, by Prior Silkstede, as appears from his device, and the rebus of his name, sculptured in different parts. The exterior of the choir, and Lady's Chapel is of most beautiful workmanship; the initials of the Prior's name appear enveloped in a skein of silk, with the motto, "In gloriam Deo." The arms of the bishopric, the royal arm, &c. are inscribed with the same motto. Extensive repairs of the whole cathedral, carried on during sixteen years, were brought to a conclusion in 1828.

Within the cathedral are seen triumphs of the skill of Wykeham, in the extent of the nave from the western entrance to the tower, but more particularly in his chantry, situated between the fifth and sixth pillars of the nave. The design and execution of this work is perhaps, one of the most perfect specimens of monumental architecture of the period, in which the chapel was erected. Bishop Wykeham died in 1404. The chantry is divided in length into three arches, the canopies of which are carved to correspond with the forms of the arches. There are five tabernacled niches, intended for patron saints, over the head of the monument within chapel, besides those on the outside, and ten others at the feet. The foundation of the altar, and part of the credence table on the right hand of it yet remain. The effigy of the bishop is represented in episcopal costume, and round the slab on which the figure rests, is an inscription in brass letters, curiously inlaid. Beneath the tenth arch from the western end, and adjoining to the steps of the choir, is the monumental chapel of Bishop Edyngton, erected in a similar style of architecture to that of Wykeham's chantry, but not so highly enriched. Bishop Edyngton died in 1366. In the western aisle of the southern transept, was the ancient sacristy, now the chapter-house and treasury. The chapter-house which is destroyed, was formerly ninety feet square, with a central column. Against the western wall of the southern transept are some ancient presses, bearing the device of Silkstede. In the southern wall, under the clock, is a door which conducted into certain offices of the ancient monastery. The eastern aisle of this transept is divided into two chapels, that on the south is Silkstede's Chapel, and the adjoining chapel probably contains the remains of Bishop Courtenay. In the windows are the arms of Cardinal Beaufort and Dean Young. In the open part of the northern transept, there appears to have been formerly, five altars and the whole to have been decorated with figures of saints. The western aisle of the transept consists of two chapels, and under the organ stairs are the tomb of Bishop Ethelmac, who died 1261, and the chapel of the sepulchre. The choir is immediately under the great tower, inclosed by a new stone screen in the pointed style. In the centre of the ceiling of this part of the church is an emblem of the Trinity, surrounded by a chronogrammatical inscription, showing the date of its erection in 1634; amongst the enrichments, are the arms, initials, and badges of King Charles I., and his Queen Henrietta Maria, the arms of the Prince of Wales, Archbishop Laud, Bishop Curle, and Dean Young, are also depicted. The stalls on either side of the choir, with their misereres and canopies are ancient. The pulpit was given by Prior Silkstede, and the episcopal throne, an elegant



composition of wood work, designed by *Garbett*, in strict accordance with the stalls; opposite to the throne, is an organ, the case of which is similarly ornamented. In the middle of the choir is the tomb of William Rufus, of the form called *Dos d'Ane*, constructed of grey marble, and raised about two feet above ground. The vaulting of the choir from the tower to the eastern window, is the work of Bishop Fox, and displays on the bosses at the junction of the ribs, a variety of heraldic ornament, painted and gilt, amongst which are the royal arms, the arms of Cardinal Beaufort, and of the sees of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester, over all which Bishop Fox had presided. The partition screens which separate the presbytery from the northern and southern aisles, are also the work of Bishop Fox, in the year 1525, upon the top of these partitions, over the centre of each division, are ranged six wooden chests, containing the remains of several of the most exalted personages that have been interred in the cathedral; eight chests carved, painted, and gilt, and inscribed with the names of the illustrious characters whose remains they contain. The altar-piece represents the raising of Lazarus, by *West*, and the altar screen of stone work is considered to be one of the richest specimens of its kind in England. It was executed in the time of Bishop Fox, and exhibits great delicacy of workmanship, consisting of a variety of niches with ornamented canopies. On the spandrels of the doors, are carvings of the Annunciation and of the Blessed Virgin, coloured and in fine preservation.

Over the altar screen is seen the eastern window, filled with stained glass, chiefly consisting of the apostles, prophets, and bishops, with legends attached. In the southern aisle is the monumental chantry of Bishop Fox. No church indeed contains so many elegant memorials of prelates, who were distinguished in their lifetime by their virtues, their piety, and their worth; none are to be found more magnificent, perfect, or of superior sculpture. The sumptuous monumental chapel, of the benevolent and amiable prelate Bishop Fox, who lived in the reign of Henry VII., joins the back of the altar screen, extending eastward, and showing its beautiful elevation towards the southern aisle of the choir. Four equal divisions compose the front, the elegance of which corresponds with the ornaments that enrich it. These divisions are formed by octagonal turrets, rising from the pavement, and exceeding the height of the parapet, where they are larger and more decorated. Between these, and rising from the cornice below the parapet are smaller turrets, each supporting a pelican, a favourite device of the prelate, and emblem of the church. In height there are two divisions; the lower, forming the basement, consists of a series of niches and compartments of the most elegant design and exquisite workmanship, and an arched recess, containing a sculptured effigy of an emaciated figure, in a winding sheet. The upper divisions are principally filled with large arches, subdivided into two compartments, having ogee canopies, which are again divided, and their height also, by transoms. The surmounting cornice and parapet are very elegant, and have a beautifully designed and sculptured row of entwined vine-leaves, tendrils, and fruit, the whole undercut with the initials H. W. in one part. The parapet terminates with lozenge-shaped compartments, enclosing quatrefoils, with handsome leaves of the same shape, on their points.

In the sides of every window are six niches, and in the lower or basement story of the chapel fourteen, making the whole number of niches in the part which originally contained figures, thirty-eight. The canopies of all of them are nearly alike, the difference being only in their ornaments. The pedestals to sustain the figures are remarkably elegant, particularly those rising from the base. Every effort of ingenuity and skilful workmanship have been exerted to to their utmost, and this chapel is unquestionably one of the most extraordinary examples of design and sculpture in existence. "On the most scrupulous examination," says an elegant critic on architecture, from whose account this description is derived, "of the smallest part or ornament, whether a canopy, a crocket, or the smallest moulding, the character and precision are equally the same. The roof of every canopy differs in design, as also the animals in their positions attached to the arches, nor is the interior of this chapel less beautiful, or deserving of notice, than the exterior, although less enriched. It is ascended by several steps, through a door in the first division from the western angle. The roof is ornamented with an almost infinite variety of compartments, divided and subdivided, and connected by knots of leaves, and having various enrichments. The niches at the east end are as,

delicate and beautiful, as ingenuity could make them, and the internal parts of the canopies rival any thing of their kind. Behind the altar of this chapel is a small oratory, to which the founder resorted for devotion; it has no other ornament than a large niche belonging to the more ancient screen, which has been mutilated." *Gents. Mag.* 1816.

The entire space behind the altar of the cathedral, is occupied by another chapel, in which the conventual mass was formerly celebrated every morning, immediately after the holding of the chapter. Here also was kept the shrine of St. Swithin, the gift of King Edgar, which was of silver gilt, and adorned with precious stones.

At the northern end of this chapel, and corresponding in situation with Fox's chantry on the south, is the chapel of Bishop Gardiner, composed of an intermixture of the Roman and pointed styles of architecture. On the screen, which separates the work of Bishop de Lucy, from that of Bishop Fox, on the eastern side of the three last mentioned chapels, is a range of canopied niches, in which were formerly statues. In the lower part of this screen was a small arched way, called *The Holy Hole*, now blocked up. In front of this arched way is a slab, supposed to cover the remains of Prior Silkstede. The chantries of Cardinal Beaufort and of Bishop Waynflete, occupy the middle arches of that part of the cathedral, erected by Bishop Godfrey De Lucy, about 1190. This bishop lies buried under a tomb of grey marble, opposite the entrance of the Lady Chapel. The general character and arrangement of the parts and ornaments of the monuments of Beaufort, who died in 1447, and Waynflete, who died 1486, bear great resemblance; the former is more simple in design, more chaste in its ornaments, more delicate and beautiful in its execution. Cardinal Beaufort's monument is on the southern side; the sumptuous canopy covering the tomb and figure of this extraordinary man, rests upon eight clusters of delicate pillars, disposed, four at the angles, and two intermediate on each side. At the basement, all round, is an open pannelled stone fence, enclosing the tomb. Each front of the monument has a large, and two smaller arches, the latter divided in height and width, and these contain the doors, but the former are open. These arches and pillars sustain a canopy of matchless elegance and beauty, the pinnacles rising to the roof of the building. This most elaborate part of the design consists wholly of clusters of large niches, divided into smaller niches, with intermediate compartments, and other ornaments, supported by flying buttresses, sometimes united, and in many places single; these terminating with pinnacles, and the niches with others, proportioned to their size. The whole decreases in height from the centre, to the shape of the arched ceiling, under which it stands. The ends of the monument are united with the clusters of columns, supporting the arches of the aisle, thereby separating them and leaving only a narrow division on either side.

The figure of the Cardinal rests on a square tomb, which is handsomely ornamented with quatrefoil compartments, deeply cut, and having at the back a plate of gilt brass. He is represented with a pleasing, placid, and dignified countenance, and is properly habited; the feet rest against a modern stone, bearing the arms. The extent of violence upon the more delicate embellishments of this superb monument, has been such as to have left not a single niche, and scarcely one pinnacle entire. Bishop William of Waynflete's monument, on the northern side of the aisle corresponds with Cardinal Beaufort's, and is of the same proportions, uniting in a similar manner with the arches and columns of the cathedral. The canopy of this monument is in same manner, raised upon eight pillars with arches over them, but in the lower part is an additional screen to the sides, which incloses the tomb, interrupts the view of the figure, and renders the design more complex. This is one peculiar difference between these rival monuments, and another is in the angular clusters of columns, each of which have a large niche, canopy, and pedestal, rising from the base. The upper part or canopy, unlike that of Beaufort's, consists of perforated compartments, highly embellished with canopies and pinnacles; the arrangement and form is the same, with nearly the same proportions and number of compartments. There are more ornaments, which are more minute, and it is confessed less simply elegant than the other, but they have not been designed with less care or executed with less skill. The figure of the prelate lies on a tomb, supported



at the angles by wreathed pillars, and having square compartments at the ends and sides enclosing, under quatrefoils, branches of lilies, his favourite device. He is episcopally habited, bearing a crosier, and on his head, a mitre. The expression is dignified. This chapel an interesting example of Waynflete's taste, is kept in the finest preservation by the Society of Magdalen College, Oxford, who have done themselves great honour by the judicious and effectual manner in which they caused the last reparation, in 1828, under the direction of *Buckler*, to be made. The eastern extremity of the cathedral is occupied by the chapel of our Lady, originally built by Bishop de Lucy, but was extended to a greater length by the Priors Hunton and Silkstede, whose initials and rebuses appear on the groining of the roof. The marriage ceremony between Queen Mary, and Philip of Spain, was solemnized in this chapel, on the 25th of July, 1554, and the very chair in which the queen sat is preserved. Southward of the Lady Chapel, is Bishop Layton's Chapel, enriched with carvings in oak, of vine branches, armorial subjects, &c., together with the motto, "Sans tibi Christi," very frequently repeated. Nearly in the centre of the chapel is the Bishop's tomb. He died in the year 1500. The chantry on the northern side is supposed to be that of Bishop Orleton. Within it is the tomb of Bishop Mews. Another monument in this chapel is that of Richard Weston, Earl of Portland, K. G. Lord Treasurer, in the reign of Charles I., who died in 1634. On the tomb is a fine recumbent figure of the earl, in bronze. The font, which stands on the northern side of the nave, is of Anglo-Norman workmanship. The exterior of the basin is square, and is supported by a column at each angle, and one in the centre. The bassi relievi on the sides of the basin are supposed to represent incidents in the life of St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra, in Lycia, who was celebrated as the patron saint of children. The very extensive repairs of this cathedral, carried on for a long period, under the direction of the Rev. George Frederic Nott, D. D., one of the prebendaries, by *William Garbett*, architect, form a contrast to the devastations committed at Salisbury, under similar circumstances. The transepts being the original, unaltered Anglo-Norman, architecture, of Bishop Walkelyne, displayed formerly a naked timber roof, not concealed, as in after works, by a stone vault; this was then judiciously covered with a flat wooden ceiling, painted with quatrefoils, in the style of the period immediately preceding the Reformation, and is executed sufficiently well to pass for a work of the above period. The design of this addition emanated from Dr. Nott, the tasteful member of the chapter, who personally superintended the greater part of the repairs. The ceiling of the central tower was erected by *Inigo Jones*, and is a copy of the ceiling of the chapel of Bishop Wykeham's College. The four corbel statues, which originally sustained the springing of the vault have been removed, and dwarf clusters of three columns each substituted for them. Former screens, which cut off the views of the transepts have been also removed, and in consequence, a view of the crucifix aisles, somewhat resembling in arrangement and situation, the transepts of Westminster Abbey, are let into view from the choir; the construction of the new ceiling was therefore indispensable, as the naked timber roof did not agree with the splendour and high finishing of the vault of the choir. The fine effect produced by letting in the view of the transepts, is not the least of the improvements which have been made. The whole of the works have been executed in solid wood and stone, and the common expedients for producing false appearances have been very properly avoided, and as a further merit, the various ancient fragments of paintings and sculptures, and other vestiges of old times, mentioned in Dr. Milner's History of Winchester, may still be seen in a perfect state, and even the legendary paintings in the Lady Chapel have been carefully varnished—*Gents. Mag.* 1828. Amongst the eminent persons interred in Winchester Cathedral, are the following, Richard, second son of William the Conqueror; Bishops, Peter de la Roche, Henry de Blois, Giffard, John de Pointers, Richard Toelyve, Woodlock, Horne, Morley, Tremnel, Cooper, Hoadley, Willis, and Thomas; Dean Cheyney; Sir John Cloberry; Sir Isaac Townshend; the Earl of Banbury; Dr. Joseph Warton, and Mrs. Montague. The monuments of Bishop Willis, Dean Cheyney, and Bishop Hoadley are worthy of observation, and a tasteful marble monument has been erected to the memory of the Rev. L. Iremonger, M. A., a prebendary, by *Chantrey*. It consists of an insulated altar tomb, on which lies a recumbent effigy of the deceased.

The dimensions of the cathedral are as follow;—the whole length from west to east, is five hundred and fifty-four feet, and of the transepts from north to south is two hundred and eight feet, the breadth of the nave and aisles is eighty-six feet; the height of the tower is one hundred and fifty feet. The cloisters of the cathedral were destroyed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but on the eastern side is an ancient passage, that led to some of the offices of the priory of St. Swithin; southward of this is a door-way, that opened to the chapter-house, the site of which is now the dean's garden. The prior's hall, and other parts of his lodgings, now form the deanery; and the site of other conventual buildings is now occupied by the prebendal gardens. One of the most celebrated institutions in this city, is Winchester college, founded by Bishop William of Wykeham, by charter, dated 1382. The first stone was laid in 1387, it took six years in building, and on 28th March, 1393, the warden and society made their solemn entrance into it chanting in procession. The buildings of this college occupy a very considerable space of ground. The entrance to the first court is beneath a gatehouse, the tower of which is ornamented with three niches, containing statues of the founder, the angel Gabriel, and the Virgin Mary. The chapel and hall which form the southern wing of the quadrangle, have a very venerable aspect. The painted glass in the windows of the chapel was restored in 1828, by *Evans*. Southward from the chapel are the cloisters, one hundred and thirty-two feet square, built early in the fifteenth century. In the inclosed area is a chantry, erected in 1430, by John Fromond, now converted to a library. At the south-western angle of the second court is the entrance to the hall, sixty-three feet by thirty-three; the timber roof is curious, having corbel heads of kings and bishops. Between the hall stairs, and the passage into the chapel, is a passage leading to the school, built in the year 1687. The school-room is ninety feet by thirty-six. Over the door is a bronze figure of Bishop William of Wykeham, by *C. G. Cibber*.

The venerable episcopal residence, Wolvesey Castle, situated at a short distance from the college, was erected on the site of a more ancient palace, by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, about the year 1138. It continued to be the residence of the bishop till it was finally destroyed by order of Cromwell, in 1646. The principal remains belong to the keep, which appears to have been originally an imperfect parallelogram in plan, extending two hundred and fifty feet east and west, and one hundred and sixty feet north and south. The picturesque ruins of this castellated episcopal palace are of considerable extent, but without any prominent architectural feature, consisting of heaps of walls, some very lofty, and nearly all clad with ivy, or concealed by shrubs and trees. The palace has for ages supplied materials for the builder, who has not scrupled to detach the firm and well constructed masonry from the solid walls which it faced, leaving fragments as rough and shapeless as rocks. Its principal gatehouse originally fronted the north, the north-eastern and north-western angles were also defended by many semicircular towers. Within the keep was a court, which, besides the principal entrance had two other gatehouses, one on the western, and the other on the southern side. This vast and massive building was encompassed by a lofty wall, embattled and defended by round and square towers, placed at irregular intervals. Its precinct joined that of the cathedral towards the south-east.

Winchester Castle, built by William the Conqueror, occupied a commanding site at the south-western angle of the city, where the king's palace, erected by Charles II., now stands. King James I. granted the castle to Sir Benjamin Tichborne, and his descendants, from whom it was seized by the parliament, but the estate was afterwards granted to Sir William Waller, whose sister was married to Sir Richard Tichborne, the real owner. The chapel was sold by Waller, for the purpose of converting it to a county hall, to which it is now applied. The rest of the castle precincts were sold to the Corporation of Winchester, and by that body to King Charles II. In the erection of the king's house, designed by *Sir Christopher Wren*, the remains of the castle were consumed. The whole area of the castle was originally eight hundred and fifty feet by two hundred and fifty. The precincts of the castle anciently extended nearly to the western gate of the city.

On the northern side of the High Street, is St. John's House, originally a hospital, said to have been founded by St. Brinstan, Bishop of Winchester, who died in the year 934. After the dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was refounded, by Richard Lamb, in 1554, for six widows. The hall, sixty-two feet by thirty-



eight in dimension, contains the portraits of King Charles II., by *Lely*, and of Colonel Brydges, of Avington. In the council chamber are the city tables, a chronological account of transactions relative to Winchester; the chapel is now a school.

Hyde Abbey, founded by Alfred the Great, formerly occupied the space between the cathedral and the High Street. The church and monastery were rebuilt by King Henry I., in the year 1110, in a meadow, without the northern wall of the city. The church was burnt in the reign of Stephen, and restored by King Henry II. The arms of the abbey were *argent, a lion rampant sable; on a chief of the last two keys, addorsed and conjoined in the bows, in pale, of the first*. At its surrender, in 1538, the revenues were valued at 865*l.* 18*s.* The church and principal buildings of the monastery were demolished soon afterwards. The parish church of St. Bartholomew only remains, which, indeed, formed no part of the abbey, but was originally intended for the use of lay persons belonging to the abbey. On the site of the abbey church, a bride-well was erected. The Abbey of St. Mary, founded by Alfred's Queen, Alswitha, the annual revenues of which was valued at 179*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, was also demolished at the dissolution; a large house was built with the materials, and the enclosure is called the abbey.

On the banks of the river Itchen, about a mile westward from the city, is the Hospital of St. Cross; it is extra-parochial, and has retained more of its original character than almost any other similar institution in the kingdom. The founder was Bishop Henry de Blois, who intended it for the maintenance and residence of thirteen poor men, and for the relief of a hundred others, each of whom was to be daily provided with a loaf of bread, three quarts of beer, and two messes for his dinner, in Hundreds Men's Hall, the room being so called. Here was also an endowment for a master, a steward, four chaplains, thirteen clerks, and seven choristers.

Bishop William of Wykeham, re-established the hospital, on a well ordered foundation, and his successor, Cardinal Beaufort, enlarged the institution. This charity suffered at the reformation, and now consists of ten resident brethren, and three out-pensioners, exclusive of the chaplain and the master. Certain doles of bread continue to be distributed, and the porter is daily furnished with a certain quantity of bread and beer, of which every traveller that knocks at the lodge, is entitled to partake.

The building of the hospital of St. Cross, originally comprised two courts, but the southern side of the inner court has been pulled down. On the eastern side of the first court, is the Hundreds Men's Hall, which is about forty feet long, and is converted into a brew-house. On the west, is a range of offices, and on the south, is a gatehouse, erected by Cardinal Beaufort. In the second court is the Church of St. Cross, built on a cruciform plan, with a low and massive tower; at the intersection of the nave and transept the length of the church is one hundred and fifty feet, that of the transept, one hundred and thirty feet. The architecture of this structure is singularly curious, and worthy of attention. Dr. Milner says, it is probable that the first open pointed arches in Europe, were the twenty windows constructed by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, in the choir of the Church of St. Cross, which structure he certainly raised, between the years 1132, and 1136. These consist of openings made in the intersected parts of semi-circular arches, which cross each other. The evidence of this, taken along with the ascertained date of the work, is a sufficient proof, that to the accidental Norman ornament of intersecting arcades, we are indebted for the invention of pointed arches and pointed architecture.

The church of this ancient foundation, says Mr. Carlos, one of the best informed of modern critics, on ecclesiastical architecture, is deserving of the importance which Dr. Milner has assigned to it. The church received some embellishments from the late master, Dr. Lockman, particularly the stained glass, which fills the western window; it is ancient, and was obtained from the continent. Over the western entrance are the arms of the College, in stained glass, differing from an older painting of the same, in the Porter's Lodge. The first mentioned arms are *argent, a cross patee between four other such crosses sable*, but in the old example, the five crosses are *potent*, the tinctures being the same in both. The cross *potent*, or cross of Jerusalem, was the peculiar and appropriate ensign for an hospital, and the repetition of it to the number of five had reference to the wounds of Christ, and was adopted for the same reason as the five crosses on altar stones. *Gents. Mag.* 1830.

St. Katherine's Hill, or *College Hill*, is only separated from the meadows of St. Cross, by the different branches of the river Itchin. On the summit are vestiges of a Roman quadrangular encampment, which communicated with a Roman road, between Porchester and Winchester on one side, and with the river on the other; on the hill, also, near the top, on the north-eastern side, is the form of a labyrinth, impressed in the turf, by the continued coursings of the students of Winchester College.

WONSTON, on a branch of the river Itchin, 8 miles N. from Winchester, and 6 miles S. from Whitechurch, contains 134 houses and 688 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 46*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

#### FAWLEY HUNDRED.

OLD ALRESFORD, one mile N. from Alresford, contains 70 houses and 445 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, united with those of Alresford and Medstead, value 49*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. Old Alresford Park is the seat of Lord Rodney.

AVINGTON, or *Abyngton*, 3 miles N. E. from the city of Winchester, contains 39 houses and 195 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. Avington House, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G., stands at some distance from the road to Southampton, in a beautiful and secluded valley, watered by a branch of the river Itchin, a small transparent stream, converted into a fine piece of water, directly in front of the mansion. The park, four miles in circumference, diversified in its surface, and planted with judgment, contains some fine old timber trees. It has the advantage of its cultivated and beautiful scenery, being contrasted with the bold and open downs, whose barren heights nearly environ the enclosures of the park. The mansion is constructed chiefly with brick and stone dressings. A Doric tetrastyle portico occupies the centre compartment, having statues on the apex and angles of the pediment. All the principal apartments, fitted up with elegance, are adorned with pictures, by the old masters; many of these were formerly in the Bessborough and Orleans Galleries. Amongst the most conspicuous for excellence are, *The Centurion Cornelius*, by *Rembrandt*; *Shipping and Buildings*, by *Claude*; his own *Portrait* by *Rafaello*; a *Female Head*, by *Rubens*; *Portraits of Sir John Brydges*, the first Lord Chandos, of that family, and Erasmus, by *Holbein*; *Venus teaching Cupid*, by *Coreggio*; the *Virgin and Christ*, by *Guido*; and the *Holy Family*, by *Albert Durer*.

This manor was part of the royal demesne, granted by King Edgar, in the year 961, to the priory of St. Swithin, at Winchester. It continued in the possession of that monastery until the dissolution, when it became the property of the family of Clerk. In the reign of Elizabeth, the estate was in the possession of Thomas, son of Sir Giles Brydges, and from him, it lineally descended to George Rodney Bridges, Esq., who died in 1751, and left this estate to James, third Duke of Chandos, who married the sister of Sir Richard Gamon, Bart., formerly M. P. for Winchester, and had an only child, Anna Eliza, who married Earl Temple, in 1796.

BISHOPS STOKE, on the river Itchin, 6 miles S. from Winchester, and about the same distance W. from Bishops Waltham, contains 167 houses and 1007 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

CHERITON, on a branch of the Itchin, 3 miles S. from Alresford, contains 71 houses and 463 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, with Kilmeston and Tichbourn, value 66*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. Beaworth is a tything of this parish, containing 19 houses and 136 inhabitants.

CHILCOMB, 2 miles S. E. from Winchester, contains 36 houses and 158 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.



**EASTON**, 3 miles N. E. from Winchester, contains 57 houses and 427 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. In the church is a monument of Agathia, wife, of William Barlow, Bishop of Chichester, who died in the year 1595.

**EXTON**, 5 miles N. E. from Bishops Waltham, on the river Exe, contains 40 houses and 293 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

**HINTON AMPNER**, on a branch of the Itchin, 4½ miles S. from Alresford, contains 44 houses and 325 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. Brookwood Park, the seat of William Greenwood, Esq. is in this parish, the house stands on an eminence, and commands fine prospects over a beautiful country. In the rooms are some very fine pictures, amongst them, *A Village Festival*, by *De Bloon*; *Farm Yard*, by *Morland*; *a Female Figure*, by *Angelica Kauffman*; *a Child*, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; *Dentist and Patient*, by *Hogarth*; and *a Portrait of Mrs. Greenwood*, by *Sir William Beechey, R.A.*

**KILMESTON**, 5 miles S. from Alresford, contains 37 houses and 212 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the rectory of Cheriton.

**MARTYR WORTHY**, on the river Itchin, 3 miles N. E. from the City of Winchester, contains 22 houses and 237 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Chilland. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

**MEDSTEAD**, 4½ miles S. W. from Alton, contains 49 houses and 394 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy to the rectory of Alresford.

**MORESTEAD**, 3½ miles S. E. from Winchester, on the road to Bishops Waltham, contains 11 houses and 80 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is small and exceedingly picturesque.

**OVINGTON**, 2 miles W. from Alresford, contains 35 houses and 180 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The rates of this parish are collected by the yard land. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a wooden turret at the west end; the chancel is only eleven feet by ten inches dimension; the ancient font is capacious, consisting of a square basin on an octagonal shaft and spreading base. In the nave of the church is a mural monument, for William Yalden, Esq., Recorder, of the City of Winchester, who died in 1771. Ovington House is the seat of Sir Thomas Richard Swinnerton Dyer, Bart.

**OWLESBURY**, or *Owselbury*, 5 miles S. E. from Winchester, contains 95 houses and 603 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a perpetual curacy. White Flood House is about a mile and a half eastward of the village, in the road from Winchester to Bishops Waltham.

**PRIVETT**, 6 miles N. W. from Petersfield, contains 32 houses and 229 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the rectory of West Meon.

**TICHBOURN**, on a branch of the Itchin, 2½ miles S. W. from Alresford, contains 36 houses and 257 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The church stands on the crown of a hill, and is a conspicuous object through the surrounding country. It is an ancient edifice of flint and stone, consisting of a nave and aisles, divided by pointed arches, with a chancel and a brick tower, at the west end, erected in 1703. The font is circular and plain. In one of the chancel windows is a whole length figure of St. Andrew, in stained glass, of which there are other ornaments remaining. The north aisle contains several monuments of the Tichbourn family, and in the nave is a slab to the memory of Thomas King, steward and clerk of the lands of the bishopric of Winchester, who died

in 1746. Tichbourn House, the seat of Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, Bart., was rebuilt about the year 1800. Edward, second son of the late Sir Henry Tichborne, assumed the name of Doughty, in 1826, agreeably to the will of the late Miss Doughty, of Bedford Row.

**TWYFORD**, on the river Itchin, 3 miles S. from the City of Winchester, contains 169 houses and 1048 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In the chancel is a mural monument, with a bust, by *Nollekins*, in memory of Dr. Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph, who died in the year 1788. Shawford House, the residence of G. H. Ward, Esq., was built by Holiday Mildmay, Esq., with the materials brought from the convent at Marwell. Alderman Holiday, of London, bequeathed in 1656 the sum of 16,000*l.* to be laid out in land for the benefit of his daughter, the wife of Sir Henry Mildmay, and her heirs, and this estate was purchased in 1660, of the Seymour family. Twyford Lodge, the seat of G. Hoar, Esq., is pleasantly situated in a valley, watered by the Itchin, the sides of which are embellished by hanging woods.

**WEILD**, or *Wield*, 6 miles W. from Alton, contains 39 houses and 222 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Earl of Portsmouth.

**WEST MEON**, 12 miles S. W. from Alton, and 7 miles W. from Petersfield, contains 97 houses and 747 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 30*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

**WINNAL**, one mile N. E. from the City of Winchester, contains 11 houses and 128 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

#### MAINSBOROUGH HUNDRED.

**BROWN CANDOVER**, 5 miles N. from Alresford, contains 39 houses and 274 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

**CHILTON CANDOVER**, 6 miles N. from Alresford, contains 14 houses and 87 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

**WOODMANCOTE**, 8 miles S. E. from Whitechurch, and about the same distance S. W. from Basingstoke, contains 12 houses and 75 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a perpetual curacy.

#### MANSBRIDGE HUNDRED.

**NORTH BADDERLEY**, 3½ miles E. from Romsey, contains 48 houses and 286 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a curacy. Badderley House, southward from the village, is the seat of George Taylor, Esq.

**BOTLEY**, 7 miles E. from Southampton, and 4 miles S. W. from Bishops Waltham, contains 126 houses and 690 inhabitants. The village is situated in a stream, which is navigable for boats, and falls into the Itchin at Hamble. The mills here carry on a great trade in flour. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Portland. Botley Grange is the seat of Henry Eyre, Esq. On the heights, westward of Botley, in the year 1794, and before the inclosure took place, the army commanded by the Earl of Moira was assembled, and encamped before its embarkation for Ostend. Here also, in the summer of the year 1800, part of the troops, with whom Sir Ralph Abercrombie sailed for Egypt, were encamped. Town Hill is the seat of Nathaniel Middleton, Esq.

**CHILWORTH**, 4 miles S. E. from Romsey, contains 20 houses, and 147 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The church stands on a rising ground, on the northern side of the village; it is a cruciform



structure with a spire. Chilworth house, the residence of the Hon. R. Quin, stands secluded, but a clump of firs, on an eminence in the grounds, is seen at a distance in various directions, extensive views are here obtained, towards Romsey, Winchester, Southampton, and the Isle of Wight.

**HAMBLE**, or *Hamble en le Rise*, near the mouth of a creek, which here falls into the Southampton water, 7 miles S.E. from Southampton, contains 85 houses, and 421 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy to the vicarage of Hound. Here was formerly an alien priory of Cistercian monks, which appears to have been a cell to the Abbey of Tirone, in France, as early as the time of Henry De Blois, Bishop of Winchester. At its suppression, the site of the priory was granted to New College, Oxford.

**HOUND**, 4 miles S.E. from Southampton, contains 62 houses, and 387 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Woolston, Satchel, and Sholling. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Winchester College. Woolston house is finely situated, it formerly belonged to Lady Holland; near it is Weston Grove, a marine villa, adjoining Woolston manor. Netley Abbey is in the parish of Hound. King Henry III. founded this Abbey in the year 1239, for Cistercian monks, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. By another charter, in 1251, the king confirmed its possessions and revenues. Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, Robert de Vere, and Walter de Burgh, were amongst the subsequent benefactors to the royal foundation. At the dissolution, the monastery consisted of the abbot, and twelve monks, with a revenue of only 100*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* according to Dugdale. The situation of Netley Abbey is beautifully secluded, on the declivity of a hill, near the Southampton water, amidst scenery which greatly adds to the effect of the mouldering remains. Many other monastic edifices are found more entire, but few are more picturesque, or have excited more general interest. The poetical descriptions of Keate, Sotheby, and Bowles, have conferred distinction upon the dilapidated remains of this once magnificent structure. Of the Abbey church, a part only exists; it was originally in the form of a cross, about 200 feet long, by 60 feet wide, and in breadth at the transept, nearly 120 feet. The western front rises from a beautiful wood, of varied trees and shrubs; in its architecture, there is a remarkable simplicity of character, almost the only ornamental feature, being a large window, now deprived of its mullions. The western windows of the aisles, are lofty and narrow, in two openings, and the door-way, on this front, perfectly undecorated. Within the Abbey church, the arches and pillars which separated the aisles from the nave, are totally destroyed, the outer walls alone remaining. The southern transept is more perfect, the stone vaulting of its aisle being nearly entire. The eastern window is also very elegant, but its enrichments are obscured by the ivy, which has completely covered it.

After the dissolution, the site of Netley Abbey was granted, by King Henry VIII. to Sir William Paulett, comptroller of the household, who was created Marquess of Winchester, and K. G. by King Edward VI. The conventual edifice was afterwards the seat of Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, and was visited by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1560. His grandson, William, Marquess of Hertford, K. G. possessed it; but about the year 1700, the whole estate was sold to Walter Taylor, of Southampton, from whom it descended to the late William Chamberlayne, Esq. M.P.

Netley Fort was built by King Henry VIII., at the time of the erection of other castles, for the defence of the coast, in this part of the kingdom.

**NORTH STONEHAM**, on a branch of the Itchen, 4 miles N. from Southampton, and 9 miles S. from Winchester, contains 81 houses and 750 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of John Fleming, Esq. It stands within the inclosure of Stoneham Park, and contains several monuments of the Fleming family, one of which commemorates Sir Thomas Fleming, lord chief justice of England, who was held in "especial grace and favour," both by Queen Elizabeth, and her successor, King James. Sir Thomas Fleming died in the year 1613, and the monument bears his effigy, with that of his lady, in the rich costume of that period. In the church is also a

monument to the memory of Admiral Lord Hawke, of Towton, bearing the arms of his family, together with a representation of the battle with Confians, in Quiberon Bay, in the year 1759. His lordship died on the 17th October, 1781, aged seventy-two. The monument was sculptured by J. F. More.

Stoneham Park, the seat of John Fleming, Esq., is situated in a beautiful and finely varied part of the county, where rising hills and open plains are delightfully interspersed with rich woodland scenery. The park is not less than five miles in circumference, commanding from various situations, a change of prospect of the most pleasing description; it is well wooded, containing, besides a number of plantations, some fine old forest trees, and abounds with deer. The Belvidere lodge, at the upper part of the park, displays remarkable taste in its architecture. The mansion, erected from designs by Hopper, is constructed of white brick, with architectural enrichments of Portland stone. On the western front is an Ionic tetrastyle portico, of graceful proportions; a bold entablature is continued round the building, and upon the south, is a corridor, of corresponding taste with the portico. Upon this front is a beautifully wooded glen, through which is conducted a fine stream of water; and the offices are upon the northern side.

**SOUTH STONEHAM**, on the Itchin, 3 miles N. from Southampton, contains 404 houses and 2262 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Allington, Barton, Bittern, Eastley, Pollick, and Shamblehurst, as well as Portswood, part of the town of Southampton, containing 90 houses and 440 inhabitants, and Dummer Andrews Swathling, which is extra-parochial; the entire parish contains 2702 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Rector of St. Mary's, near Southampton. It is an ancient structure, consisting of a chancel and nave. In the chancel is a monument to Edward Clerke, clerk of the privy seal, who died in 1632; and one to Edmond Dummer, of Lincoln's Inn, who died in 1724. Wood Mill, on the river Itchin, is celebrated for the works erected by Walter Taylor, for the manufacture of blocks, pumps, &c., for the service of the English navy. On the opposite side of the river, below Wood Mill, are the remains of St. Denis priory, founded by King Henry I., for black canons, and dedicated to St. Dionysius. Amongst the donations made by different sovereigns, Edward III. granted the canons a pipe of red wine, for the celebration of mass, to be delivered to them at Southampton, by the king's butler. On the dissolution, the annual value of its possessions was estimated at 91*l.* 9*d.*: the site was granted to Francis Dawtry. The remains appear chiefly to have formed the western end of the priory church, and the site of the conventual building is now a farm-house. Portswood House, erected for General Stibbert, from designs by Crunden, now the seat of W. Watkinson, Esq., is situated on an eminence, commanding a view over the Itchin, and Southampton water, amidst scenery embellished with hanging woods, and gently rising hills. Amongst the pictures is a portrait of Charles, Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., in armour, by *Vandyck*, and another of the same king, as St. George conquering the Dragon, by *Rubens*; a picture of Alexander and his Physician, and its companion, Caesar and his Friends, by *West*, and two Landscapes, with figures, by *Gainsborough*.

Bevis Mount, or Padwell, was originally thrown by up Sir Bevis, of Southampton, to obstruct the Danes in their passage up the Itchin, according to tradition. It was formerly the residence of Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough. The poet Sotheby, who afterwards resided here, wrote a sonnet, entitled "Farewell to Bevis Mount." It is now the seat of Mrs. Hulton. On the western side of the Itchin, is Bittern Grove, the seat of James Dott, Esq. Bittern is supposed to have been a Roman station, and the Clausentum of Antonine's Itinerary. The area of the station is about half a mile in circumference, and is considered to have been connected with Northam, on the opposite bank of the river. Chessell is the seat of Lord Ashdown; Bannister Lodge is the seat of William Fitz-Hugh, Esq. Beyond Peartree Green are Ridgeway Castle, Sydney Farm, and Little Chessells.

#### TOWN AND COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

**SOUTHAMPTON**, a sea-port on the river Anton, 12 miles S. from the City of Winchester, and 75 miles from London, contains



2161 houses, and 13353 inhabitants. The town is situated on the extreme point of a high gravelly bank, which separates the course of the river Itchin from the estuary of the Test, or Anton. By this happy choice the whole town, although almost surrounded with water, enjoys the advantage of the driest situation, and the fall of level in every direction keeps the streets constantly free from damp. Besides these essential benefits, a great proportion of the houses enjoy a view, more or less extensive of the beautiful country adjacent, and as the gravelly soil lies on a bed of clay, numerous wells afford a copious supply of water for domestic purposes.

The approach to Southampton, from the land, is by an extensive and well built suburb, formerly separated from the town by a broad and deep ditch, now filled up, but which appears to have once admitted the sea at high water, so as completely to insulate the town. Hanover Buildings, to the east, and Orchard Street, to the west of the Bar Gate, occupy the site of the ditch, which was crossed by an arched bridge, leading to the large and extremely beautiful gate-house, called the Bar. Gate it may be observed, signifies the street or way leading to the Bar. The northern front of the Bar, is of rather uncommon form, being a sort of semi-octagon on the plan, flanked with two lower semi-circular turrets, and crowned with large open machicollations. The arch of entrance is highly pointed, and enriched with a profusion of mouldings, which now end abruptly; part of the flanks of the arch having been cut away to enlarge the carriage way. Above the arch is a row of sunk pannels, alternately square and oblong. In each of the squares is a shield, in relief, painted with an armorial bearing. These arms are not of early date, and were most probably added after the accession of James I. On the front of the two great buttresses, which flank the arch of entrance are placed paintings at full length, larger than the life, of two knights one of whom bears the name of Bevis, the other of Ascupart, these figures, it is probable were placed on the Bar, at the same time that the arms were painted on the ancient shields. Two lions sejant, cast in lead, which appear to guard the entrance of the gate, were formerly placed at the extremities of the parapet of the bridge, which crossed the ditch, and were removed in the year 1744, when the ditch was filled up, and the bridge demolished. The plain flat front of the Bar towards the town, has a statue of King George III., in Roman costume, in a niche in the centre. Over the arch of entrance is a Town Hall, fifty-two feet, by twenty-one feet in dimension; the hall is lighted by four windows to the street, which within side retain their ancient form; at the bottom of the hall a pointed arch appears, and opens upon a small room, the face of the arch in this room is very handsome. The Court of Justice is not older than Queen Elizabeth's time; a room for the grand jury communicates with the hall, and is lighted by windows towards the suburb; a small room adjoining the grand jury room, has in it a very curious semicircular arch, with ornamental segments of circles within it, and a small pillar on each jamb, in the early pointed style of architecture.

Entering the town by the Bar Gate, the most careless observer, says Sir Henry Englefield, must necessarily be struck with the beauty of the High Street, formerly called English Street, which for breadth, length, and cleanliness can scarcely be equalled in England. The painter may perhaps lament that brick fronts have in many instances succeeded to the picturesque timber-formed gables, which once constituted the principal part of the houses. The gentle bend, and gradual descent of the street, adds much to its beauty, as a straight level line of nearly half a mile, which is the length of the High Street, from the Bar to the Water Gate, could not but be tiresome to the eye.

The Water Gate is entirely demolished; its removal is said to have essentially conduced to the convenience of commerce upon the quay. A large trade is carried on here, with Russia, Portugal, Sweden, and different parts of the Baltic, and with Guernsey, Jersey, &c. The chief articles of importation, are wines, fruits, iron, hemp, pitch, tar, and timber. There is also a trade with Newcastle for coals, and with Wales, for iron and slates. Wool shipped from any other port, to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, must be reloaded here, or pay a duty at the custom-house, according to an act passed in the reign of Edward III. Southampton is mentioned as a commercial town, in the reign of Henry III., at which period the Mayor of London was appointed to receive the customs of the port. The harbour, which is spacious, affords accommodation for ships, at all times, to ride at anchor in perfect security. There

are, at present, belonging to the port, about one hundred and eighty vessels, of different burden. During the season of the year, steam-packets are continually communicating hence, with Havre, Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, and other places, and sailing vessels are leaving daily, for destinations in all parts of the country. Several ships were built here during the late war, but ship-building is not usually carried on to any great extent.

The present government of the town is vested, agreeably to a charter of King Charles I., in a mayor, a sheriff, two bailiffs, an indefinite number of aldermen, twenty-four common councilmen, who are assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, two coroners, and other officers. The mayor is admiral of the port, the ex-mayor, the recorder, five senior aldermen, two senior common councilmen, and the Bishop of Winchester, are justices of peace for the borough and liberties. The corporation hold quarterly sessions for the trial of offences not capital, and assizes, when the judges are on the western circuit, for capital offences, committed within the town, and county of the town. The mayor and bailiffs hold a court every Tuesday, for the recovery of debts.

The town and county of the town of Southampton, returns two members to parliament, who at present are Arthur Atherley, Esq. and John Story Penleaze, Esq. of Bossington, near Stockbridge.

In the audit house, a modern building, are kept the records, seals, and regalia of the corporation. The ancient seal is very curious, on the obverse is represented a single masted ship on the sea, with the sail furled, a device, common in early times to all sea ports, round it is "*sigillum comūne ville Suthamtouæ*." In the centre compartment of the reverse, is the Virgin and Child, in the lateral ones, two figures, turned respectfully towards the Virgin. The seal now used is of silver, and was made in 1587, its device is a ship of war, three masted, and in full sail, bearing on its mainsail the arms of the town. *Per fess, argent and gules, charged with three roses, countercharged.* Besides these is the admiralty seal, charged with a ship; a seal for recognizances, and the seal of the staple, all ancient. There are two large silver gilt maces, and four small ancient maces. A silver oar, the badge of the maritime jurisdiction of the mayor, is modern, but the sword is ancient and curious. Beneath the audit house the space is open, and with a large area behind it, forms a commodious market, as well supplied as that of any town in England. The market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and there are fairs on February 17, and May 6, for cattle and cheese, on Trinity Monday and Tuesday, for horses, cattle, and leather.

There are six parishes in Southampton, exclusive of the tything of Portswood, which is in South Stoneham parish. All Saints is a rectory, value 8*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. The church was erected about the year 1793, from designs, by *Reveley*, and in the Ionic order. The remains of Captain Carteret, the circumnavigator, and of Bryan Edwards, of Springfield, author of a History of the West Indies, are deposited in this building. Holyrood parish is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is an ancient edifice, and contains several monuments of the Stanley family, of Poultons, one by *Rysbrach*, in memory of Miss E. Stanley, who died in 1738, contains an inscription by Thomson, who has also commemorated her in his "*Seasons*." A colonnade, in front of this church, is called the Proclamation, from the hustings being erected here, during an election of representatives for the town, in parliament. The parish of St. John is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. St. Lawrence is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the crown. These parishes are united, and the church of St. John is demolished. St. Mary is a rectory, value 37*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is a modern building with an extensive burial ground. St. Michael's is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. The church, which occupies the eastern side of a square, of the same name, is an ancient building, considered by high authority, to be of Anglo-Saxon construction, consisting of a chancel, nave, and aisles, with a tower in the centre, surmounted by a spire, which serves as a sea mark, for vessels entering the port. In the north aisle of the chancel is a cenotaph to Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, K. G., who died in 1550, at Lincoln Palace, Holborn, and was buried in St. Andrew's Church, Holborn. The font is remarkable for



its sculpture, which is in the style of Anglo-Saxon workmanship.

Domus Dei, or God's House, founded in the reign of Henry III. was afterwards granted by King Edward III., to Queen's College, Oxford, to which it still belongs. The establishment consists of a warden, four men, and four women. The chapel is very ancient, in which divine service is now performed, in the French language. The congregation consists chiefly of natives of Guernsey and Jersey who reside in Southampton. In the town were formerly a hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and a house of Franciscan or grey friars, founded in the year 1240, part of the site of which is now occupied by Gloucester Square, another part by a large building, and as a warehouse for Spanish wool, which by stress of weather is landed here every year. The castle, supposed to be of Anglo-Saxon origin, was enlarged by King Richard II., for the protection of the harbour. The area of the castle was of a form approaching that of a horseshoe, of which the town wall to the sea formed the diameter. The keep stood on a very high artificial mount, in the southern part of the area; a small modern round tower has been built of the materials of the ancient one. The beauty of the view from the top of the keep is almost unrivalled. King Henry V. assembled his army at Southampton, for the expedition against France, which resulted in the Battle of Agincourt, and during the war between the Houses of York and Lancaster, this town was the scene of much strife and bloodshed.

## 6. Kingsclere Division

Is bounded on the north by Berkshire, on the east by Basingstoke division, on the south by Andover division, and on the west by Wiltshire.

### CHUTELEY HUNDRED.

CHURCH OAKLEY, 5 miles W. from Basingstoke, contains 52 houses and 246 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford.

HANNINGTON, 8 miles N.W. from Basingstoke, contains 49 houses and 245 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

MONKS SHERBOURN, or *West Sherborn*, 4 miles N. from Basingstoke, contains 88 houses and 453 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 7*s.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford. Here was formerly an alien priory, of Benedictine monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John, which was a cell to the Abbey St. Vigor, at Cerisy, in Normandy, having been granted to that abbey, by Henry de Port, one of the barons of the exchequer, in the time of King Henry I. After the dissolution of alien priories, the site was granted by King Edward IV., to the hospital called Domus Dei; and the estate now belongs to the provost and fellows of Queen's College, in Oxford, as masters of that hospital. Chineham, a tything of this parish, is in Basingstoke hundred, and contains 7 houses and 41 inhabitants.

WOOTTON ST. LAWRENCE, 3 miles N.W. from Basingstoke, contains 128 houses and 664 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

WORTING, 2 miles W. from Basingstoke, contains 21 houses and 136 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of H. Bigg Wither, Esq., of Mary Down. Worting House is the seat of Lady Jones.

### EVINGAR HUNDRED.

ASHMANSWORTH, 8 miles N. W. from Whitchurch, contains

42 houses 196 inhabitants. The church dedicated to St. James is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of East Woodhay.

BAUGHURST, on the borders of Berkshire, is a detached portion of this hundred, 7 miles N. W. from Basingstoke, contains 84 houses and 434 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Inhusht and Ham. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

BURGH CLERE, on the borders of Berkshire, 6 miles S. from Newbury, and 7 miles N. from Whitchurch, contains 126 houses and 763 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Earlstoun. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 30*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Caernarvon.

FREEFOLK, one mile N. E. from Whitchurch, and about 2 miles from Oveston, contains 6 houses and 68 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Winchester. In the church are memorials and arms of the Powletts, formerly lords of the manor, Freefolk House is the seat of John Portal Brydges, Esq. Near it are mills, where the paper for bank-notes has been manufactured ever since the reign of George I.

HIGH CLERE, on the borders of Berkshire, 6 miles S. from Newbury, and 8 miles N.W. from Whitchurch, contains 85 houses and 457 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Caernarvon. The Bishops of Winchester had formerly a house and park here; several acts of William of Wykeham, are dated at High Clere, and in the bishop's will, he directs a reward to the park keeper. In the reign of Edward VI., John Poynet, Bishop of Winchester, granted the manors of High Clere, and Burgh Clere, to the king, in 1552. The king granted the estate to William Fitz-William, one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber. It was afterwards purchased by Sir Robert Sawyer, attorney-general to King James II., who resided here and rebuilt the church, in which is a monument to his memory. His daughter and heiress married Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, lord high admiral, and by Sir Robert Sawyer's will devolved upon her second son, the Honourable Robert Herbert, who rebuilt the house, and died without issue, in 1769, when it came into the possession of the Earl of Caernarvon, his nephew. High Clere House, the seat of the Earl of Caernarvon, stands on rising ground, in a park upwards of thirteen miles in circumference, the earl having purchased the manors of East Woodhay, Ashmansworth, Itchingswell, and Newton, which formed the ancient bailiwick of High Clere. In the mansion, which is of brick stuccoed, is a collection of portraits and cabinet pictures: amongst the portraits, Lady Caernarvon and Lord Porchester, by *Reynolds*; Three Children, by *Gainsborough*; Lord Porchester, as Bacchus, by *Reynolds*; and Cupid sleeping on Clouds, by *Reynolds*; Philip, Earl of Pembroke, and his Family, *Vandyck*; a picture presented to the family by Mrs. Anne Herbert, of Kingsey, and which is supposed to have been painted before the large picture by the same artist, at Wilton, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke.

A striking feature of the park, is Sidon hill, the summit of which, bosomed in tufted trees, rises four hundred feet above the valley, presenting extensive views. Beacon hill is south-eastward, and without the park-gate. Milford Water, enveloped in woods, is bordered by drives through the plantations, to Clarebrow, where the surrounding scenery is very fine, and there are also rides through Pen wood, a large tract of oak, interspersed with hollies, many of which are of unusual size.

Beacon hill, nine hundred feet high, is remarkable for the extent of prospect northward; on the flat summit is an encampment, and about a mile and a half eastward, is Ladle hill, on which also is an encampment.

HURSTBOURN PRIORS, on a branch of the Test, 2 miles S.W. from Whitchurch, contains 83 houses, and 404 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. Hurstbourn park, the seat of the Earl of Portsmouth, is about a mile eastward from the village, and about the same distance from Whitchurch. The mansion was erected from designs by *James Wyatt*. It stands on elevated ground, and commands extensive prospects of the north.



and south. From the southern front the ground slopes to a winding stream; the park is well wooded, particularly on its eastern side, where the beeches and oaks have attained great size.

**ST. MARY BOURN**, on a branch of the Test, 3 miles N.W. from Whitechurch, contains 225 houses, and 1053 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Binley, Bourn Parsonage, Egbury, Stoke, Week, and part of Swampton. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Hurstbourn Priors.

**NEWTOWN**, on the borders of Berkshire, 3 miles S. from Newbury, and about 10 miles N. from Whitechurch, contains 53 houses and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, is a curacy to the rectory of Burghclere. Newtown House is the seat of Frederic E. Morris, Esq., and near it is Sandleford Priory.

**WHITCHURCH**, on the river Test, 13 miles N. from the City of Winchester, 7 miles N. E. from Andover, and 56 miles from London, contains 267 houses and 1434 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Charlcott, and Cold Hurley. The town is situated under a range of chalk hills, having several corn mills on the banks of the river. There is a weekly market on Fridays, and annual fairs on the 23rd of April, and the 17th of June, for toys, and on the 7th of July, and the 9th of October, for cattle. It is a borough by prescription, and is nominally governed by a mayor, chosen annually, at the court leet of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, who are lords of the manor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. To the church belongs a theological library, bequeathed by the Rev. W. Wood. The river here is celebrated for trout, and is much frequented by anglers.

**EAST WOODHAY**, on the borders of Berkshire, 4 miles S. from Newbury, and 10½ miles N. W. from Whitechurch, contains 257 houses and 1206 inhabitants. The church dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. It was rebuilt in the year 1823; in the chancel are monuments of Bishops Kenn and Lowth, who were both rectors of the parish. The Bishops of Winchester formerly had a palace at Woodhay, which is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court, held at Winchester.

#### KINGSCLERE HUNDRED.

**EWHURST**, 6 miles N. W. from Basingstoke, contains 2 houses and 18 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of J. Martindale, Esq. Ewhurst House is the seat of Mr. Symmons.

**KINGSCLERE**, on the borders of Berkshire, 6½ miles S. from Newbury, and 7 N. from Whitechurch, contains 457 houses and 2296 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated on the edge of a chain of hills, and has a considerable trade in malt, and a weekly market on Tuesdays. There are annual fairs on the 2nd of April and 15th of October, for sheep. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Bolton. In the chancel is a monument, belonging to the Kingsmill family, of Sidmanton. Kingsclere was formerly a residence of the West Saxon kings, and it is supposed that the palace was connected with Freemantle Park, on the south, which is recorded as the site of a royal palace, in the reign of John. In 1446 the custody of Freemantle Park was granted to William De La Pole, Earl of Suffolk; the whole site, which is bleak and exposed, is now converted into a farm. In this parish are the chapelries of Sidmanton and Echinswell, the last contains 84 houses and 399 inhabitants; Sidmanton contains 22 houses and 156 inhabitants. A hollow in the chalk downs about two miles south westward from Kingsclere is the site of Canham Lodge, built by Charles, Duke of Bolton, which was afterwards a residence of Henry, Duke of Cumberland, who kept his stud here. Sidmanton House, the seat of Admiral Sir R. Kingsmill, Bart., is situated on an estate, which formerly belonged to Romsey Abbey, and was granted by Henry VIII., to John Kingsmill, and Constantia, his wife.

VOL. I.

**LICHFIELD**, 5 miles N. from Whitechurch, contains 16 houses and 85 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Admiral Sir R. Kingsmill, Bart. A Roman road, from Old Sarum to Silchester, is very visible on the downs of this and the adjoining parish of Kingsclere; it is chiefly composed of flint, and is popularly called the Devil's bank.

**WOOLVERTON**, 7½ miles N. from Basingstoke, contains 41 houses and 213 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of R. and J. Clarke, Esqrs.

#### OVERTON HUNDRED.

**ASHE**, 5 miles E. from Whitechurch, contains 22 houses and 114 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

**BRADLEY**, in a detached portion of this hundred, 5 miles W. from Alton, contains 19 houses and 100 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of J. Blackburn, Esq.

**DEAN**, 3 miles E. from Overton, and 5½ miles W. from Basingstoke, contains 31 houses and 157 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Caleb Smith, Esq.

**LAVERSTOKE**, 3 miles N. E. from Whitechurch, contains 20 houses and 101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Henry Portal Esq., of Laverstoke House.

**OVERTON**, on a branch of the Test, 3 miles N. E. from Whitechurch, and 53 miles from London, contains 259 houses and 1341 inhabitants. The stream on which the town is situated turns several silk and corn mills, and great quantities of malt are made here, and in the vicinity. There are fairs held annually, on the 4th of May, 18th of July, and 22nd of October, for sheep; and on Whit-Monday, for sheep and toys. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory and vicarage, the former, value 29*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, and the latter, 14*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

**TADLEY**, in a detached portion of this hundred, 6½ miles N. W. from Basingstoke, contains 122 houses and 597 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Winchester.

**NORTH WALTHAM**, 6 miles S. W. from Basingstoke, contains 74 houses and 373 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

#### PASTROW HUNDRED.

**COMBE**, on the borders of Wiltshire and Berkshire, 7 miles E. from Great Bedwin, and 10 miles N. from Andover, contains 27 houses and 188 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

**CRUX EASTON**, 6 miles N. from Whitechurch, contains 15 houses and 74 inhabitants. The church dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of R. G. Temple, Esq. Crux Easton was once famous for a grotto, constructed by nine sisters, of the name of Lisle, which has been celebrated by Pope. The Honourable Nicholas Herbert also wrote verses on the same subject; the estate having passed into other hands, the grotto was suffered to go to ruin.

**FACCOMBE**, 11 miles N. from Andover, contains 29 houses



and 305 inhabitants. The church dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of David Lance, Esq.

HURSTBOURN TARRANT, 7½ miles N. from Andover, contains 145 houses and 766 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Hurstbourn and Burbage, in Salisbury Cathedral.

LINKENHOLT, on the borders of Wiltshire, 6½ miles S. E. from Great Bedwin, and 8½ miles N. from Andover, contains 16 houses and 73 inhabitants. The church dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 5*d.* in the patronage of Mrs. Worgan.

TANGLEY, on the borders of Chute Forest, Wiltshire, 5½ miles N. W. from Andover, contains 49 houses and 256 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy to the rectory of Faccombe.

VERNHAM DEAN, on the borders of Wiltshire, 8 miles N. from Andover, contains 100 houses and 628 inhabitants. The parish is a curacy to the vicarage of Hurstbourn Tarrant.

WOODCOTE, 5 miles N. from Whitechurch, contains 16 houses and 92 inhabitants. It is a donative curacy.

## 7. New Forest, Eastern Division

Is bounded on the north by Wiltshire and Andover division, on the east by Fawley division, on the south by the Solent Channel, and on the West by the Western division of the New Forest.

### NEW FOREST HUNDRED.

BEAULIEU, in a liberty of the same name, 7 miles N. E. from Lymington, and 6½ miles S. from Southampton, by crossing the water to Hythe, contains 223 houses and 1206 inhabitants. Beaulieu, as its name implies, is a beautiful place, situated on the eastern bank of the river Exe, which is navigable for small vessels, to the village. The church, dedicated St. Bartholomew, is a perpetual curacy. The edifice was formerly the refectory or great dining hall of Beaulieu Abbey. King John, in the year 1204, built and endowed an abbey of Cistercian monks, in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. After the battle of Barnet, in 1471, Queen Margaret of Anjou, took sanctuary with the prince her son, in this abbey, a short time. Perkin Warbeck, also, in 1498 took sanctuary here, but afterwards voluntarily surrendered himself to King Henry VII. At the dissolution, in 1538, the annual revenue of the abbey was computed at 428*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The site was granted by the king, in 1539, to Thomas Wriothesley, Esq., and is now the property of the Duke of Buccleugh. The remains of the monastic buildings are considerable; walls, which included an area of nearly twenty acres may still be traced, and the foundations, which appear in different parts within them, prove that the convent must have been extensive. The refectory, now the church of the village, remains the most perfect portion of all the buildings; the internal dimension of the church is ninety-seven feet in length by thirty feet in width; a small portion of the interior of the refectory is separated by a wooden fence, and forms the porch of the church. The narrow lancet windows lighting this apartment are coved on the interior with spacious pointed arches, those now over the altar are very handsome, and rest on single slender pillars. The western side of the room is principally occupied by the pulpit and its staircase, the latter being constructed within the thickness of the wall; it receives light through several small windows, and the staircase is opened towards the room, by means of an arcade, of six pointed arches, resting on clusters of slender pillars: at the extremity of these arches is the door of the passage, the roof of which is arched with

stone. The pulpit is attached to the wall, before a spacious pointed arch, the window at the back consisting of two trefoil-headed openings, surmounted by a quatrefoil perforation. The pulpit belonging to the ancient refectory of Beaulieu Abbey, is the most perfect and elegant now remaining in England; it is of a semi-octagonal bracket shape, having at every angle a round moulding, terminating with a capital, and containing in every face rich patterns of sculptured foliage. The upper part of the pulpit is of subsequent date to the base, and its enrichments do not accord with the style of architecture that prevailed in the thirteenth century. At every angle of the upper part of the pulpit is a panelled buttress, and in every face two trefoil-headed arches, resting on slender pillars, below the arches is a row of quatrefoils, and over the arches a high sloping parapet, constructed of wood, and terminates with a double row of battlements. The roof of the refectory is arched with timber, and ornamented with carved bosses. On the eastern side is a monument, with a recumbent effigy of Mary, daughter of Thomas Elliot, who died in 1651, and towards the western end of the refectory, or church, stands an ancient font.

The cloisters of the abbey were on the southern side of the church, having on the western side of the quadrangle the dormitory of the monks, some portions of which are remaining; on the eastern side of the cloisters was the chapter house, on the northern side the lavatory, and on the opposite, or southern side, the refectory. The prior's house, fitted up by the Duke of Montagu, is a seat of the Duke of Buccleugh.

BOLDRE, 2 miles N. from Lymington, contains 405 houses and 2180 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Sway and Walhampton; the borough of Lymington, also a chapelry of this extensive parish, is separately noticed. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of J. P. Shrubb, Esq. the edifice is very ancient. Boldre was the rectory of the Rev. William Gilpin, of Vicars Hill, author of Remarks on Forest Scenery, and other Woodland Views, illustrated by the scenes of New Forest, 1791, and whose picturesque tours display a deep and sincere feeling of the beauties of nature. At his death, in 1804, he appropriated a collection of his sketches for the endowment of a school at Boldre. Walhampton house, the seat of Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart. K.C.B. is pleasantly situated. In the grounds, which are tastefully laid out, is a lake, of about twelve acres in extent, and the walks command fine views of the Isle of Wight and the Channel. Pilewell House is the seat of J. Wild, Esq., the flat and extensive lawn here forms a contrast to the scene which the Channel presents, stretching from the Needles to Spithead.

BROCKENHURST, 4 miles N. from Lymington, contains 147 houses and 818 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Boldre. The church is very ancient. Brockenhurst Park is the seat of John Morant, Esq., near it are Watcombe House, and Hinchelsea Lodge, the seat of W. Schreiber, Esq.

BRAMSHAW, on the borders of Wiltshire, 6 miles N.W. from Lyndhurst, contains 72 houses and 407 inhabitants, exclusive of 51 houses and 319 inhabitants, in Wiltshire. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

DIBDEN, or *Depedene*, in a liberty of the same name, 3 miles S.W. from Southampton, contains 57 houses and 443 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Malmsbury. In the church, which is very ancient, are monuments of the family of Lisle, of Moyles Court and Crux Easton. About one hundred and forty acres of marsh and mud land, were here securely embanked and cultivated on the shore, at the expense of the Earl of Malmsbury.

EXBURY, on the river Exe, 9 miles S. from Southampton, and 8 miles E. from Lymington, contains 42 houses and 311 inhabitants, including the tything of Leap. It is a curacy to the rectory of Fawley. Exbury house is the seat of Colonel Mitford, and from the shore at Leap, is a fine prospect of the Isle of Wight, the



Channel, Cowes Harbour, and the Hampshire coast, terminated by Hurst Castle.

**FAWLEY**, on Southampton water, 6 miles S. from Southampton, contains 325 houses and 1684 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Brightminston and Stone. The church, dedicated to All Saints is a rectory, value 34*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. Eaglehurst, or Luttrell's Folly, built by the Hon. Temple Luttrell, commands a view of Portsmouth, Spithead, and St. Helen's, Cowes Harbour, and beyond the Needles to the sea. Calshot Castle stands on a tongue of land, running into Southampton water, it was built by Henry VIII., as a defence of the bay.

**LYMINGTON**, on the Boldre water, and in a liberty of the same name, 13 miles S.W. from Southampton, and 88 from London, contains 526 houses and 3164 inhabitants. The town principally consists of one long street, on the brow and declivity of a gentle hill, the houses which stand nearest the sea, having beautiful prospects over the scenery of the Isle of Wight. The town is much frequented during the season for sea bathing, but the commerce is not considerable, the imports being principally confined to coal, from the north of England, and the exports consisting of salts, manufactured from sea water; Epsom salts and Glauber salts are both made at Lymington, as well as the common culinary salt. There is a weekly market on Saturdays, and annual fairs May 12, and October 2, for horses, cheese, and bacon. A charter of incorporation was granted to the town by King James, and the corporation consists of a mayor, with an unlimited number of burgesses. The seal represents an antique ship on the sea, with one mast, her sails furled. On the sinister side of the mast, a shield charged with the arms of Courtenay, or, three torteauxes, with a label of three points azure. Petty sessions are held here every other Saturday.

The borough of Lymington, and part of the parish of Boldre, returns two members to parliament, the present members are Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart. G. C. B., of Walhampton, and John Stewart, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket, is a curacy to the vicarage of Boldre. In the chancel is a monument of Josias Rogers, captain of the Quebec frigate, who died in 1795, by *Bacon*; and another of a son of Sir Harry Burrard, who fell in the battle of Corunna, and one in memory of Charles Colborne, who died in 1747, by *Rysbrach*.

About a mile N.W. from Lymington is Buckland Rings, or Castle field, the site of a Roman camp, supposed to have been formed by Vespasian.

**LYNDHURST**, 86 miles from London, and from Southampton, contains 202 houses and 1170 inhabitants. The village is situated nearly in the centre of the New Forest. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy to the rectory of Minstead. The New Forest is about forty miles in circumference, and is divided into nine walks, each having a keeper, besides which there are a bow-bearer, two rangers, a steward, &c. subordinate to the lord warden. At Lyndhurst are held all the forest courts, under the jurisdiction of the verderers. The courts of attachment are held thrice a year, on days appointed by the presiding judges, and the swainmote courts are held annually in the month of September. The Kings House at Lyndhurst, erected in the reign of Charles II., is the official residence of the lord warden, the Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne, during his visits to the New Forest. Attached to the house are the king's stables. About four miles from the village of Lyndhurst is a stone pillar, erected in the year 1745, by Lord De La Warr, and bearing an inscription which states that on the spot formerly stood an oak tree, against which glanced the shaft which pierced the breast of King William Rufus, whose death in this manner, by the agency of Sir Walter Tyrrell, took place on the 2nd of August, 1100. In the inscription it is also said that one Purkiss, a peasant, drove the cart which conveyed the corpse of the king to Winchester, for interment. Two families of that name occupied cottages near the spot, in the last century.

The names of many of the places in the New Forest having been changed since the time of the Domesday Survey, it is difficult to ascertain what were then the limits of the Forest. The oldest perambulation extant, is dated in the eighth year of the reign of Edward I., and is preserved in the chapter-house, at Westminster.

The boundaries then described, include all the country from Southampton river on the east, to the river Avon in the west, following the sea coast, as the southern boundary between those rivers, and extending northwards as far as Charford, on the river Avon; about eight miles below Salisbury on the west, and to Wade and Ower, or *Oux* Bridge, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the east. Another perambulation, made in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of the same king, now preserved in the Tower, confines the Forest to limits which appear to have been followed in the twenty-second year of the reign of Charles II., 1670, when the Forest was again perambulated. According to this perambulation, the New Forest extends from God's Hill, on the north-west, to the sea, on the south-east, about twenty miles, and from Hardley, on the east, to Ringwood, on the west, about fifteen miles; and contains within those limits about ninety-two thousand three hundred and sixty-five statute acres. The whole of that quantity, however, is not Forest land, or now the property of the crown. There are several manors and other freehold estates, within the perambulation, belonging to individuals, amounting to about twenty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven acres; about six hundred and twenty-five acres of these are copyhold or customary lands, belonging to the king's manor of Lyndhurst. The number of leasehold acres, formerly about one thousand and four, have been reduced to three hundred and eighty-seven, by the falling in of the lease of New Park. These are held under the crown, granted for certain terms of years, and form part of the demised land revenue of the crown. About nine hundred and one acres are purprestures, or encroachments on the Forest: about one thousand one hundred and ninety-three acres are enclosed lands, held by the master keepers and groom keepers, with their respective lodges; the remainder, being about sixty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres, are the woods and waste lands of the Forest.

The nine bailiwicks, into which the New Forest is divided, are Burley, Fritham, Godshill, Lynwood, Battramsley, South East, the Nodes, Inn, and North. The bailiwicks are divided into fifteen walks, Burley, Holmsley, Boldrewood, Eyeworth, Ashley, Broomey, Rhynfield, Wilverley, Whitley Ridge, Lady Cross, Denny and the Nodes, Ashurst, Ironshill, Castle Malwood, and Bramble Hill.

The scenery of the New Forest affords a great variety of beautiful landscapes; its woody scenes, its extended lawns, and vast sweeps of wild country, unlimited by artificial boundaries, together with its river views, and distant coasts, are all in a great degree magnificent. It must still, however, be remembered, that its chief characteristic is not sublimity, but sylvan beauty. Its lawns and woods are every where divided by large districts of heath; many of these woods have formerly been, as many of the heaths at present are, of vast extent, running several miles without interruption. Different parts too, both of the open, and of the woody country, are so high as to command extensive distances, although no part of the Forest can in any degree, assume the title of mountainous. Besides the heaths, lawns, and woods, of which the New Forest is composed, there are in some parts extensive bogs; the most considerable of them is at Longslade Bottom, between Brockenhurst and Ringwood; it extends about three miles, and is the receptacle of all the springs that rise in its vicinity.

The most interesting part of the New Forest, in a picturesque point of view, is that confined between the river Exe, and the Bay of Southampton. The water views are very fine, and the banks both of the river and the bay being decorated with woody scenery, give them a peculiarly beautiful character. In noble distances, and what may be more appropriately termed grand forest scenes, the northern division of this tract is the most striking. The oaks of the New Forest are mentioned by Mr. Gilpin, in his "Remarks on Forest Scenery," as having a peculiar character. They seldom rise into lofty stems, as oaks usually do in richer soils, but their branches, which are more adapted to what the ship builders call knees and elbows, are commonly twisted into the most picturesque forms. Many of these oaks are very ancient, and of great bulk. The Cadnam oak, in the parish of Eling, is regarded as one of the curiosities of the New Forest, having long been famous for its premature vegetation; its buds appearing every year in the depth of winter. After the buds have unfolded themselves they make no further progress, and the leaves immediately shrink and die. During the remainder of the winter the tree remains torpid, like other deciduous trees, but again vegetates at the usual season. Another celebrated oak, noted



also for its premature vegetation, stood at Cantertou, near Stony Cross, northward of Castle Malwood, and was said to be the very tree against which the arrow of Tyrrell glanced, and caused the death of William Rufus. Fritbam, at no great distance from the spot pointed out by tradition as the scene of the king's death, is a sequestered bottom, open to the west, where a corner of the heath sinks gently into it, but sheltered on the east, by a beechen grove, and on every other side by clumps of trees forming an irregular scene around it, amongst which are several winding avenues of greensward. The area of Castle Malwood, contains many acres; some oaks and bushes grow on its banks, which are not very great; its keep is occupied by one of the lodges belonging to the Forest. Castle Malwood cottage, the seat of A. Drummond, Esq., stands high, and commands extensive views. Cuffnells, the seat of Mrs. Rose, nearly in the centre of the Forest, stands on rising ground, embowered in trees. Their Majesties and the Royal Family, spent a few days at Cuffnells, in the years 1801, and 1804. About one mile from Lyndhurst, is Northierwood, the seat of C. W. Michell, Esq.

MINSTEAD, 3 miles N.W. from Lyndhurst, contains 196 houses and 1007 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of H. Coombe Compton, Esq., of Minstead Manor House. Cadman is partly in this parish.

#### REDBRIDGE HUNDRED.

ELING, on the Southampton water, 5 miles W. from Southampton, contains 819 houses and 4314 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of William Phillips, Esq. In the chancel is a monument of Sir John Mill, Bart., who died in 1705. Others of this family are interred here. There is also a brass plate, in memory of William Paulett, who died in 1596, and another of Richard Paulett, of Little Testwood, who died in 1737.

At Eling are several docks for building and repairing ships, and numerous storehouses and granaries, the place having a considerable trade in corn.

About a mile southward of Eling, is Langley. Bury Farm is the property of Sir Charles Mill, Bart., of Mottisfont. The manor is held by the tenure of presenting to the king, when he enters the New Forest, a pair of white greyhounds. This custom was observed when King George III. visited the New Forest, on the 27th of June, 1789, when the late Rev. Sir Charles Mill, presented the greyhounds, on the King's alighting from his carriage, at the King's House, at Lyndhurst.

On the shore, at Marchwood, a powder magazine was erected, about 1810, which occupies about twenty acres, partly enclosed by a high wall. Cadnam and Wigley are hamlets of this parish.

### 8. New Forest, Western Division,

Is bounded on the North by Wiltshire, on the east by the eastern division of the New Forest, on the south by the Solent Channel, and in the west by Dorsetshire.

#### CHRISTCHURCH HUNDRED.

CHRISTCHURCH, or *Twynhambourne*, 7 miles S. from Ringwood, and 99 miles from London, contains 920 houses and 4644 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bure and Hinton, Hurn and Parley, Isford and Tuckton, Winkton and Burton. Twynham, the early name of this place was derived from its situation between two rivers the Avon and the Stour, which unite their streams a short distance below the town, and fall into the sea at Christchurch Bay. The harbour is spacious, but is too shallow and dangerous to be frequented by large vessels. This is chiefly occasioned by a ledge of sand, which extends from Hengistbury Head, in Hampshire, to St. Christopher's Cliff, in the Isle of Wight. There are salmon fisheries on the coast. Here is also a manufactory of watch-spring chains, and many persons are employed in knitting silk stockings. A market

is held weekly on Mondays, and there are annual fairs on the 13th of June, and the 17th of October, for horses and bullocks. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, two bailiffs, and twenty common councilmen. The borough returns one member to parliament, who at present is G. W. Tapps, Esq., of Barton. The church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church of the priory dedicated to Christ, has evidently given the town the present appellation, and was a very ancient endowment, although no record exists of its actual foundation. The church was rebuilt by Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, in the reign of William II., who was formerly dean of the priory. It is a spacious and highly interesting building, with a square well proportioned tower at the western end, erected about the fifteenth century. The nave and northern transept, parts of the original structure, are noble examples of Anglo-Norman architecture; the nave in particular is hardly to be surpassed in the kingdom for its very beautiful effect. During the general repair about ten years ago, a new ceiling was constructed by Garbett, of Winchester, in very good taste; the carving of the stalls was at the same time restored, and those of the prior and sub-prior, placed on opposite sides of the choir. In the aisles and in the Lady Chapel, are chantries, and ancient monuments of the priors and benefactors of the church. The most remarkable of them is the Salisbury Chapel, containing a tomb of Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, who died in 1541. Towards the choir, the side of the chapel is singularly rich and beautiful in all its details, exhibiting a state of extraordinary preservation. On the opposite side the roof of the aisle being lower, and the floor seven feet below that of the choir, steps communicate with the interior of the chapel, which is highly enriched with sculpture. The roof divided into three compartments, had bosses containing shields of arms, these have been defaced, but a motto, *Spes mea Deo est*, has been suffered to remain. At the west end of this chapel is a niche and slab, to the memory of the Right Honourable George Rose, Lord of the Manor, who died in 1818. The ascent to the altar is by flight of four steps, on the uppermost of which, is a slab in the memory of Baldwin de Redvers, who died in 1216. The altarpiece is an ancient carving in wood, representing the genealogy of Christ. In the Lady Chapel are monuments of the West family. The old sacristy, now the vestry, presents some curious specimens of ancient sculpture, and under the transepts of the priory church are crypts. The principal part of the castle which formerly belonged to the Redvers family, is the keep on the summit of an artificial mount, which appears to have enclosed within the wall an area of about twenty-eight feet by twenty-four feet, and the walls are ten feet in thickness.

On a ridge of hills about a mile and a half northward from the town, called St. Katherine's Hill, is an encampment, and other remains of an entrenchment may be traced in the vicinity. Hengistbury Head is a bold headland, forming the western termination of Christchurch Bay; about a mile from the extremity of the point the cliff dips for a considerable distance, and the estuary of the Stour and Avon is there only separated from the sea by a very narrow neck of land.

Near Staples Cross, about half a mile north of Christchurch, is Hinton House, the seat of Sir George Ivison Tapps, Bart. Belvidere the seat of — Griffiths, Esq., and near the sea, High Cliff, the seat of John Penlease, Esq., this mansion was erected by John Earl of Bute, but the land springs are undermining the cliff, and large masses of it are continually falling into the sea.

HOLDENHURST, or *Holmhurst*, in Westover liberty, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 3 miles N.W. from Christchurch, contains houses and 580 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Christchurch. Allam Chine, on the coast, at the extremity of the county, is about nine miles westward from Christchurch.

HORDLE, or *Hordwell*, on the sea coast, 5 miles W. from Lymington, and 7 miles E. from Christchurch, contains 116 houses and 517 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy to the vicarage of Milford.

MILTON, 5 miles E. from Christchurch, contains 112 houses and 702 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a curacy, to the vicarage of Milford.



**MILFORD**, on a creek near the sea coast, 3 miles S. W. from Lymington, contains 256 houses and 1332 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Keyhaven and Pennington. It is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford.

**SOPLEY**, on the river Avon, 3 miles N. from Christchurch, contains 169 houses and 978 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. J. Willis of Sopley House. Avon Hill, is the seat of Sir H. Fane, and Avon House, of Mrs. Admiral Osborne. Two miles distant is Heron Court, the seat of the Earl of Malmsbury. Winton House is the seat of J. Jopp, Esq., and between Sopley and Staples Cross, in the road to Christchurch is Burton House, the seat of Thomas Dean Schute, Esq.

#### FORDINGBRIDGE HUNDRED.

**BREAMORE**, or *Bromere*, in a liberty of the same name, on the borders of Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, 7 miles S. from Salisbury, and 3 miles N. from Fordingbridge, contains 84 houses and 549 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy in the presentation of the Duke of Manchester. Breamore House is the seat of Sir Charles Hulse, Bart., descended from Sir Edward Hulse, M.D. physician to King George II., who was created baronet, 7th of February, 1739. At Breamore was a priory of Black Canons, founded by Baldwin de Redvers, and Hugh his uncle, about the latter part of the reign of Henry I., of which monastery St. Michael was patron and saint. About the time of the suppression it was endowed with 200*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* per annum, and in 1536, the site, and great part of its possessions were granted to Henry, Marquess of Exeter.

**NORTH CHARFORD**, on the river Avon, and borders of Wiltshire, 3½ miles N. from Fordingbridge, contains 12 houses and 57 inhabitants, exclusive of the tything of South Charford, which contains 12 houses and 75 inhabitants. It is a perpetual curacy, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

**ELLINGHAM**, on the river Avon, 3 miles N. from Ringwood, contains 69 houses and 307 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Eton college. At Ellingham, was an alien priory, a cell to the abbey of St. Saviour's.

Moyles Court, in the parish of Ellingham, was for nearly two centuries, the seat of the Lisle family. Charles Lisle, Esq., died in 1818, since which, the house has been purchased by Henry Baring, Esq., of Somerley, who has pulled down part of the building, leaving only sufficient for a farm-house. Dame Alicia Lisle, was executed on the 2nd of September, 1685, having been convicted of harbouring rebels in this mansion. She was buried in Ellingham churchyard.

**FORDINGBRIDGE** or *Forde*, on the river Avon, and borders of Dorsetshire, 6 miles N. from Ringwood, 13 miles S. from Salisbury, and 94 miles from London, contains 488 houses and 2444 inhabitants. The town is situated on the borders of the New Forest, and here is a stone bridge of seven arches, over the river; the chief manufactures are tickings, and calico printing is carried on here. There is a market weekly on Saturday, and an annual fair on the 9th of September, for forest colts and pedlary. The town is governed by a constable, chosen at the annual court leet of the lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 30*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of King's College, Cambridge.

Godshill, a tything of this parish, contains 41 houses and 158 inhabitants. God's Hill, or *Godman's Cap*, is an eminence about two miles eastward, on which is an ancient encampment, defended on one side by a double trench and ramparts, and on the other by the steepness of the hill, which is overgrown with oaks. Tatchbury Mount commands very fine prospects.

**HALE**, on the river Avon, 4 miles N. from Fordingbridge, contains 32 houses and 181 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy. Hale House is the seat of Mrs.

May  
VOL. I.

**IBSLEY**, or *Ibbesley*, on the river Avon, 3 miles N. from Ringwood, contains 67 houses and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a curacy to the vicarage of Fordingbridge. North End House is the seat of Captain Henderson; and about a mile southward is Somerley House, the seat of Henry Baring, Esq. Blackford House is the seat of the Rev. Dr. Taylor.

**ROCKBURNE**, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 3½ miles N. W. from Fordingbridge, contains 87 houses and 464 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy, in the presentation of King's College, Cambridge. Burgate House is the seat of — Wilkinson, Esq., and Winchbury House is the seat of P. Templeman, Esq.

#### RINGWOOD HUNDRED.

**HARBRIDGE**, on the river Avon, and borders of Dorsetshire, 3 miles N. from Ringwood, contains 66 houses and 352 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Ringwood.

**RINGWOOD**, on the river Avon, 19 miles S. from Salisbury, 14 miles N. E. from Poole, and 91 miles from London, contains 678 houses, and 3428 inhabitants. The town is situated on the eastern side of the river, which here frequently spreads over the meadows, in a broad sheet. Here is a manufactory of woollen cloths and stockings, and considerable quantities of strong beer and ale are exported hence. The market day is Wednesday, and there are annual fairs on the 10th of July, and on the 11th of December, for forest colts and pedlary. Manorial courts are held at Ringwood twice a year, at one of which a constable is appointed; the petty sessions are also held in the town. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 75*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* in the patronage of King's College, Cambridge. The plan of the church is cruciform, having also a chancel of large dimensions, in which are several handsome monuments, and a slab, inlaid with brass, part only of which remains. It is the figure of a priest.

The churchyard is closely planted with lime trees, interspersed with yews, whose branches form a complete canopy over the walk to the southern porch. In the churchyard, is a free grammar school, founded by Richard Line, 1577. Ringwood Parish includes the hamlets of Burley, Burley Lodge, Bistern Closes, and Wood Green, and the entire parish contains 3804 inhabitants. Hall House, at Ringwood, is the seat of the Rev. J. Middleton.

### 9. Portsdown Division

Is bounded on the north by Alton south division, and Fawley division; on the east, by the county of Sussex; on the south, by the English Channel; and on the west by Fawley division.

#### BISHOPS WALTHAM HUNDRED.

**BISHOPS WALTHAM**, on the river Hamble, 10 miles N. E. from Southampton, and 65 miles from London, contains 378 houses and 2126 inhabitants. This town carries on a considerable trade in malting and tanning; large quantities of leather are sent hence to Guernsey and London, and to the neighbouring fairs. The market day is on Saturday, and there are annual fairs on the second Friday in May, July 30, on the first Friday after Old Michaelmas Day, and on October the 10th, for horses, cheese, and stockings. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The steeple and tower of this church fell down on the 31st of December, 1582, and was rebuilt in 1589; a north aisle was built in 1637, and it was enlarged by building a south aisle in 1652. An organ was put up in 1734, said to possess a good tone particularly of the diapasons and principal: it was originally a chamber organ, built by the celebrated Bernard Schmidt; the pipes are of wood. The site of the bishop's palace or castle, on the south-western side



of the town, near the river, still exhibits traces of ancient magnificence, although it was nearly demolished in the civil wars, and the park has been converted into a farm. The castle was originally built by Bishop Henry de Blois, but much of its grandeur was probably owing to the architectural taste of Bishop William of Wykeham, who made it his favourite residence, and died here at the age of eighty. The outer court was built by Bishop Langton, and the remains of several brick chimneys, apparently of the time of that prelate, are still to be seen on the northern side. The great hall in the inner court, was 66 feet by 27 feet: the walls of this part of the palace are now covered with ivy; besides the hall, are remains of a tower gatehouse. The manor, which includes Waltham Chase, has belonged, from time immemorial, to the see of Winchester; the neighbourhood was infested by a gang of deer stealers, who, from a custom of blacking their faces before they sallied forth to the forest, obtained the name of Waltham Blacks; their depredations at length became so great, as to demand the interference of the legislature; and in 1723 the Black Act was passed, which was said to comprehend more felonies than any law that had been previously framed for domestic regulation. Bishop Hoadley, when urged to re-stock Waltham Chase, refused, observing, that "it had done mischief enough already." Near the town, is Northbrook House, the seat of the Earl of Huntingdon.

**BURSLEDON**, on the river Hamble, 5 miles S. E. from Southampton, contains 96 houses and 473 inhabitants. Being situated on a creek, this place is particularly commodious for ship building, the depth of water being sufficient for eighty gun ships, and several fine vessels have been built here. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy to the vicarage of Hound.

**DROXFORD**, on the Titchfield river, 3½ miles N. E. from Bishops Waltham, and 16 miles S. W. from Alton, contains 246 houses and 1410 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The parsonage is the residence of the Rev. W. Garnier; Fir Hill, of Admiral Hamilton; and Midlington Place, of P. Barfoot, Esq.

**DURLEY**, 3 miles W. from Bishops Waltham, contains 58 houses and 319 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the rectory of Upham. About the year 1826, a series of ancient paintings was discovered on the northern wall of the church.

**UPHAM**, situated on an eminence, 3 miles N. from Bishops Waltham, contains 72 houses and 493 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. Dr. Young, the author of "Night Thoughts," was born in the parsonage here, in 1681, but the house no longer exists.

**WESTON**, or *St. Mary Extra*, is adjacent to the town of Southampton, and contains 179 houses and 983 inhabitants.

Exbury and Fawley are in a detached part of this hundred See p. 394 and 395.

#### BOSMERE HUNDRED.

**HAVANT**, in a liberty of the same name, on the southern side of the county, nearly opposite to Hayling Island, and bordering upon Sussex, 66 miles from London, contains 330 houses and 2099 inhabitants. The town, consisting of four streets, agreeing with the cardinal points, stands in a delightful situation, having the Portsdown Hills on the north, and Langston Harbour on the south. The harbour is well adapted for the trade that is here carried on, in coals, corn, &c. The privilege of a market was granted to the town in the reign of John; the market day is Saturday, and there are annual fairs on the 22nd of June, and the 7th of October. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. It is an ancient structure, cruciform in plan, with a tower rising from the intersection; the nave presents specimens of very early Anglo-Norman architecture: other parts are in the pointed style, of various eras. One of its principal benefactors was William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester. A monument

to Mrs. Selina Newland, who died in 1786, was sculptured by *P. M. Van Celder*. A topographical account of the Hundred of Bosmere, comprising the parishes of Havant, Warblington, and Hayling was printed at Havant, by Henry Skelton, in West Street, in 1817; written by Walter Butler, solicitor of Havant. In Mr. Martin's Catalogue of privately printed books, it is said to have been compiled for an intended History of Hampshire, by the Rev. William Bingley, under the patronage of the Right Honourable George Rose. Northward from Havant is Leigh Park.

**NORTH HAYLING**, 2 miles S. from Havant, contains 57 houses and 295 inhabitants. It is a curacy in the presentation of the Earl of Albemarle.

**SOUTH HAYLING**, 4 miles S. from Havant, contains 77 houses and 443 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Albemarle.

Hayling Island contains 5000 acres of land, completely surrounded by the sea, and divided into the parishes of North and South Hayling. The principal branch of trade carried on in the Island is the making of salt, which has been an article of manufacture here, from the time of Domesday Survey. Over the bar of sand, at the entrance of Langston Harbour, which lies between Hayling Island and that of Portsea, is sufficient depth of water for vessels of seventy tons, which are employed in importing corn and coals. The oysters here are of a very fine flavour, and the fishery was formerly considerable.

King William II. and afterwards King Henry I. having given the church, tythes, and greatest part of the land in this island, to the Benedictine abbey of St. Peter, at Gympes, in Normandy, it became a cell to that abbey. After the suppression of the alien priories, King Henry V. granted it to the monastery of Carthusians, at Shene; and when that was dissolved, King Henry VIII., in 1541, granted Hayling Priory to the College of Arundel. On the surrender of that college, the estate was granted to Henry, Earl of Arundel, and it descended in succession to the Duke of Norfolk.

**WARBLINGTON**, on the sea coast and borders of Sussex, one mile S. E. from Havant, contains 374 houses and 1850 inhabitants, including the tything of Emsworth. It is a rectory, value 19*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. W. Norris. The church consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with an oratory at the termination of each aisle. Several stone coffins are deposited in the aisles, all of which are similar in form, but of various lengths; they are each made of one solid stone, hollowed for containing the corpse, with receptacles for the head, &c. curiously formed. In the chancel are remains of a pavement of painted tiles; the subjects represented are chiefly armorial. Here are monuments of the family of Cotton. Richard Cotton, of Bedhampton and Warblington, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John, and sister of Viscount Lumley, of Stavestead, who died on the 20th of March, 1695. A monument to Rafe Smalpage, chaplain to the Earl of Southampton, Lord Chancellor, and parson of this church, who died on the 6th of May, 1558.

Emsworth, in the parish of Warblington, is situated on an inlet of the sea, which divides this county from Sussex, and opposite to Thorney Island. Many vessels are here employed in trade. Ship-building and ropemaking are also carried on. The village is noted for its fine-flavoured oysters. Near Emsworth is Woodlands, the seat of C. Short, Esq.

#### FAREHAM HUNDRED.

**FAREHAM**, on a creek of Portsmouth Harbour, 11½ miles S. E. from Southampton, and 73 miles from London, contains 690 houses and 3677 inhabitants. Here is a considerable manufacture of sackings and ropes for shipping, large quantities of which are sent to Portsmouth: there is also a pottery, and a trade in coals. Vessels of large burthen are built here. The market day is Wednesday, and there is an annual fair on the 29th of June, for corn, cheese, and hops. The town is governed by a bailiff, two constables, and two ale-conners, and the petty sessions are held



here. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. During the summer months Fareham is resorted to for the benefit of sea-bathing.

Cams Hall, the seat of Henry Peter Delne, Esq., is about a mile from Fareham, and on the eastern side of the inlet of Portsmouth Harbour that runs up to that town; the house, being on an eminence, commands an extensive prospect, including the hills of the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth Harbour, Spithead, and the English Channel. About a mile northward of Fareham is Roche Court, the seat of W. Thresher, Esq.; and near the town is Uplands, the seat of S. Jellicoe, Esq.; westward is Blackbrook, the seat of G. Purvis, Esq.

#### HAMBLEDON HUNDRED.

HAMBLEDON, 5 miles W. from Horndean, and the borders of Sussex, contains 278 houses and 1886 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Denmead, Earvils, Glidden, and Chidden. Burwell and Leigh are also in the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Peter is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. The market is held weekly, on Thursday; and there are annual fairs on the 13th of February, and October the 2nd, for horses, and on the 7th of May, for toys. The vicinity of this town is famous for cricket players, but the original members of the celebrated Hambledon Club, the pride of Hampshire, and envy of all England, have ceased to exist: the last survivor, Mr. John Small, of Petersfield, died in 1826, aged nearly ninety. Little Cams, near Hambledon, is the seat of J. Morgan, Esq.; White Dale, of Captain Bouring; Berry Lodge, of T. Butler, Esq.; and North House, of J. Richards, Esq. More distant are Swanmore House, the seat of Alexander Shearn, Esq.; and Northbrook House, the seat of the Earl of Huntingdon.

#### MEON STOKE HUNDRED.

CORHAMPTON, 15 miles S. from Alton, and 4 miles E. from Bishops Waltham, contains 17 houses and 168 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of H. P. Wyndham, Esq. Corhampton House is the seat of Luke Dillon, Esq.

MEON STOKE, 5 miles N. E. from Bishops Waltham, contains 49 houses and 368 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, with the curacy of Soberton, value 46*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

SOBERTON, or *Suberton*, 3½ miles E. from Bishops Waltham, contains 131 houses and 882 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the rectory of Meon Stoke.

WARNFORD, on the Titchfield river, 6 miles N. E. from Bishops Waltham, contains 40 houses and 364 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 21*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Near the church are the remains of an ancient edifice, called King John's House, a corruption of St. John's, which family formerly possessed it. This house stands within the grounds of Belmont, the seat of J. Nunes, Esq.

#### PORTSDOWN HUNDRED.

BEDHAMPTON, one mile W. from Havant, contains 76 houses and 413 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of C. B. Henvile. Near the village is Belmont Castle.

BOARHUNT, 2 miles E. from Fareham, contains 36 houses and 205 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of T. Kethwayte, Esq.

FARLINGTON, on the sea coast, 2½ miles W. from Havant, contains 101 houses and 553 inhabitants, including a house in the Mudlands, an enclosure from the sea, which is extra-parochial. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the chancel of the church is a monument for Antony Pownde, of Drayton, Esq., who died

on the 19th of February, 1547; and in the nave, another to Peter Taylor, lord of the manors of Farlington and Drayton, who died in 1777.

Portsmouth Hill, in this parish, is said to rise 447 feet perpendicular height, running east and west nearly seven miles. From the summit, on which is a monument in honour of Lord Nelson, is an extensive prospect. On the south is the British Channel; the western extremity of the Isle of Wight, Spithead, St. Helens, with the Islands of Hayling and Thorney. Chichester cathedral bounds the horizon. On the North is the range of hills at Funtington, Chalton, and Hastings, interspersed with woodlands. On the 26th of July a large fair is annually held in Portsdown, which continues three days.

The Forest of Bere extends northward from Portsdown Hill, and includes about sixteen thousand acres, a greater part of which is now enclosed. The forests originally preserved and extended by the rage for the chase which possessed our Anglo-Norman kings, have eventually become of national benefit by proving nurseries for ship timber.

PORTCHESTER, or *Porchester*, on the northern side of Portsmouth Harbour, 2½ miles E. from Fareham, contains 145 houses and 757 inhabitants, the village extends about a mile in length, and the publicans here enjoy a peculiar privilege under a charter of Queen Elizabeth, of exemption from the liability of having soldiers quartered in their houses. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the crown.

Portchester Castle is situated on a neck of land, jutting out a considerable way towards the middle of Portsmouth harbour, at the head of which it stands. The precise origin of the castle is unknown, but the foundation of the outer walls, and semi-circular towers is ascribed with some confidence to the Romans. The edifice has had great and important additions made to it particularly in the Anglo-Norman period, and in the reign of Edward III. The plan of the castle was quadrangular, and it stands upon a level site, including an area of nearly five acres. On the northern and southern sides the walls extend about six hundred and twenty feet, and on the eastern and western sides, about six hundred and ten feet, their thickness is about eight feet, but in parts about twelve feet, and the general height is about eighteen feet. Independently of the keep tower, at the north western angle of the walls there are eighteen towers yet standing, of various forms and magnitude. On the northern, western, and southern sides at some distance from the walls, are remains of a deep trench, varying in its breadth, and on the eastern side are two ditches which extend to the water. The keep tower is a lofty structure, and contains two apartments in the basement, with three double rooms above them in so many several stories; its external dimension is fifty-eight feet. Immediately attached to the keep on the eastern side is a lower building, on the outer side of which, a steep flight of steps leads to a porch, whence through a middle chamber is a passage to the keep; this chamber communicates on each side with a large apartment. The southern apartment is called St. Mary's Chapel, and the northern, as tradition reports was used as a bed-room by Queen Elizabeth, on one of her summer progresses.

Within the area of Porchester Castle is a church, which from its style of architecture is ascribed to King Henry I., who certainly founded a priory of Austin Canons here, in 1153, but which was subsequently removed to Southwick. The church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was originally cruciform in its plan, having a low tower rising from the intersection. The southern transept has been long destroyed, and the chancel has been rebuilt. Within the church is a monument of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, Groom Porter to Queen Elizabeth and King James, who died in 1618. The ancient font is very remarkable, and is environed by a series of twelve circular compartments, composed of foliage, and enclosing youthful figures in various attitudes. From about the middle of the last century Porchester Castle has been used as a dépôt for the reception of prisoners of war, and during the late war with France, there was nearly nine thousand French prisoners confined within the walls. Not only was the Keep Tower occupied by them, but they were also lodged in ranges of wooden buildings, erected on the northern side of the great court. After the peace all the additional buildings were destroyed, together with the barracks which had been erected beyond the ditch on the outside, contiguous to the



north-western angle of the castle. The site of the castle now belongs to Thomas Thistlethwayte, Esq., and the remains are tenanted by Henry Binsted.

**PORTSMOUTH**, on the sea coast, at the entrance of the harbour of the same name, 72 miles from London, contains 1100 houses and 7269 inhabitants. This borough is situated near the south western extremity of the Island of Portsea, and is divided from the town of Gosport, only by the strait, which forms the entrance to Portsmouth harbour. The principal street, called High Street, extends southward from the London road, and divides the town nearly in the centre, and from this other streets diverge in different directions. Near the entrance of the town is the governor's house, a handsome edifice, which has been the occasional residence of the sovereign: the houses of the lieutenant governor, in St. Thomas's Street, and of the port admiral, in High Street, are also handsome buildings. One of the most frequented parts of the town is the Point, consisting principally of Broad Street, a continuation of High Street, the grand line of communication with Spithead, the Harbour, and Gosport. The part where the merchant vessels lie, is called the Camber, where is an excellent quay. The foreign trade of Portsmouth is principally confined to timber from the Baltic, and eggs imported from France; an extensive coasting trade is carried on, and packet boats sail hence every day, for Southampton and the Isle of Wight. The Portsmouth and Arundel canal affords the means of inland navigation to London. The market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, every week, and there is an annual fair on the 10th of July, and fourteen following days. Under a charter of King Charles I. the town is governed as to civil affairs, by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, an indefinite number of burgesses, a town clerk, a chamberlain, and other officers. The mayor is chosen annually, by the aldermen and burgesses; the aldermen are elected by the mayor and aldermen, from amongst the burgesses, and the former also elect the town clerk, recorder, &c. The mayor, his predecessor, and three of the aldermen, are justices of the peace. Sessions are held quarterly, before these magistrates, for the trial of offences not capital; a court of record for the recovery of debts, is held every Tuesday, and there is an annual court leet for the appointment of constables. The arms of the borough is *Azure, a crescent or, surmounted by an étoile, of the last.*

The borough of Portsmouth, and parish of Portsea, return two members to parliament, the present members are John Bonham Carter, Esq., of Fair Oak, near Petersfield, and Francis Thornhill Baring, Esq.

The church, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Winchester College. It is a spacious edifice, and is said to have been erected by Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry III., but the nave was rebuilt in 1693, when the chancel underwent alteration. Over the altar is a cenotaph for George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who was assassinated at Portsmouth, in August, 1628, whilst surrounded by his officers, and engaged in hastening the embarkation to relieve Rochelle, which at that time was invested by the French army. The house wherein this happened, is situated at the upper end of High Street. In the church are also many monuments of distinguished naval and military officers, amongst which are those of Sir Hugh Willoughby, Sir George Kempthorn, and Sir Charles Blunt. In Portsea, and the suburbs of this great seaport, are also St. George's Church, St. George's Square, erected in 1753, St. John's Church, in Prince George Street, erected in 1789; St. Paul's Church in Southsea, built in 1822, and All Saints Church, Mile-end, Southport.

The fortifications of Portsmouth extend in a semicircle around the town on the land side, forming a terrace in some parts shaded with trees, and affording a variety of extensive and beautiful views. The ramparts have grand entrance gate-houses, one erected in the reign of James II., of Corinthian architecture; St. Thomas's Gate of the Doric order, and one built in the reign of George III., in a rustic style. There are four guard-houses within the town, and near the principal gate-house are Coleworth Barracks. On the platform battery over the Magazine, a semaphore was erected in 1823, by which intelligence is transmitted to the Admiralty, in London. The town of Portsea stands upon what was formerly Portsmouth Common, and is more extensive than Portsmouth itself. The fortifications, commenced in 1770, are unequalled in point of strength and appearance.

The lines stretch from north to south, defended on the eastern side by strong bastions and outerworks, with batteries of heavy ordnance: there are large and deep dykes, connected with the Portsmouth works by the Mill Pond, over the mouth of which, is the King's Mill. The entrance to the Royal Dockyard, is from the Common Yard, by a handsome gate-house. The Dockyard occupies one hundred and twenty acres of ground, and contains extensive naval and military storehouses, and numerous establishments for the supply of every thing requisite for the equipment of ships for service. Amongst the buildings most conspicuous is a residence of the commissioner, consisting of a centre, with a portico and wings, erected in 1773. A great basin covers an area of thirty-three thousand yards square, and communicates with four dry docks: there is also a double dock for frigates. The works include an anchor forge, where anchors are constructed, that weigh more than four tons and a half; a rope house, where cables are made, thirty inches in circumference; a copper foundry; rigging and mast houses, on a most extensive scale, and block machinery, worked by steam, with improvements introduced by *Brunel*.

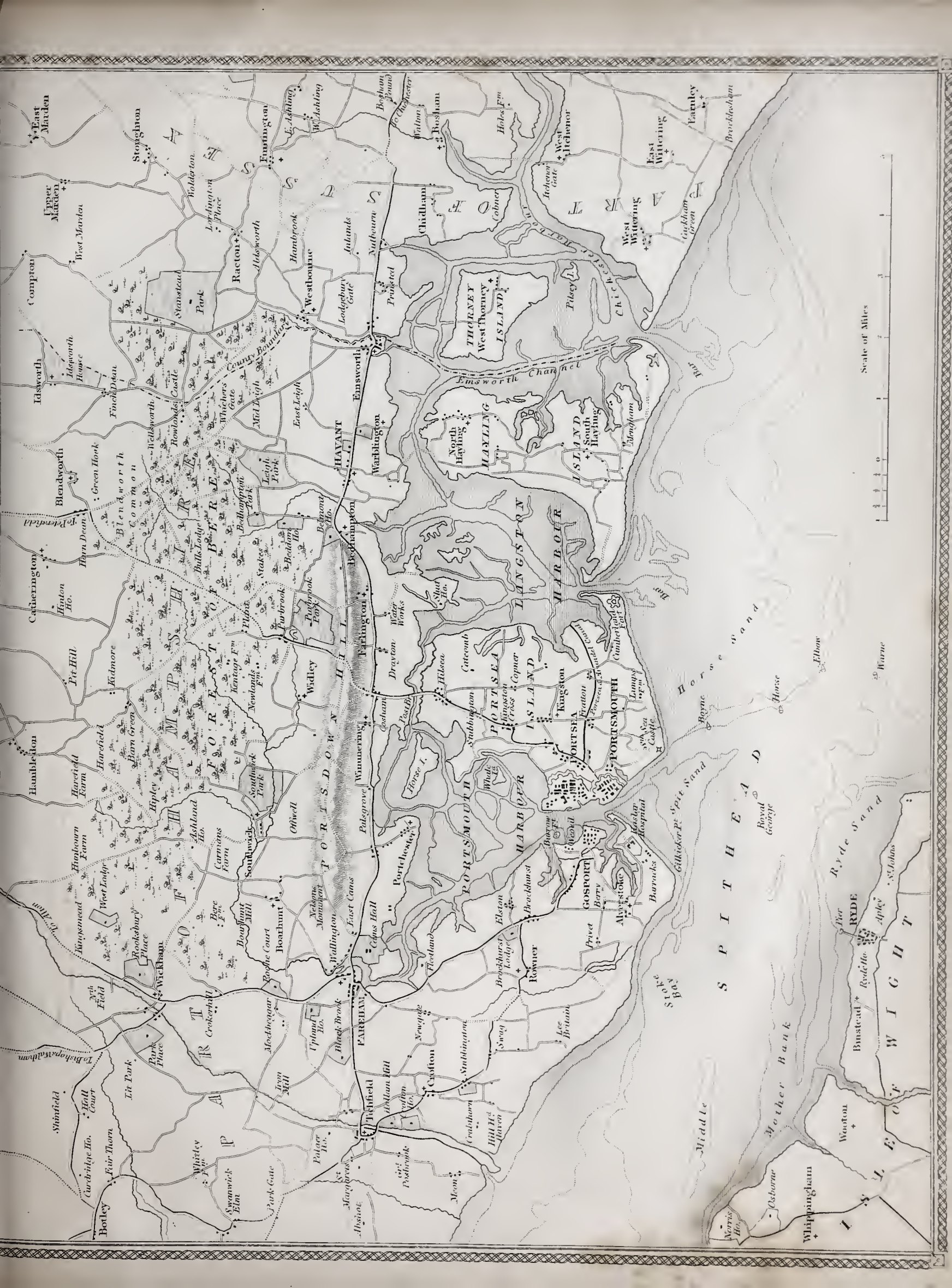
The Royal Naval College was founded in 1720. Over the college is an observatory, in which is a model of the *Victory*, a ship which was lost, in 1764, near the Race of Alderney. There is also another observatory, of more recent erection, over the central arch of the western storehouses, affording a prospect of the coast from the Needles, in the Isle of Wight, to the shore of Sussex. A school for the study of naval architecture, projected in 1809, was incorporated with the Naval College in 1816.

The gun wharf, situated without the dock-yard, between Portsmouth and Portsea, contains the space of fourteen acres. A spacious building, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, with a gate house on the fourth side, is appropriated to the reception of an immense quantity of guns, carriages, &c., with ammunition of all kinds, for naval and military service. In the armoury are small arms for twenty-five thousand men, arranged in order. Here is likewise a laboratory and offices, belonging to the ordnance department, with residences for the officers. Opposite to them are the offices of the royal engineers, store-rooms, and a dépôt of ammunition.

The port extends from the opening of Southampton water on the west, to Emsworth on the east, including within its jurisdiction, Langston, St. Helens, and Portsmouth Harbours, and Spithead. Stations for the preventive service are at Southsea Castle, Cumberland Fort, the Island of Hayling, Stokes Bay, and Hill Head. The harbour of Portsmouth, which is at the entrance narrower than the Thames at London, expands into a broad lake, stretching several miles towards the north, and affording secure shelter for the largest ships of the royal navy. The Isle of Wight forms a natural breakwater; and various headlands yield additional protection in stormy weather, while the great depth of water and admirable anchoring ground, enable ships to ride here in safety in all seasons. From the western side of the entrance extends a sandbank, called the Spit, about three miles in length, at the head of which a ship of war is always stationed; and the Roadstead, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, hence named Spithead, is indicated by buoys, fixed at regular intervals, and is the rendezvous of the royal navy in war time. The opening of the harbour is defended on both sides by forts and batteries, besides those immediately connected with the town. The works for the defence of Portsmouth, extended and improved by additions of various descriptions, have rendered the united towns of Portsmouth and Portsea, one of the principal naval arsenals of the kingdom.

**PORTSEA**, part of the borough of Portsmouth, contains 6809 houses and 34,785 inhabitants, exclusive of Portsea Guildable, which contains 718 houses and 3594 inhabitants. Portsea Guildable, is that part of the parish not within the jurisdiction of the borough, but in the hundred of Portsdown. The entire borough of Portsmouth contains 8627 houses and 45,648 inhabitants. The church of Portsea, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of Winchester College. It is situated nearly in the centre of the Island of Portsea, between the villages of Kingston and Fratton, and is surrounded by an extensive cemetery, in which is a monument, commemorating the men lost in the wreck of the *Royal George*, at Spithead, in 1782.











The Island of Portsea, comprises the seaport town of Portsmouth, the town of Portsea, and several villages, amongst which are Copner, Fratton, and Milton. The island is bounded on the east by Langston Harbour, on the south by Spithead, on the west by Portsmouth Harbour, and on the north by a narrow channel, over which there is a bridge, and near which is Portchester Castle. From this bridge, to Portsmouth, through Hilsea and Landport, formerly called Half-way houses; it is four miles. Near Hilsea, is Gatcombe, the seat of Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart.; and Stubbington Lodge, the seat of J. Burrell, Esq. The land is flat, but in general fertile. The coast is defended by several forts and castles, the most important of which are Fort Cumberland, Southsea Castle, and the works at Hilsea. Fort Cumberland, situated at the south-eastern point of the island, and commanding the entrance of Langston Harbour, was commenced about the year 1790, but was not completed till 1820: the plan is that of a pentagon, with considerable outworks. It is defended by a hundred pieces of cannon, and the fort will accommodate nearly five thousand men. Southsea Castle was founded by King Henry VIII., but was rebuilt in 1814; it stands on the eastern side of the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour, and with Fort Monkton, on the opposite side of the creek, it commands the approach to Spithead. At Hilsea, three miles from Portsmouth, there is a fortress with extensive barracks for military, secured by outworks and a double drawbridge.

On the eastern shore of Portsea Island are salt works, and this part, which chiefly belongs to government, is extra-parochial. The wild duck, widgeon, teal, and curlew, are found here in abundance, in the winter season, as also are sometimes the crossbill, snow-fleek, and other rare birds of passage, and on the beach, shells may be collected in great variety.

At an early period of history, Portsea Island was part of the royal demesnes, but was alienated by Elfeda, Queen of King Edgar, who granted it to a monastery at Winchester. It was subsequently transferred to Winchester College, the warden and fellows of which still hold much of the land, as well as the advowsons of the livings of Portsea and Portsmouth.

**SOUTHWICK**, 3 miles N. E. from Fareham, contains 132 houses and 711 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on the 5th of April: and the publicans of this village are exempted from having soldiers billeted upon them. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy, in the presentation of Thomas Thistlethwaite, Esq. Here was formerly a priory of Black Canons, which was the scene of the marriage of King Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou. A print representing the nuptials was engraved, to illustrate Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*. John Kemp, Archbishop of York, is shown holding the pallium over the conjoined hands of Henry and Margaret; amongst the attendants are Cardinal Beaufort, and the Dukes of Gloucester and Suffolk. The priory was originally built at Portchester, by King Henry I., but was shortly afterwards removed to Southwick, where it continued to flourish till the period of the dissolution. Its privileges were extensive, and in the year 1235 the canons procured the grant of a market and a fair, to be held here, and also obtained liberty of free warren, in 1321. At the dissolution, the revenue was 31*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* per annum. The site and demesnes were then granted to John White, and his wife Katherine. The estate descended to the Norton family, from which the present owner is maternally descended. Sir Frederic Madden, in 1831, exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, a very curious matrix of the seal of this priory. Besides the usual two sides, it has a centre leaf of brass, engraved on both surfaces. Four impressions are thus produced on each side two pieces of wax; from both these impressions, parts are to be broken out, forming the doors and windows of the church represented in the design. In the apertures, so formed, on the two parts being attached, appear figures and heads, stationed as it were, within the building. The effect of this ingenious contrivance, united to the excellence of the workmanship, is very pleasing. The only other seal resembling it in structure, is supposed to be that of Christ's Church, Canterbury; the age of both seals is the same, the latter end of the thirteenth century. Southwick Priory Seal is circular, about three inches in diameter, and may be considered one of the greatest curiosities of its kind now in existence. Impressions have been taken, by Mr. Doubleday, of Little Russell Street, near the

British Museum, and form part of his vast collection of ancient seals.

Southwick Park the seat of Thomas Thistlethwaite, Esq. is well stocked with game of every species, and the grounds are disposed with much beauty, independent of the advantages derived from nature; a beautiful winding stream flows through the park, giving a delightful variety to the scene. The house is modern, and was erected on the site of a manor-house, built in the reign of James I. Two kings have been entertained at this seat. King Charles I., and King George I., the former, when the Duke of Buckingham was assassinated by Felton, at Portsmouth, was here with his court; the house was then in the possession of Sir Daniel Norton. Within the boundary of Southwick Park stood the ancient priory.

**WIDLEY**, 4 miles E. from Fareham, contains 97 houses and 544 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Winchester College, and Thomas Thistlethwaite, Esq., alternately.

**WYMERING**, 4 miles W. from Havant, contains 126 houses 625 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, with Widley rectory. The northern side of Portsea Island, on which are Hilsea Barracks, now comparatively unoccupied, is in this parish. Great and Little Horsea Islands are also within its limits.

#### TITCHFIELD HUNDRED.

**ALVERSTOKE**, in a liberty of the same name, 1½ miles S. W. from Gosport, contains 830 houses and 4788 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. A new church is about to be erected here.

**GOSPORT**, on the western side of Portsmouth Harbour, 73 miles from London, contains 1241 houses and 6184 inhabitants. This town is in the parish of Alverstone, and is a place of extensive trade, and from its contiguity to Portsmouth is, in time of war, a busy scene, being only separated, by a channel, half a mile in breadth, over which is a ferry. The town consists of one large street, running westward from the harbour to the works, and many smaller ones, both crossing and running parallel with it. On the shore are also many extensive ranges of buildings, and in consequence of its importance the town has been fortified on the land side by a line of bastions, redoubts, and counterscarps, extending from Wevile to Alverstone Lake. Within these works are the King's Brewery and Cooperage, with a range of store-houses for wine, malt, hops, and various other commodities. Gosport communicates with the sea, by means of a large basin and canal, where vessels can take in their stores. Near the same spot are barracks for a great number of military. The market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, every week; and there are annual fairs on the 4th of May and 10th of October, for toys. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy to Alverstone. It stands on the southern side of the town, and in the centre of a large well planted cemetery. Across the lake is Priddy's Hard, an extensive magazine of powder, for the use of the army and navy; and also a large iron foundry, where are manufactured various articles for the navy.

The approach to Gosport, by water, is very fine, as the town, forts, &c., are there seen to great advantage.

At Haslar, near Forton Lake, and between Forton and Gosport, is the Royal Hospital, for wounded seamen, founded in 1746, and completed in 1762. About a mile south westward from the hospital, at Haslar, is Fort Monkton, a regular fortification, which together with a redoubt, effectually secures this part of the coast. Eastward, and near the extremity of the neck of land, which bounds the entrance of the harbour on this side, is the Block House, defended by a battery. Forton is one mile northward from Gosport.

**ROWNER**, 3 miles S. from Fareham, and about 2 miles N. from Gosport, contains 15 houses and 138 inhabitants. It is a



rectory, value 6*l.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. C. P. Brune.

**TICHFIELD**, or *Titchfield*, on a river which falls into the sea about three miles below the town, 2½ miles W. from Fareham, and 10 miles S. E. from Southampton, contains 596 houses and 3258 inhabitants. The town is well built, and has a weekly market, on Friday; here are also four annual fairs, on the 9th of March and 14th of May, 25th of September and the 7th of December. A court baron is held twice a year, and a court leet annually. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of P. Delme, Esq. Part of the edifice is said to have been erected by Bishop William of Wykeham, but other parts are more ancient. In the south chancel is a monument of Thomas Lord Wriothesley, of Tichfield, and Earl of Southampton, who was Lord Chancellor, in the reign of Henry VIII.; he died in 1550. Jane, his countess, who was the daughter and heiress of William Cheney, and their son Henry, the second Earl of Southampton, who died in 1581, are all represented by effigies on the monument. Near it is another tomb of a young child of the Wriothesley family.

Here was formerly an abbey of Premonstratensian Canons, founded by Bishop Peter de Roche, in the year 1231, the revenue of which, at the dissolution amounted to 280*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* per annum. In 1537 it was granted by King Henry VIII., to Thomas Lord Wriothesley, who built here, says Leland "a right statelie house, embattled, and having a goodlie gate, and a conduite castled in the middle of the court of it, in the very same place where the late monasterie stood." Tichfield house is now in a dilapidated state, the gatehouse and stables only remain; in this house King Charles I. was concealed after his escape from Hampton Court, in 1647. The King afterwards resigned himself to Colonel Hammond, who conducted him to the Isle of Wight.

The estate devolved to the Duke of Beaufort, by his marriage with the heiress of the Earl of Gainsborough, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, fourth and last Earl of Southampton, K. G. and Lord High Treasurer of England, who died in 1667. This estate is now the property of P. Delme, Esq.; Near Tichfield are the following mansions. Blackbrook, the seat of G. Purvis, Esq.; Abshot, of J. Blagrove, Esq.; West Hill, the seat of Lord H. Paulett; and Stubbington Lodge, of J. Burrell, Esq.

**WICKHAM**, on the Tichfield river, 3½ miles N. from Fareham, and four miles S. from Bishops Waltham, contains 170 houses and 1134 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on the 20th of May, for cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of P. Rashleigh, Esq. In the edifice are some remains of Anglo-Norman architecture. Wickham Corner, the parsonage house, in which Dr. Joseph Warton passed the latter part of his life, is situated at the eastern extremity of the village. Wickham was anciently the manor and seat of the family of Uvedale. Nicholas Uvedale distinguished himself as the patron of William of Wykeham, who was born here in 1324. Most of the great works in architecture, executed in the latter days of King Edward III., were done under his direction. In 1364, William of Wykeham was made Keeper of the Privy Seal, and two years afterwards Bishop of Winchester, which see he held till his death, in 1404. North-east of the village, is Rooksbury Place, and westward, is Park Place.

#### THE ISLE OF WIGHT

Is situated in the English Channel, and is separated from the coast of Hampshire by a strait, formerly styled the Solent, and more recently the Sound, or the Western Channel. The island is about seven miles in breadth at the eastern side, and also in other parts, excepting at the western extremity; where it is scarcely more than a mile across. It is divided into the Liberties of East and West Medina or *Medham*, so called from a river which runs across the island, from south to north, separating it into two nearly equal portions, and falling into the sea at Cowes. The surface of the country is agreeably diversified, and the soil is fertile: the downs, extending across the island from Bembridge to the Needles, through the centre, afford good pasturage for sheep; cows for the dairy are kept in the lower grounds. The cliffs on the western coast are the resort of a multitude of sea fowl, as gulls,

puffins, cormorants, razor bills, and Cornish choughs, and also of wild pigeons and starlings. Various kinds of timber trees are found throughout the island, though the woods have been greatly thinned for the supply of the Royal Dockyards at Portsmouth. At the western side of the island are those remarkable rocks called the Needles. Fish of various kinds are caught in the surrounding seas, especially crabs, lobsters, shrimps, and prawns, which are large and of an excellent quality; samphire grows in abundance on the cliffs and rocks, and is collected for sale.

The ancient lords of the island, by grant of King Henry I., had their own courts of judicature, and the right of nomination to all offices requisite for the peace of the island, and the return of all the King's writs. The tenants held their lands as of the Castle of Carisbrook, and were bound to assist in its defence at their own charges, for the space of forty days: they were bound also to attend there on the owners coming to the island, and on his quitting it, as well as in various other services. One remnant of feudal times is the Knighten or *Knight's Court*, kept by the captain's steward of the island, in the town-hall of Newport, on Monday, every three weeks. Its jurisdiction extends through the whole island, the corporation of Newport excepted; and it takes cognizance of all actions of debt and trespasses under the value of forty shillings; the actions are adjudged by the court without jury, and the judges are freeholders who hold of his Majesty's Castle of Carisbrook. From the time that the island passed out of the hands of its feudal proprietors, in consequence of a purchase made by King Edward I. from Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, it has been governed by wardens or captains appointed by the crown; these titles have been changed to that of governor. The present governor is the Earl of Malmsbury, who resides at Heron Court, near Ringwood.

In the year 1445, the titular dignity of King of the Isle of Wight was conferred, by Henry VI., on Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick. A representation of the Duke, as King of the Island, with a crown on his head, and a sceptre before him, was painted in glass, for one of the windows of the church of Warwick. Antony Widvile, Earl Rivers also bore the title of Lord of the Isle of Wight, having received from King Edward IV. a grant of the island and castle, with other rights belonging to the lordship. The original appellation of the island, was *Ictis*, and it was afterwards called *Vectis*, by the Romans, both which names are supposed to be derived from the British *Guith*, signifying separated.

#### EAST MEDINA LIBERTY.

**ARRETON**, 3 miles S.E. from Newport, contains 277 houses and 1757 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 21*l.*, in the patronage of J. Fleming, Esq. Here is an extensive down, and some large barrows, where several weapons have been found.

**BINSTEAD**, on the sea coast, 2 miles W. from Ryde, and 5½ miles N.E. from Newport, contains 43 houses and 225 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. It is one of the smallest churches in the island, and is of considerable antiquity. Over the northern porch, is a grotesque figure, which has obtained the name of "The Idol." The parsonage is embosomed in woods, with views opening to the sea. Between Binstead and Ryde, are views of Spithead, and the neighbouring coast. Near Ryde, is Strandstead, now building by Thomas Willement, Esq., in the Elizabethan style of architecture, environed with fine trees, and commanding a beautiful view of Southampton Water, and Portsmouth Harbour.

In Binstead parish, about a mile westward from the village, is Quarr Abbey, in a spot sheltered with woods, excepting where it opens to the sea. Baldwin de Rivers, afterwards Earl of Devonshire, built here, in the year 1132, a Cistercian Abbey, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Its yearly revenues were worth, at the dissolution, 184*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, and the site was granted in 1544, to John and George Mills. There are still some remains of the abbey church, and refectory; and vestiges of the walls may be traced nearly a mile in circumference. The name of Quarr, it is supposed was derived from the neighbouring quarries,



whence stone was obtained for the building of Winchester Cathedral.

**BONCHURCH**, on the sea coast, 9 miles S.E. from Newport, contains 21 houses and 122 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Boniface, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* This parish forms part of the romantic craggy district called Undercliff, where the downs terminate in a steep precipice of rock, the elevation of which, is about one hundred and twenty feet. The road below the cliff is irregular, but the grandeur of the scenery is very great; a tract of land below it, about half a mile in breadth, extends to the sea. On the east is the promontory of Dunnose; the water near this headland is so deep, that first-rate ships of war may approach within half a mile of its cliffs. On the west of Bonchurch, is Steephill, the seat of John Hamborough, Esq., which commands a fine view along the Undercliff; below the road is a beautiful waterfall. A winding road, called Steephill Shoot, presents a curious view of the Undercliff, and the rocky scenery towards Dunnose, having on the land side, a long valley in which is Appuldurcombe Park, the seat of Lord Yarborough. The different eminences near this point command very extensive prospects. On the east, are St. Helens Roads, Spithead, and Portsmouth Harbour; on the west, the Cliffs at Freshwater, the Dorsetshire coast, and the Isle of Portland; on the north, the New Forest, and the Solent, or Western Channel; and on the south, the wide expanse of the British Channel. On the summit of an eminence in the park, is an obelisk, of Cornish granite, about seventy feet high, erected to the memory of Sir Robert Worsley, the founder of Appuldurcombe house, and on a rocky cliff, about a mile from the park, is Cook's Castle, an artificial ruin.

**BRADING**, on the sea coast, 4 miles S. from Ryde, 7 miles E. from Newport, contains 318 houses and 2023 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value, 20*l.*, in the patronage of Trinity College, Cambridge. In the chancel are monuments of the Oglander family. Brading Harbour when filled by the tide exhibits a fine sheet of water, some hundred acres in extent. Various attempts have been made to recover this marsh from the sea, the most remarkable was in the reign of James I., by Sir Bevis Thelwall, and Sir Hugh Myddleton, which failed. Eastward of the village is Nunwell, the seat of Sir William Oglander, Bart., the extensive woods on this estate present a variety of forest scenery, and from some of the eminences a view of the sea is obtained through the trees, and over the tops of more distant woods. Eastward from Brading, a road over Bembridge Down, leads to Culver Cliffs, a range of chalky precipices elevated four hundred feet above the sea. A cavern which penetrates twenty feet into the rock, about thirty feet below the highest point of the cliffs, is called Hermit's Hole.

The eastern cliffs of the island are called by the general name of the Culver Cliffs, being the resort of vast swarms of pigeons of a small species, the *Columba Saxatilis* of naturalists. These cliffs may be approached from Sandown, whence the sandy beach at low water affords a most beautiful walk, quite to the foot of the chalk cliffs.

**GODSHILL**, on the summit of an eminence, 5 miles S. from Newport, contains 175 houses and 1214 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 37*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford. It is cruciform in its plan, and the chancel contains several monuments of the family Worsley of Appuldurcombe.

Appuldurcombe House is about seven miles south from Newport, and about three miles north from Bonchurch; it was founded in 1710, but was completed by Sir Richard Worsley, Bart., the historian of the island. This history of the Isle of Wight was published in 1781, he also printed, for private distribution only, the Museum Worsleyanum, and twenty-five copies of a catalogue raisonné of the principal paintings, sculptures, drawings, &c., at this seat, taken in 1804. Some of the pictures here are remarkable, particularly the following:—King Henry VIII. by *Holbein*, presented by that king to Sir James Worsley, after a visit to Appuldurcombe. Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Mary his wife, Queen dowager of France, by *Mabuse*, these portraits are mentioned in Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting. King Edward VI., very young, a curious small picture by *Holbein*. Sir Henry Neville, and Frances his

daughter, by *Cornelius Jansen*. Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, by *Vandyck*. Walter, Earl of Essex, 1572, *Jaccharo*. Hobbes of Malmesbury, *Vandyck*. Two large landscapes by *Zuccarelli*. The School of Athens, a classical composition by *Tresham*; and Kemble as Coriolanus, by *Sir Thomas Lawrence*.

**St. HELENS**, on the sea coast, 3 miles S.E. from Ryde, and 9 miles E. from Newport, contains 136 houses and 804 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a curacy, in the presentation of Eton College. The church was rebuilt in 1719, and the tower of the former one serves as a sea mark. St. Helen's Road is a bay of some consequence as a rendezvous for the royal navy, northward of which is the Mixen, a cluster of rocks. The Priory, the seat of William W. Anwyl, Esq., commands fine views of the Hampshire and Sussex coasts. It occupies the site of a priory of Cluniac Monks, founded about the year 1155.

**St. LAWRENCE**, on the sea coast, 9 miles S.E. from Newport, contains 16 houses and 96 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.*, in the patronage of Lord Yarborough. The church, seated on a great mass of fallen rock, is a most diminutive building, measuring only twenty by twelve feet, and six feet high. From this spot, the view of the village, built on different levels, mixed with rocks, and overshadowed with rich trees of various growths and sorts, is as beautiful as it is singular.

**NEW CHURCH**, 4½ miles S.E. from Newport, contains 633 houses and 3945 inhabitants, including the town of Ryde. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol.

**RYDE** or *Ride*, on the sea coast, 5 miles by water from Portsmouth, and 6½ miles E. from Newport, consists of two divisions, called Upper and Lower Ryde; the upper division affords a variety of pleasant prospects. Westward of the town is Ryde House, the seat of James Player, Esq., and on the verge of his estate is Strandstead.

One of the most important improvements of Ryde was the erection of the pier, which extends from the quay down to low water mark, a distance of 1600 feet; thus is a facility afforded of landing and embarking at all times of the tide. At St. John's, one mile east from Ryde, is the seat of R. Simeon, Esq.; and near the sea, Apley, of R. Hutt, Esq.; between St. John's and St. Helen's is Fairy Hill, the seat of Mrs. Glynn; and Sea Grove, the seat of H. S. Mathews, Esq. The Channel is about five miles wide, and the Hampshire coast is rather naked; Portsmouth rises, scarred with chalkpits, over the flat of Portsmouth, a large extent of buildings; the shipping, which covers the deep blue sea between Apley and the main land, breaks the uniform dulness of the opposite shore. Westfield is a seat of Earl Spencer.

**NITON** 9 miles S. from Newport, contains 64 houses and 443 inhabitants. The village is in a deep and well wooded valley, about a mile from the sea, and on account of its low situation, is sheltered from the sea breezes. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* It is of very early architecture, and near the churchyard is an ancient cross, built with hewn stones, in the manner of steps, with a basin at the top, supposed to have been erected for the purpose of baptism, previously to fonts being placed in churches. Between Niton and St. Lawrence, are Mirable Cottage, the seat of Mrs. Arnold; and Hodes, the seat of James Vine, Esq. Eastward of Niton, is St. Katherine's Hill, seven hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea: the prospect from the summit is very extensive, and the sea view grand; a long coast stretching to the cliffs of Freshwater, with the Needles at the extremity of the island, and beyond St. Adhelms Head. Blackgang Chine is a vast chasm, and can only be partially seen from the top. It is composed of soils of various colours and qualities, with masses of stone intermixed: and down its declivity a stream finds its way to the ocean. These cliffs terminate on shore in a beetling precipice, forty feet in height, over which the stream discharges itself. At a short distance from the lower part of the Chine, an echo is produced, which has this singular property,—that when two persons, standing at a convenient distance, speak alternately, neither of them hears the reverberation of his own voice, but that of his companion very clearly, proceed—



ing, as it seems, from a high part of the cliff, in a slanting direction from the person speaking. When the wind blows freshly from the south-west, the echo is sometimes astonishing, and seems to issue in a hollow roar from beneath the hill. This spot is equally singular and magnificent, and although the want of wood prevents its being at all picturesque, the very nakedness corresponds with the wild character of the whole scene.

From the shore below Blackgang Chine, is a noble sea view; the waves roll up to the foot of a shelving beach of polished pebbles, backed by the lofty crags of St. Katherine's Cliff. The prospect westward is very extensive, including Chale Bay, with Atherfield Point, projecting into the sea and forming its western horn; beyond which another point, near Motteston, of the same red colour, stretches out and suddenly changes to chalk, which rises hence into the high white cliffs of Freshwater Bay. The part affected by the Landslip of February 1799, is about half a mile westward of the commencement of the road along the Undercliff, on the borders of the parishes of Niton and Chale, and Pitlands in the parish of Chale, underwent the most complete change, the general effect of which is particularly visible at Rocken end, a point of land projecting into the sea.

SHANKLIN, on the sea coast, 7 miles S. E. from Newport, and 8 miles S. from Ryde, contains 31 houses, and 155 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the rectory of Bonchurch. In the church is a curiously carved oaken chest, the gift of Thomas Silksted, Prior of Winchester, in 1512. Shanklin Chine follows a serpentine direction to the shore; at the upper end is a fall of water, which flows afterwards through the ravine. This Chine is one of those fissures common on this part of the coast, gradually widening and becoming deeper till it reaches the shore, when its width is about one hundred and eighty feet, and its height two hundred and seventy feet. The whole scenery of this Chine, is entirely different from that of Blackgang Chine; the ruggedness here, being softened by the shrubs that clothe its sides. Pyrites, washed out of the black clayey strata, are found on the shore in such abundance, and of so good a quality, that vessels are often freighted with them for the copperas works, in London. Luccombe Chine is a mile southward.

WHIPPINGHAM, on the Medina river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from East Cowes, and 3 miles N. from Newport, contains 324 houses and 2068 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mildred, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

East Cowes, in this parish, is situated at the mouth of the Medina river, opposite to West Cowes. It has a trade of some consideration, and a Custom House. East Cowes Castle, the seat of John Nash, Esq., stands in a situation of peculiar beauty. Norris Castle, erected from designs by *James Wyatt*, was the seat of Lord H. Seymour. Seated on the steep descent of the coast to the Solent sea, this mansion commands a view of that strait, superior in beauty to any other point in the island. To the east, Portsmouth, crowded with shipping, is in full view, and the richest line of the woody coast of the island from Barton and Nettleston appears in long and varied perspective. To the north, the Southampton river is seen in its whole extent; and the town of Southampton, with its spires and towers, although at ten miles distance is no inconsiderable object. The woods of the New Forest clothe the view to the west, while Calshot Castle, at the point of its long bank of shingle, stands boldly out amidst the waves, and marks the separation between the Solent sea and Southampton river. Osborne House, one mile eastward from Cowes, is the seat of J. Lambert, Esq.

WHITWELL, 8 miles S. from Newport, contains 87 houses and 488 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Radegund, is a curacy to the vicarage of Godshill.

WOOTTON, on the sea coast, 4 miles W. from Ryde, and the same distance E. from Cowes, contains 7 houses and 56 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund is a rectory, value 7*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of R. W. White, Esq. This parish is bounded on the north by the Mother bank, and on the east by an inlet of the sea, over which is a causeway, more than nine hundred feet in length, which detains the tide for the purpose of working a mill; by this means, at high water, a beautiful lake is formed, bordered

by fine woods. Fern Hill, the seat of S. Sanders, Esq., commands an extensive prospect of the neighbouring country. Kite Hill is the seat of Mrs. Popham.

YAUERLAND, on the sea coast,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Ryde, and 8 miles S. E. from Newport, contains 16 houses and 92 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of J. A. Wright, Esq. The church, surrounded by a grove of elms, is one of the most ancient buildings in the island. On the northern side of the edifice, is the remains of a small staircase, opening into the chancel, which led into a pulpit, or more probably rood loft. Yaverland commands a view of Sandown Bay and Dunnose promontory. Sandown Fort was originally erected by King Henry VIII. Sandown Cottage was once the residence of that singular political character, John Wilkes.

#### WEST MEDINA LIBERTY.

BRIXTON, or *Brison*, on the sea coast, 6 miles S. W. from Newport; contains 98 houses and 686 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

BROOK, on the sea coast, 5 miles S. E. from Yarmouth, and 8 miles west from Newport, contains 19 houses and 123 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 1*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of B. and J. Joliffe, Esqrs. From Brook Down, the view is very extensive, the summit near Afton, on the west, is about five hundred feet above the level of the sea, hence a wide extent of Hampshire, the cliffs of the Isle of Purbeck and even the distant shores of Portland enter within the view. On Afton Down, are several barrows.

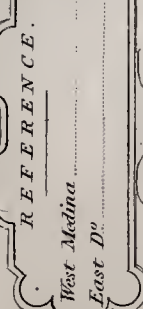
CALBOURN, 5 miles W. from Newport, contains 107 houses and 767 inhabitants, including the borough of Newton. The church, dedicated to All Saints is a rectory, value 19*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

Newton, or *Newtown*, a chapelry of this parish is situated on a bay, on the north western coast of the island, between Cowes and Yarmouth. It was anciently called Franchville, and is said to have been formerly a place of consequence, the town was burnt by the French in the reign of Richard II.; its harbour is extremely pleasant and secure, and on the different creeks or inlets are several salterns. The town hall stands on an eminence overlooking one of the creeks of the harbour, which is formed by the junction of the river with the sea. Newton is governed by a mayor and burgesses, and formerly sent two members to parliament, a privilege granted by Queen Elizabeth, and annulled by the reform bill of 1832. The corporation not being inhabitants of the town, but persons, who, in virtue of certain burghage tenures, were entitled to vote at the election. The seal of the borough of Newton is very ancient, and represents a ship on the sea, with one mast, sail furled and pennon flying; on the ship, a lion passant guardant. In chief dexter a mullett, and in chief sinister a crescent. In fess, on the sinister side, an escutcheon of St. George. There is an annual fair at this town, on the 22nd of July, for horses. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, is in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford, but is now in ruins.

Near Calbourn is Westover House, and about a mile and a half eastward of the village is Swainston, which formerly belonged to the Bishops of Winchester, it commands a fine view of the country, towards the west channel, spread with richly tufted oak woods, with the coast of Hampshire beyond.

CARISBROOK, one mile S. W. from Newport, contains 594 houses and 4670 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Billingham and Bowcombe. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of a rivulet, at the foot of the castle hill, and was formerly deemed the capital of the island. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, with the rectory of Northwood, and the chapels of Newport, and St. John the Baptist, value 23*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford. It was originally built by William Fitz Osborne, Earl of Hereford, the first Anglo-Norman Lord of the island, and is an exceedingly interesting edifice. Near the church was a Cistercian Priory, which owed its origin to the











same founder. Both the priory and the church were granted to the Norman Abbey of Lyra, and upon the suppression of alien priories, to the monastery of Sheen, in Surrey, in whose possession it remained till the dissolution. A few vestiges of the conventual buildings remain on the priory farm.

Carisbrook castle is supposed to have been built on the site of a more ancient fortress, by William Fitz-Osborne, or Roger de Bretville, his son, but various alterations were certainly made in subsequent reigns. In that of Elizabeth the original walls were surrounded by an extensive fortification, faced with stone, and encompassed by a moat. The old walls of Carisbrook Castle enclose a space of about an acre and a half, in plan nearly a right angled parallelogram, with the angles rounded off, the greatest length is from east to west. The entrance on the western side, is over a bridge, in a curtain between two bastions, through a small portal; from this, a passage, having on each side an embattled wall, leads to a gate-house, which retains a very fine appearance. On the right is a chapel, having over the door, G. R. II., 1738, and on the eastern end a tablet, showing that it was repaired during the government of Lord Lyvington: no service is performed in it at present. Beyond this, on the northern side, are the remains of a building, said to be the same in which King Charles I. was confined, and contains the window by which he attempted to escape, in 1648. Near these buildings are barracks, and the governor's house. On a mount considerably raised is the ancient keep of the castle, in plan, an irregular polygon, and having an ascent to it of seventy-three steps. Hence is a very extensive prospect: beneath are the beautiful village and ancient church of Carisbrook, beyond are the Solent Sea, or west channel, and the coast of Hampshire, with the New Forest; eastward, is Newport, and the river Medina, Cowes, and the sea, beyond the north-eastern part of the island and the hills of the Portsdown range; southward the view is bounded by St. Katherine's hill. The very considerable extent of the Isle of Wight which enters this view, is in a high state of cultivation; the hills teeming with abundance to their very summits, and some of them being cut into terraces, for the greater convenience of tillage.

In the keep tower of the castle was formerly a well, said to have been three hundred feet deep, but which is now partly filled up. In the south eastern angle of the court, are the remains of Mountjoy's tower, the walls of which are in many places eighteen feet thick. Both the keep and Mountjoy's towers are of greater antiquity than the other buildings of the castle. There is also another remarkably deep well, the water is drawn by a wheel, worked by an ass, its depth is about two hundred and ten feet.

After King Charles the First's death, Carisbrook castle was made a prison for his children, and here died the princess Elizabeth, who was buried at Newport. The Duke of Gloucester, after remaining at Carisbrook with his tutor, Mr. Lovel, till he was twelve years of age, was permitted to go to Holland.

The garrison assigned to the Isle of Wight, is stationed at Carisbrook Castle, the governor, or lieutenant-governor of which, has apartments here.

In the church is a monument of Lady Wadham, second wife of Sir Nicholas Wadham, captain of the island in the reign of Henry VII., and a tablet in memory of William Herling, Groom of the Chamber to King James I.

**CHALE**, on the sea coast, 8 miles S. W. from Newport, contains 80 houses and 473 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Rev. C. Richards.

From St. Katherine's hill, nearly a mile eastward, Blackgang Chine may be conveniently visited, descending the declivity for some distance to the upper part of those cliffs, towards Chale Bay, between which the springs issuing from St. Katherine's and the vicinity of Chale, have formed, by the work of ages in their passage to the sea, that chasm known by the name of Blackgang Chine; but the more usual approach to the Chine, by the way of Chale, conducts to the same spot, above the opening of the chasm. An adjoining Chine of much inferior magnitude, is known by the name of Ladder Chine, from the same appearance of the strata which characterizes the cliffs of Chale Bay for a considerable extent.

**FRESHWATER**, on the Yare, 2 miles S. W. from Yarmouth,  
VOL. I.

contains 154 houses and 876 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints is a rectory, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College, Cambridge, Freshwater House, the seat of Captain Crozier, is surrounded by extensive grounds.

The scenery at the western extremity of the Isle of Wight, is the grandest and most generally known. This end of the island was anciently styled the Isle of Freshwater, from the river which here divides the island, rising within a few hundred yards of the beach on one side, and flowing out at Yarmouth on the other: both shores thence mount into the noblest range of cliffs, till they meet at a sharp point, whose broken crags stretching out to a distance, and rearing themselves in the most singular shapes above the waves, afford that grand display of scenery, called the Needles.

Throughout the whole extent of Freshwater Bay to the Needles, and round within the narrow strait to Alum Bay, towards Yarmouth, the entire range of cliffs is of the most sublime description; when viewed from the sea, in particular, it presents an uninterrupted succession of grandeur. These cliffs are particularly remarkable for the prodigious numbers of aquatic birds which frequent them, more particularly resorting there from May to August, to deposit their eggs amongst the crevices between the shelving strata, at a great height, and yet considerably below the summit of these perpendicular precipices.

The singular rocks termed the Needles, obtained their name from a pointed one resembling a needle in shape, which had been disjointed with the others from the main land, by the force of the waves. This was one hundred and twenty feet high above low water mark, but some years ago, it fell, and totally disappeared, its base having been undermined by the sea. The remaining three rocks have a number of sharp points on their tops, resembling the jagged grinders of a stupendous jaw.

**GATCOMBE**, 4 miles S.W. from Newport, contains 44 houses and 247 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Olave, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the University of Oxford, in trust for the principal of Edmund Hall. Gatcombe House, the seat of A. Campbell, Esq., is under a finely wooded steep hill.

**KINGSTON**, 6 miles S.W. from Newport, contains 7 houses and 68 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of G. Ward, Esq. This is the smallest parish in the island; the church stands on an eminence, surrounded by lofty elms, and from a bowling green on its northern side the views are extensive.

**MOTTESTON**, on the coast, 5 miles south from Yarmouth, contains 27 houses and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, with the vicarage of Shorwell, value 11*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Lady St. John Mildmay. On an eminence, overlooking this village, stands Longstone, a rude piece of rock, of considerable size; it is twelve feet high above the level of the ground, and approaches to a quadrangular form, although by no means of a regular shape. Near it another large stone, about eight feet long, lies on the ground; but it is quite uncertain whether it was ever in an erect position.

**NEWPORT**, the capital of the island, 5 miles S. from Cowes, and 89 from London, contains 695 houses and 4059 inhabitants. The town consists of five principal streets, running east and west, and crossed by three others at right angles, at the intersections of which, are three squares, serving for the cattle, corn, and poultry markets. The market days are on Wednesday and Saturday, of every week, and there is an annual fair on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of Whitsun Week. The Market House is an ancient building, above which, is a modern Town Hall, where the meetings of the Corporation are held, as also the Knighten Court. The town is governed, under charter of King Charles II., by a mayor, eleven aldermen, and twelve burgesses. The mayor, recorder, and two burgesses are empowered to hold a court weekly, for trial of cases of debt and trespass, within their jurisdiction; the borough formerly sent two members to parliament. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas a Beckett, is a curacy to the vicarage of Carisbrooke; the pulpit, dated 1636, is of carved



oak, representing the cardinal virtues, and liberal arts. In the chancel is a monument of Sir Edward Horsey, captain of the island, in the reign of Elizabeth, who died in 1582. About a mile north from the town is the House of Industry, and near it Parkhurst Barracks, and Military Hospital, erected in 1780, in the King's Forest of Parkhurst.

ST. NICHOLAS, Castle Hold, a parish adjoining Newport, contains 43 houses and 281 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the governor of the island.

NORTHWOOD, on the banks of the river Medina, 2 miles S. from West Cowes, contains 534 houses and 3579 inhabitants, including the town of West Cowes. It is a rectory, with the vicarage of Carisbrook. Northwood House, the seat of George Ward, Esq., is on an eminence, commanding beautiful and very extensive prospects.

West Cowes, on the declivity of a hill, on the western side of the mouth of the Medina river, is 12 miles, by water, from Southampton, and 89 from London. The harbour affords safety to vessels waiting for winds and convoy; and at the entrance is a castle, originally built in the reign of Henry VIII. The trade of the town, in provisions and other articles of shipping, is very considerable; several ships of the line have been built here. The streets, rising one above another on the brow of the hill, have a singular and pleasing appearance, and the houses command delightful prospects. Westward, on the beach, is Egypt, the seat of Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart., and near the town is Barton House; two miles distant are Albany Barracks.

SHALFLEET, on an arm of the sea, 6 miles W. from Newport, and 4 miles E. from Yarmouth, contains 134 houses and 878 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. The church is large and ancient.

SHORWELL, 5 miles S. W. from Newport, contains 84 houses and 576 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory and vicarage, the former valued at 20*l.* 2*d.*, and the latter, at 17*l.* 6*s.*; the patron of the rectory is Lady St. John Mildmay. In the chancel, are several monuments of the Leigh family.

North Court in this parish, was formerly the seat of the family of Leigh; the house was founded in the reign of James I., by Sir John Leigh, and finished by his son, Barnaby Leigh, Esq. From this family, it was purchased by Richard Bull, Esq., from whom it descended to his daughter, who bequeathed it to her half brother, Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, Esq., of Beckenham, in Kent, and is now the seat of his widow, Mrs. Bennet, sister of the late Duchess of Northumberland. The house stands in a narrow valley, on the southern side of the chalk range, scarcely out of the village of Shorwell, but a grove of noble elms surrounds it to the north and east. At the foot of a terrace, just below the house, rises a beautiful spring which gives name to the village, and which is immediately equal to the turning a large mill. The

gardens of North Court are disposed in terraces, up the side of a hill, on the slope of which the house stands; these have been ornamented in good taste, without destroying their regularity, which agrees with the architectural character of the house.

THORLEY, one mile E. from Yarmouth, contains 19 houses and 132 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

YARMOUTH, or *South Yarmouth*, on the sea coast, at the mouth of the river Yare, directly opposite to Lymington, whence it is distant about 4 miles. The town contains 94 houses and 564 inhabitants, and has a very neat appearance, the houses being constructed with freestone; its trade is not extensive, the chief article of exportation being a fine white sand obtained here, used in making glass and earthenware, the imports coal and timber. The market is held weekly on Friday, and there is an annual fair on the 25th of July; the market house has an upper apartment for the use of the corporation, which consists of a mayor, twelve capital burgesses, a steward, town clerk, &c. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 50*l.*, in the patronage of John Calland, Esq. In the church, is a monument of Sir Robert Holmes, formerly governor of the Isle of Wight.

According to Sir H. Englefield's description of this church, the original form appears to have been a cross, and of Saxon or Norman structure. An ornamented round-arched door remains, though much mutilated. The present chancel, as well as a chapel added to the east of the south cross, is of early pointed work, with lancet windows on the sides, and to the east curious doubled lancets, with a round window over them, adorned with smaller segments of circles, forming a quatrefoil. This is evidently the first step towards tracery; for were the two lancets brought closer together, and they and the round window, enclosed by one pointed arch, the earliest tracery, such as appears in the windows of Netley, Tintern, and other buildings of that date is at once formed.

A custom is still retained at Yarmouth, peculiar to this parish only, in the Isle of Wight, and not common in other parts of England, of the children's singing, on the first day of the new year, wassall, or wessel, from the Saxon "Health to you."

Wassall, wassall, to our town!  
The cup is white and the ale is brown,  
The cup is made of the ashen tree,  
And so is the ale of the good barley;  
Little maid, little maid, turn the pin,  
Open the door, and let me come in:  
God be here, and God be there!  
I wish you all a happy new year.

On the opposite side of the river Yare, is the hamlet of Norton, Norton Lodge, the seat of W. Mitchell, Esq.; and Norton cottage, the seat of Captain Hammond.



## THE MORE DISTANT ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH CHANNEL BELONGING TO GREAT BRITAIN.

In St. Michael's Bay, on the coast of Normandy, and Bretagne, about twenty-five leagues south from Weymouth, and thirty south-west from the Isle of Wight, is a group composed of the following islands, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, or Sercq, with the smaller ones of Herm, Jethou, Burhou, Brecqhon, Lihou, Chausey or Chozé, Ecrehou, and others. They formerly made a part of the Duchy of Normandy, and when Henry I. in 1108, wrested that country from his brother Robert, these islands as a part of the duchy, were annexed to the realm of England, and have ever since been attached to it, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of the French to conquer them.

### JERSEY,

The largest and most southern island of the group, is in form an irregular parallelogram, its greatest length from S.E. to N.W., is about twelve miles, and the average breadth, about five miles, the width not in any part exceeding seven. Its superficial extent is about forty thousand acres, and in circumference, it is between thirty-five and thirty-six miles. Jersey was known to the Romans by the name of *Cæsarea*. It contains 4053 houses and 28,600 inhabitants; is in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Winchester. The island exhibits an inclined plane; part of its eastern coast, commencing at Mont Orgueil, and the whole of its northern shore, form one continuous range of rocks, rising abruptly from the ocean, frequently to an elevation of from forty to fifty fathoms. This natural defence renders the island in those quarters, nearly inaccessible. From these rugged cliffs the land declines towards the southern coast, which in several places is nearly on a level with the sea. In this respect Jersey displays a striking contrast with Guernsey, the southern boundary of which shoots up in high rocks from the water and declines towards the north.

The country is beautifully diversified with little hills, warm valleys, and near the sea with pleasant plains, and abounds with rivulets and springs. The soil also varies much, in some places gravelly, in others sandy, but the greatest part is a deep, rich, fertile mould, with scarcely any spot which can be called barren, excepting Les Quenvais, a large common in the south-west corner of the island. The slopes of the hills or coteaux, yield timber, broom, gorse, fern, and where neither too steep nor too rocky, tolerable pasture. Thickly planted orchards add greatly to the beauty of the landscape, and generally produce immense quantities of fruit, of which cider is made; about two thousand hogsheads are annually sent to England. The six-horned variety of sheep, for which the island was once noted, has become extinct, game is not plentiful, but the Jersey partridge, with red feet, pheasant's eyes, and variegated plumage may be mentioned as a curiosity. The ormer or sea-ear, a curious shell fish is found here, with abundance of fish, including conger eels, sometimes weighing forty pounds. Among the principal productions of Jersey are apples and pears, besides which apricots, peaches; and strawberries. The land is divided into diminutive fields, surrounded by closely planted hedges, or banks of a great height, several feet in thickness, many are even faced with stone, and most of them have hedges or trees on their summits. Jersey having been a military dépôt, fortresses have been erected, the most important of which is Elizabeth Castle, and amongst the others are Mont Orgueil, Fort Henry, La Rocco, St. Aubin's Tower, Seymour Tower, with those at Noirmont Point, and at Ich-ho. The shores are likewise defended by a chain of martello towers, together with numerous redoubts and batteries. The superintendence of these posts, and the entire military government of the island are vested in the governor appointed by the king in council. The civil government is intrusted to the court of judicature, and an ecclesiastical body, acting separately, or united with twelve constables and the governor, to constitute the assembly of the states, or legislature of the island, without whose consent no

law imposed by the English government is binding. The court of judicature consists of a bailiff, and a president appointed by the crown, twelve jurats chosen by householders, and various officers. The ecclesiastical court is composed of a dean and eleven rectors.

The island is divided into twelve parishes, viz;—St. Brelade, St. Clement, Grouville, St. Helier, St. John, St. Lawrence, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Owen, St. Peter, St. Saviour, and Trinity. There is a church in every parish. St. Helier, and St. Aubin, are the only towns, but there are several villages.

St. Helier, situated on the eastern side of St. Aubin's Bay, is the seat of government, and of justice, the centre of business, of fashion, and of amusement. It contains 1216 houses and 10118 inhabitants. The town consists of several streets diverging from a square, in which is a gilt statue of George II., in Roman costume. Amongst the public buildings are the government house, and court house, where the assemblies of the states are held, and also the courts of justice. The church was founded in 1341, but has been altered and enlarged, it contains several mural monuments, but none of an earlier date than the seventeenth century. There is a public library, erected and furnished with books by the Rev. Philip Falle, the venerable historian of the island, who was chaplain to King William III.; there is also a small theatre, and a prison was built at the west end of the town, near the sea shore, in 1812. The Mont de la Ville, is a long insulated rock, elevated one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, its northern extremity rises so close to the town, that before it became the property of government, the gardens of several houses, were continued, in repeated hanging terraces, to its summit, on which is now Fort Regent; it is bomb-proof, and was constructed not many years since.

St. Aubin, three miles from St. Helier, stands on the western side of the bay of the same name, under a long range of cliffs that separate this bay from that of St. Brelade. The town is small, comprising a single street, in which is a chapel of ease to the parish church of St. Brelade, situated at some distance. St. Aubin is protected by a fort, on a rock south-westward of the town, which at high tide becomes insulated. From the fort projects a strong pier, forming a harbour of considerable depth, at the flowing of the tide. The bay of St. Aubin has the best roadstead, but its access is made dangerous by the numerous rocks about its entrance. Ships during northerly winds, sometimes anchor about three miles without the bay, which is defended by Elizabeth Castle, on the islet of St. Helier, which is approachable by land at low water. The name was derived from its original founder, Queen Elizabeth, and it is now considered one of the strongest fortified posts in Great Britain. Mont Orgueil Castle, or Gouray, on the eastern coast, was anciently a place of great strength, but it has been suffered to fall into decay. Steam packets carrying the mail, pass regularly between St. Helier and Weymouth; and there are also steam packets to Southampton, which touch at Guernsey. The exports to England, besides cider, are fruit, potatoes, and cattle, and the chief imports, corn, flour, seed, live and dead stock, coal, cloth, earthenware, and glass. Salt fish is brought here from Newfoundland, and much of it is shipped again for the Mediterranean; commerce is also carried on with America, and with several parts of Europe. The staple article of manufacture at Jersey, consists of worsted stockings of the finest quality, and the trade in which has been protected by various regulations of the English parliament.

The language of Jersey, as well as of the neighbouring islands, is the Norman French, much corrupted, and said to be on the decline, but still used in the pulpits, and the courts of law. In this island are the remains of some monuments, regarded as Druidical, and a stone circle, buried on the top of a hill, was discovered in 1785, near St. Helier; the stones composing it, were removed by General Conway, then governor of Jersey, to his seat at Park Place, in Berkshire. Besides the Abbey of St. Helier, here were anciently four priories, Noirmont, St. Clement, Bonne Nuit, and



Le Leek. Dr. Lempriere, author of a "Classical Dictionary," and other publications, was a native of this island. Jersey gives the title of earl, to the family of Villiers.

### GUERNSEY,

About seven leagues north-west from Jersey, five leagues south-west from Alderney, and two leagues west from Sark; is in form triangular, and its whole circumference, of thirty miles, is indented with bays and inlets. The length of the island, from north-east to south-west, is about twelve miles; the breadth, from north to south, about nine, and it contains thirty-two thousand acres. The south coast consists of one range of rocky cliffs, continued on the east, to St. Peter's Port, and rising, almost perpendicularly, to the height of two hundred and seventy feet above the level of the sea. On the north and west, the shore is chiefly low, and diversified with a succession of bays, separated by headlands. The face of the country is variegated with hills, and watered by springs, and sharp gravelly streams. The higher ground comprises much arable land, and the rocky cliffs are covered with herbage, forming fine pasture for sheep. Timber is scarce, and the fields are commonly divided by turf banks, surmounted with furze. Sea-weed, or vrac, used for manure, and also for fuel, is considered of so much importance, that local regulations have been made, prohibiting the collection of this marine plant, excepting at Midsummer, and at Michaelmas. Fish is caught in great plenty, all round the island, especially red and grey mullets, mackerel, conger eels, and lobsters. In every cottage, in one corner of the ordinary sitting room, is what is popularly termed a green bed, raised about eighteen inches from the floor, and covered with dry fern, or potatoe straw, serving the purpose of a common couch or sofa.

The Roman name of Guernsey, was Sarnia; it is in the same diocese as Jersey, and contains 3016 houses and 20,302 inhabitants. The judicial and executive power is held by different bodies, collectively designated the Assembly of the States, consisting of a bailiff, twelve jurats, the procureur, or attorney general of the royal court, the eight rectors from the ten parishes, two constables from each parish, and one hundred and thirty-two douzainiers from the whole. The royal court is composed of the bailiff, and twelve jurats, with the procureur, comptroller, provost, or king's sheriff, greffier, or registrar, and king's sergeant. The government of the island is vested in a military governor, appointed by the king. Guernsey is divided into ten parishes, viz. St. Andrew's, Our Lady of the Deliverance of the Castle, St. Margaret's of the Forest, St. Martin, St. Peter du Bois, St. Sampson, St. Saviour, St. Philip's of Torteval, St. Michael's of the Vale, and St. Peter's Port.

St. Michael's of the Vale is held with the benefice of St. Sampson; and St. Margaret's of the Forest, with that of Torteval. There were anciently four castles in the island, the principal of which is Castle Cornet, situated on a rock, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, opposite the town of St. Peter's.

It formerly consisted of a keep, now made into casemates, and an outer wall of great thickness, flanked by several machicolated towers; but in 1672 it was greatly injured by an explosion of the magazine during a thunder-storm; and it has been much altered by modern engineers. The castle in the marshes appears to have

been a Norman structure, the site is laid out in garden ground, belonging to the governor. The Vale Castle, occupying a commanding eminence, near St. Sampson's harbour, has still its ramparts, mounted with cannon, and barracks for troops. Of the Castle du Grand Geoffery, which stood in the parish of our Lady of the Deliverance, there are no remains.

The only town on the island is St. Peter's containing 1460 houses and 11,173 inhabitants, it is situated on the eastern coast, with a good harbour, termed Port St. Pierre, formed by a pier, extending towards the north four hundred and sixty-nine feet, and towards the south seven hundred and fifty-seven feet; the entrance to it is one hundred feet wide at the top of the piers, and sixty-eight feet at the surface of the water, being defended by Castle Cornet.

There are but few public buildings, amongst which is the New Court House, a granite edifice, there is also a Free Grammar School founded by Queen Elizabeth. A short distance southward from the town, is Fort George, seated on an eminence; and in other parts of the island are fortresses and barracks of modern erection.

### ALDERNEY,

Ten leagues north-east from Guernsey, is about four miles in length, and one and a half in breadth. Its Roman name was Arica. The town, which is in the centre of the island contains about 200 houses, and a church. On the southern coast, two miles from the town, is a small harbour, and on the eastern is an ancient fort. The soil is very fruitful in grain, the raising of which forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Alderney is celebrated for a valuable breed of milch cows. Like the adjacent islands, it is governed by laws and a magistracy of its own, and it is ecclesiastically annexed to the see of Winchester. The strait between this island and the French coast, termed the Race of Alderney is dangerous in stormy weather, owing to the Caskets, a cluster of rocks, which produce several eddies; on the largest stand three lighthouses, placed triangularly, and exhibiting lights upon the revolving principle, and presenting alternately a bright ray of light in every direction. About a mile and a quarter north-west from Alderney are the islands of Burhou.

### SARK,

Or *Sercq*, situated to the east of Guernsey, and to the north of Jersey, has a smaller island of the same name, annexed to it by a narrow isthmus; together, they are not above three miles in length, the largest very little more than one mile in breadth, and between five and six miles in circumference. It is surrounded by rocks, inaccessible excepting in one or two places, where the ascent for carriages is so steep, that Governor Carteret had a subterranean passage formed through the cliff, the entrance being secured by a strong gate, and defended by cannon. The island, containing 62 houses and 488 inhabitants, is well watered, and the soil productive, affording more than sufficient corn for the use of its inhabitants; and it abounds with rabbits and wild fowl.

Sark and Alderney are under the same government as Guernsey. The islands of Herm and Jethou are very inconsiderable, and of no importance, except as serving to shelter the road of Guernsey.











## SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Western Circuit.*

THIS county is bounded by Gloucestershire and the Bristol Channel on the north, by Wiltshire on the east, by Dorsetshire on the south, and by Devonshire on the west. It is in length from east to west about 80 miles, and in breadth from north to south, about 35 miles; in circumference it is about 200 miles. Somersetshire was anciently inhabited by the Belgæ, and remains of this early period are found in the circles of stones at Chew Magna, and Stanton Drew, as well as in Wansdyke, a celebrated earthwork. Under the Romans it formed part of Britannia Prima, and there were stations at Aqua Solis, Bath; and Ischalis, Ilchester. The castles of its early lords, were at Dunster, Enmore, Henton, Ilchester, Nunney, Stoke Courcy, Taunton, Castle Cary, and Somerton. There were formerly abbeys at Athelney, Cleve, Glastonbury, Keynsham, and Michelney. Priors at Barlinch, Burgh, Bruton, Buckland, Cannington Dunster, Henton, Montacute, Stoke Courcy, Taunton, Witham, and Worspring. Somersetshire is in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and contains two cities, Bath and Wells; 34 market-towns, 472 parishes, 61,852 inhabited houses, and 355,314 inhabitants. The county returns thirteen members to parliament; two for Bath, two for Bridgewater, one for Frome, two for Taunton, and two for Wells, and four for the county, who are at present Colonel Gore Langton, of Newton St. Loo, near Bath, and W. Miles, Esq. for the eastern division; and Edward Aysford Sanford, Esq. of Nynhead Court, near Wellington, and Charles John Kemys Tynte, Esq. of Halswell, near Bridgewater, for the western division of the county. Somersetshire displays a great variety of soil and surface. The north-eastern quarter, including that part of the county between Uphill, on the Bristol Channel, and Frome on the borders of Wiltshire, bounded on the south by the Mendip Hills, is diversified by rocky eminences, declining towards the west into fertile plains, and near the sea into moorland tracts, subject to inundation. The south-eastern portion of the county on the borders of Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, consists of high downs, appropriated to the pasturage of sheep, or raising corn; and from Shepton Mallet to Chard is a fertile tract, interspersed with meadows and orchards. The central district, intersected by rivers, comprises extensive fens and marshy moors, where dykes form the divisions of property; and the land is often covered by water. Towards the south-west, near the borders of Devonshire, is the fruitful valley of Taunton Dean, whence the Quantock Hills extend north-westward to the Bristol Channel; more westward, is the ridge of the Brandon Hills; and, at the western extremity is the Forest of Exmoor, lying partly in Devonshire. The loftiest eminence is Dundry Beacon, in the northern part of the county; but Lansdown, near Bath, Broadfield Down, north of Wrington, Black Down, south-westward of Taunton, Glastonbury Tor, and Bratten, near Minehead, are hills of considerable altitude.

The ancient forests in this county, were Selwood, near Frome; Mendip, between Frome and the Bristol Channel; Exmoor, between the port of Watchet, and the north-western part of Devonshire; Neroche, near Ilminster; and North Petherton, near Bridgewater.

The rivers of Somersetshire are numerous, but not very considerable; most of them, through their whole course, being confined to the county. The principal are the Avon, the Axe, the Barle, the Bey, the Brent, the Brew, the Cale, the Car, the Chew, the Dunsbrook, the Exe, the Frome, the Ivel, or Ile, the Ordred, the Parret, the Severn, the Tone, the Tor, and the Yeo. The Parret, rising on the borders of Dorsetshire, flows northward, being joined near Michelney by the Ivel, and at Langport, by the Yeo, on the east; afterwards, by the Tone from Taunton, on the west; it passes the town of Bridgewater, and pursues a winding course to the Bristol Channel. The Brew has its source in Selwood Forest, on the borders of Wiltshire, passes Bruton and Glastonbury, and, after receiving a stream from Shepton Mallet and Wells, and some others, flows westward, entering the sea a short distance northward of the Parret. The Axe, which rises in the Mendip Hills, passes Axbridge, and falls into the Bristol Channel near Black Rock. The Exe, has its origin in Exmoor Forest, soon leaves this county, and enters Devonshire. Several streams in the northern part of Somersetshire, fall into the Lower Avon, which divides this county from Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. There is a canal from Frome to Stalbridge, with branches to the city of Wells and Bradford, and a canal at the bottom of Hampton Down.

The principal mineral products of the county, are coal; found only in the hilly tract, between Mendip and the Lower Avon; lead, lapis calaminaris, manganese, copper ore, spars, and chrystals, from the Mendip Hills; from the Quantock Hills, lead and copper ore have been excavated; calamine, from the Broadfield Downs and other hills; iron ore from various places; and in the rocks near Porlock, have been found small quantities of silver. Granite has been quarried a few miles north-eastward of Taunton, and at Coombe Down, quantities of excellent free-stone for building.

The productions of this county are numerous; besides corn, barley, and oats, hemp, flax, teasels, and woad are largely cultivated. The plains afford luxuriant herbage for cattle, numbers of which are annually fattened on the moors, and the dairies furnish excellent cheese, that made at Cheddar, on the borders of the Axe, being particularly famous. Great numbers of sheep, of different kinds, are fed on the hills and downs, and the Mendip breed is noted for the fineness of the wool. Abundance of fowls, in great variety are raised in the vicinity of Bath and Bristol, for the markets of those cities, and many geese are kept in the marshy districts. Cider is made from apples, grown in several parts of the county, but the best is produced in the vale of Taunton Dean, where it is made in the highest perfection. The proprietors of orchards in this delightful vale, are supposed to possess an art peculiar to themselves of conducting the fermentation, by which a rich and delicious flavour is preserved.

The most considerable manufactures are fine woollen cloth, coarse woollen, and worsted, knit worsted stockings, coarse



linens, including dowlas and ticking, crape, silk, lace, and leather gloves. On the Lower Avon are cotton-mills, and iron and copper mills. Great varieties of fish are taken off the coast, and at Minehead, Watchet, and Porlock are extensive herring and salmon fisheries.

The Marquess of Bath is the Lord Lieutenant of the county, but his seat at Longleat is in Wiltshire, between Frome and Warminster.

## 1. Abdict and Bulstone Hundred

Is bounded, on the north, by North Curry hundred, part of Somerton hundred, and Pitney hundred; on the east, by East Kingsbury and South Petherton hundreds; on the south, by part of South Petherton hundred, and part of East Kingsbury hundred; and on the west, by Taunton and Taunton Dean hundreds.

ASHILL,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. from Ilminster, contains 69 houses and 378 inhabitants. Fairs are held on Easter Wednesday, and on the first Wednesday after September 8, for cattle of all sorts and pedlary. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Ashill, in Wells Cathedral. In this parish is Skipperham Well, a medicinal spring; and also the hamlets of Jordaus, Rowlands, Southton, Wimblehill, and Wood.

BEER CROCOMBE, on a branch of the Ivel, 5 miles N.W. from Ilminster, contains 29 houses and 186 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Egremont.

BICKENHALL, 5 miles S.E. from Taunton, contains 34 houses and 215 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the rectory of Staple Fitzpaine.

BRADON, SOUTH,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Ilminster, contains 6 houses and 32 inhabitants, including North Bradon. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* The church, which was dedicated to St. Mary, Magdalen, is demolished; and the inhabitants attend divine service at the parish church of Puckington. Goose, or *Gouiz* Bradon, adjoining North Bradon, is now entirely depopulated.

BROADWAY,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Ilminster, contains 63 houses and 396 inhabitants, including the tything of Capland, which is partly in Beer Crocombe parish. It is a rectory. In the churchyard are the remains of a fine old cross. This village takes its name from a broad path cut through the woods, at that time forming part of the forest of Roche, or Neroche, which was of considerable extent, and derived its appellation from Roche Castle, an ancient encampment, deeply intrenched, situated on the edge of Blackdown Hill to the south of Curland, and commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect.

BUCKLAND, ST. MARY, on the borders of Devonshire, 6 miles W. from Ilminster, contains 101 houses and 565 inhabitants. A fair for cattle and toys is held here on the Wednesday and Thursday after September 20. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* This parish, which extends into the hundreds of Martock and South Petherton, contains the tythings of Buckland, Dommet, and Westcombe. The situation is pleasant, being under the north ridge of Blackdown hills. On Brown Down, near the road from Chard to Wellington, are the tumuli called Robin Hood's Butts.

CRICKET MALHERBE, 2 miles S. from Ilminster, contains 9 houses and 73 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

CURLAND,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. E. of Taunton, contains 31 houses and 168 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy to the rectory of Curry Malet. In this parish is the hamlet of Britty.

CURRY MALET, on a branch of the Ivel,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from

Ilminster, contains 69 houses and 461 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* The hamlet of Stewley is in this parish.

CURRY RIVEL, 6 miles S. W. from Somerton, contains 218 houses and 1192 inhabitants. Fairs are held on the Monday after Lammas and August 5, for cattle and sheep. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 16*s.*; it contains monuments of the Jennings' family. Burton Pynsent, the seat of the Earl of Chatham, stands on the summit of a ridge, clothed with beautiful hanging woods and commanding a very extensive prospect to the north, of the flat country between Mendip and the Quantock Hills, the Channel, and Welsh mountains. Immediately under the eye is a level moor, covered with the finest verdure to the extent of nearly six miles in length, and from one to three miles in breadth, skirted thick with villages. To the south, south-east, and north-west is a very fine view, bounded by a high ridge of land, which stretching from near Sherborne in Dorsetshire extends to Columstoke Beacon, on Blackdown. From this point more than thirty churches may be distinctly seen. The house is a large irregular building erected at different periods, and composed of various materials, but the modern part is mostly brick. The apartments contain some excellent pictures, amongst which are portraits of the late Earl and Countess of Chatham, Earl Temple, Marquess of Granby, and Admirals Saunders and Boscawen. On an eminence, about a quarter of a mile from the house, is a stone column, one hundred and forty feet high, erected in memory of Sir William Pynsent.

DONYATT, on the banks of the Ivel,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Ilminster, contains 107 houses and 518 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 15*s.* About half a mile eastward is Park Farm, an ancient manor-house, formerly belonging to one of the Dukes of Somerset. In this parish is the hamlet of Widney and part of the hamlet of Crock Street, in which are considerable potteries.

WEST DOWLISH,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Ilminster, contains 6 houses and 32 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The church, now in ruins, was dedicated to St. John the Baptist; the inhabitants attend the church of East Dowlish. In this parish are the hamlets of Moolham and Oxenford.

DRAYTON, 6 miles S. W. from Somerton, contains 78 houses and 469 inhabitants, including the tything of Middenley. It is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of R. T. Combe, Esq.

EARNSHILL, on the Ivel, 6 miles N. from Ilminster, contains one house and 13 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 2*l.* 1*s.* The church is demolished.

FIVEHEAD, on a branch of the Ivel, 9 miles E. from Taunton, contains 59 houses and 326 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Bristol.

HATCH BEAUCHAMP, 6 miles S. E. from Taunton, contains 35 houses and 245 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Hatch Court, the seat of Thomas Clifton, Esq., erected of Bath stone in the reign of George II. stands on elevated ground, in a pleasant situation, the country being well wooded and watered, and affording, from a variety of surface, many agreeable prospects. The view from the ridge to the north and west, overlooks the rich vale of Taunton, with a grand outline of hills beyond it, extending from Quantock to Blackdown. A pleasant park surrounds the mansion, embellished with fine plantations and gardens.



**ILMINSTER**, 12½ miles S.E. from Taunton, and 133 miles from London, contains 348 houses and 2156 inhabitants. It stands on the banks of the Ile, or Ivel, from which its name is derived; the situation is low but pleasant, and the town consists of two streets intersecting each other, one of them being nearly a mile in length. A grammar school was founded here in 1550, by Humphrey Walrond, and Henry Greenfield of Sea in this parish, who gave considerable estates for the endowment of it. The market is on Saturday, and a fair is held on the last Wednesday in August for horses, bullocks, pigs, sheep, cheese, &c. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 5*s.*; in the north transept is a monument, decorated with brasses, to the memory of Nicholas Wadham, Esq. of Edge and Merrifield, in this county, ob. 1609, and Dorothy his wife, ob. 1618, the founders of Wadham College, Oxford. In Ilminster parish are the hamlets of Ashwell, Cockstreet or *Cocksbridge*, Dillington, Horton, Higher Horton, Pease-marsh, Sea, and Winterhay. Dillington House the seat of John Hanning, Esq., stands in a pleasant fertile vale, in the midst of a park agreeably diversified in its scenery. The mansion is a gabled structure probably built in the reign of James I., its plan is in the form of the letter E. In the centre of the principal front is an embattled porch, having on each side a large mullioned window of painted glass, which gives light to the hall. The back of the house is sheltered by a gradually rising bank, which adds considerably to the beauty of the situation.

**ILTON**, on the banks of the Ivel, 2 miles N. from Ilminster, contains 67 houses and 460 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the presentation of the prebendary of Ilton, in Wells cathedral. On the south side of the church is a tower surmounted by a spire, the lower part of the tower serving as an entrance. The hamlets of Ashford, Cad Green, Hurcot, Ilford, and Rapps, are in this parish, as is also the ancient manor of Merrifield, the seat of the Wadham family, from whom it descended to the Wyndhams: the Earl of Egremont is the present possessor. When John Wyndham came to the estate, he pulled the house down, and with the materials built a farm-house at a little distance, now called Woodhouse, and likewise an almshouse in the village of Ilton. The ancient edifice was moated round.

**ISLE ABBOTS**, on the river Ivel, 4 miles N. from Ilminster, contains 44 houses and 342 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Bristol. It is a handsome edifice, one hundred feet long, and twenty-eight feet wide; at the west end is a tower seventy feet high, embellished with pinnacles and other ornaments, and fourteen statues, four of which are on the west front, with niches where two others once stood.

**ISLE BREWERS**, on the Ivel, 4½ miles N. from Ilminster, contains 23 houses and 219 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.*

**LACKINGTON, WHITE**, 1½ miles E. from Ilminster, contains 38 houses and 242 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of White Lackington, in Wells cathedral. In this parish is the hamlet of Atherston.

**PUCKINGTON**, 3 miles N. from Ilminster, contains 31 houses and 220 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* There are two commons, called Horse-moor and Puddimore, within the precincts of this parish, both watered by the river Ivel.

**STAPLE FITZPAINE**, 4½ miles S. from Taunton, contains 61 houses and 385 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* The village is situated in a rich woody vale, below the north ridge of Blackdown and Pickeridge Hill, from the top of which are extensive and beautiful prospects. The manor-house, built by Robert, Lord Fitzpaine, in the reign of Edward III., was almost destroyed by fire, in the reign of Henry VIII.

**STOKELINCH, ST. MAGDALEN**, 3½ miles N.E. from

Ilminster, contains 14 houses and 79 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

**STOKELINCH OTTERSEY**, 2½ miles N.E. from Ilminster, contains 17 houses and 140 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

**SWELL**, 8 miles S.W. from Somerton, and 9½ miles E. from Taunton, contains 26 houses and 133 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Bristol.

## 2. Andersfield Hundred

Is bounded, on the north, by Cannington hundred; on the east, by Whitley hundred; on the south, by North Petherton hundred; and on the west, by Taunton Dean hundred.

**BROOMFIELD**, at the foot of the Quantock Hills, 5 miles N. from Taunton, and 7 miles W. from Bridgewater, contains 66 houses, and 486 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair, on November 13, for cattle and coarse cloth. It is a curacy. In the church are monuments for the family of Towil. Binfords, a dilapidated mansion, is about two miles distant from the village. The parish is high ground, and commands extensive prospects, including the river Parret, the Bristol Channel, and the Welsh mountains.

**CREECH, ST. MICHAEL**, in a distinct portion of this hundred, on the banks of the river Tone, 3½ miles N.E. from Taunton, contains 166 houses, and 812 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Long Auler, Adsborough, Charlton, Ham, and Creech Heathfield. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of E. Cresswell, Esq. It stands on an eminence, and formerly belonged to the priory of Montacute. In the south aisle are monuments of the family of Cely, of Charlton.

**DURLEIGH**, 2 miles W. from Bridgewater, contains 25 houses, and 127 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of Mr. Duuning.

**ENMORE**, 4 miles S.W. from Bridgewater, contains 55 houses, and 287 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Egmont. Enmore Castle, anciently the seat of the family of Malet, was rebuilt by John Perceval, first Earl of Egmont, and is a large, quadrangular, embattled edifice, constructed of a dark reddish-coloured stone, and flanked at each angle by a low, square, machicolated tower; having two circular towers, and a drawbridge over a dry fosse, at the entrance to the court-yard. The rooms contain a collection of family portraits, and here is preserved the bed on which Queen Caroline died, in 1822.

Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Malet, of Enmore, who died in the reign of Charles II., married John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, and left three daughters; of whom Anne married Henry Bayntun, of Spy Park, in Wiltshire, to whose family Enmore descended. Sir Edward Bayntun Rolt, Bart., by virtue of an act of parliament, in 1741, sold the estate to James Smyth, of St. Audries, who conveyed it to Sir John Perceval, Earl of Egmont, Viscount Perceval of Kauturk, and Lord Perceval of Burton in Ireland. In 1762, John, the second Earl of Egmont, was created Lord Lovel and Holland of Enmore; he was father of the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1807.

**GOATHURST**, 3 miles S.W. from Bridgewater, contains 58 houses and 342 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Andersfield, which gives name to the hundred. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* Halswell House, the seat of Charles Kemys Kemys Tynte, Esq., M. P., stands in a large and well-wooded park, stocked with deer. The house was rebuilt in 1689, by Sir Halswell Tynte, Bart.; and in the hall



are portraits of the families of Halswell, Tynte, and Kemeys; that of Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bart., is by *Hogarth*. From the grounds is a fine view of the Bristol Channel, the steep Holm, and the mountains of Wales,

LYNG, or *East Ling*, in a detached part of this hundred, 6 miles S. from Bridgewater, contains 62 houses and 335 inhabitants, including Athelney, Outwood, West Lyng, and Boroughbridge. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Hill Dawes, Esq.

Boroughbridge is on the river Parret, which is navigable hence to Langport. The Isle of Athelney is a rising ground, on the northern side of Stanmoor, where King Alfred founded a Benedictine Abbey, dedicated to the honour of the Saviour and St. Peter the apostle.

In Newton Park, at some distance northward from this abbey, a curious jewel of gold was found in 1693. It was enamelled like a bulla or amulet, to hang round the neck. On one side is a figure of a person sitting crowned; on the other side it is circumscribed—*Ælfred me naet gewercu*; Alfred ordered me to be made. It is now in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, and no doubt is entertained of its authenticity. The revenues of Athelney Abbey in 1534 were 209*l.* 5*d.* per annum; after its dissolution, the site was granted to John Clayton. The conventual buildings are supposed to have been extensive. The abbey church, which stood on an eminence, was entirely destroyed. The whole island of Athelney contains about one hundred acres, and a farm-house near the southern extremity.

### 3. Bath Forum Hundred

Is bounded, on the north, by Gloucestershire; on the east, by Wiltshire; on the south, by Wellow hundred; and on the west, by Keynsham hundred.

THE CITY OF BATH, on the river Avon, in the north-eastern part of the county, 107 miles from London and 13 miles from Bristol, contains 5157 houses and 36,811 inhabitants. The Lower or Somersetshire Avon rises in the hilly district of North Wiltshire, a little distance from Wootton Bassett, and in some places divides this county from Wiltshire; emerging from beneath the lofty eminence on which the village of Bathford stands, this river almost surrounds the splendid City of Bath, seated amidst an immense amphitheatre of hills, and then pursues its course to Bristol. The valley in which Bath lies being too small to contain the numerous buildings which have been erected here within the last century, the sides of the hills have been gradually covered towards the north, and houses now crown the summits. In elegance of building, it is said to exceed every town in England, being constructed of a white stone, of which the surrounding soil is chiefly composed; and the houses rising in progressive order behind each other, render its appearance very picturesque.

The origin of the improvements and progress of the buildings at Bath may be ascribed to *John Wood*, an architect, by whose perseverance the plans he contemplated were brought to perfection. In January, 1729, he laid the foundation of Queen's Square. In March, 1739, the North and South Parades, Pierpoint Street, and Duke Street were begun, which Mr. Wood lived to see completed. Some time before his death, in 1754, he laid out the plan of the Circus. North-eastward of the Circus is the Royal Crescent, the communication between which and the Circus is formed by Brock Street. While Mr. Wood was employed in his improvements, others profiting by his example, were raising streets and different detached works in various parts of the city; and from that time to the present, the ardour for building has not abated. Lansdown Place, a second crescent, has been erected towards Lansdown; and near it, Camden Place, a third crescent, both commanding views of the city and surrounding country. The avenues to these buildings and the downs above them have also been improved, and a new tower on Lansdown has been erected by W. Beckford, Esq.

The following critique on the buildings of Bath is derived from Dallaway's Observations on English Architecture. A visitor to

this resort of wealth and elegance is disappointed on a close examination of its architecture. The beautiful inequalities of ground seen from a distance might lead him to expect specimens peculiarly adapted to please the eye, delight the fancy, and satisfy the judgment. The first place of public access is the Pump Room; the pediment appears to be disproportionably small, and the columns and architrave bear no analogy to the ample space contained in the breadth and height of the building, and to its large and lofty windows. Pulteney Street is long and broad, but being chiefly divided into distinct houses, is far from impressive, and being on a level, the eye feels no relief from a flat uniformity. The Crescent is grandly situated, and so beautifully formed, that the judgment is for a while suspended; but, in a nearer view, it is to be regretted that the upper parts of the buildings lose all the effect which the Ionic columns would have communicated, by the defective projection and unornamented basement story. The houses which terminate each end exhibit striking fronts. When this has been called the finest modern Ionic screen in Europe, the praise has been exaggerated. The Circus forms a dark and heavy area, although the individual structures are highly ornamental. Bath, in short, betrays that fallacy to the eye which all buildings of a theatric nature are known to do; the visionary pleasure soon vanishes, when a close inspection shows the littleness of the component parts, the slimness of the structures, and the imperfect durability of the materials. The New Crescent owes the degree of beauty it possesses to its lofty situation alone. Milsom Street, from its being built on an ascent, is very striking, and the junction in the middle of several tenements under one design is not without an appearance of grandeur; yet the ornaments are merely such as a builder uninstructed in the Palladian school might have capriciously invented. The long façade to the upper rooms is handsome, but the principal approach is heavy and deformed, by the jutting parts of the building, which make a dark, narrow, and deep area. The North Parade exhibits a promising front; the South Parade is inferior. Neatness of appearance, in most instances, cannot, however, exempt the architecture of Bath from the general characteristic of flimsiness and apparent want of durability. The elevation of the Baths are pretty, and the colonnades in the street leading to Bristol give that part of the city a light and airy view.

The ancient city, renowned for its mineral hot springs and baths, was called by the Britons, *Caer Palladur*; by the Saxons, *Akeman-cester*; and by the Romans, *Aquæ Solis*. In the year 1672, a book, under the title of *The Bathes of Bathes aide*, was published by Dr. Jones; and in 1703, the city became, in some measure, frequented by people of distinction. In 1755, on taking down the abbey house, to build the Duke of Kingston's baths, were found, at the depth of twenty feet below the ground, remains of Roman baths and sudatories, the springs and drains of which were then made use of in the new building. These baths extended above one hundred and fifty feet in length, and one hundred and twenty feet in breadth, enclosed with walls, built of stone, and lined with cement. Within these walls were square and circular baths of various dimensions, the floors of which were supported by pillars of brick, consolidated with strong mortar, about fourteen inches asunder. The floor was composed of hard tiles, about two feet square, on which were layers of cement, with brick tubes, to heat the vapour-baths and sudatories. The warm baths had tessellated pavements, and thus were formed drains to carry off the water to the river.

The Kingston Rooms, on part of the estate of the Duke of Kingston, descended to Earl Manvers, who enlarged the building, and added a portico; but the whole was destroyed by fire, December 21, 1820. A literary and philosophical institution has been built on the site.

The public baths are four in number. 1. The King's Bath, near the Abbey Church; in this is a statue of King Bladud, erected in 1699, and on which he is stated to be the discoverer and founder of the baths; a tradition long since discarded. The Queen's Bath is a department of the King's Bath, but at a greater distance from the springs. 2. The New Baths, in Stall Street, erected in 1688, by *Baldwin*. 3. The Cross Bath, near the King's Bath, is so called from a cross which was erected in the centre of it, by the Earl of Melfort, as a memorial of the queen's bathing in it, in the year 1687; but this cross is now removed. 4. The Hot Bath, deemed the hottest of all; was built from designs by *Wood*. The Great Pump Room was erected from designs by





REFERENCES.

- Abbey Church ..... 1
- St. James's D<sup>o</sup> ..... 2
- St. Michael's D<sup>o</sup> ..... 3
- Walcot D<sup>o</sup> ..... 4
- Christ's D<sup>o</sup> ..... 5
- St. John's Chapel ..... 6
- Pump Room ..... 7
- King & Queen's Bath ..... 8
- Hot Bath ..... 9
- Cross Bath ..... 10
- Kingston Bath ..... 11









*Baldwin*, but was afterwards materially altered by *J. Palmer*. In a niche at the eastern end, is a statue of Richard Nash, formerly Master of the Ceremonies, by *Prince Hoare*; this extraordinary personage died at his house in St. John's Court, February 3, 1761, ætat eighty-seven, and the statue was placed here at the expence of the corporation. It is unquestionable that the city owes much to Nash's judicious administration of its pleasures. The room is sixty feet by fifty-six in dimension. Near the Hot Bath is a pump room, erected in 1792, by *J. Palmer*, and there is another pump room at the Cross Bath.

The New Assembly Rooms, at the east end of the Circus, were built from designs by *John Wood, junior*, in 1769, and were opened in 1771. The Ball-room is one hundred and six feet eight inches, by forty-two feet eight inches, in dimension. In the Card-room are the portraits of Captain Wade, by *Gainsborough*, and Richard Tyson, by *James*. The Theatre, built by *Palmer*, from designs by *George Dance, R.A.*, was opened in 1805. Sydney Gardens, at the termination of Great Pulteney Street, were opened in 1795, the gardens were designed by *Harcourt*, and the Kennet and Avon Canal is carried through the grounds. Orange Grove, the former seat of all the amusements of Bath, is planted with rows of trees, in the centre of which stands an Obelisk, erected in memory of the restoration of the health of the Prince of Orange, by drinking the Bath waters, in 1734. In the centre of Queen's Square, is also an obelisk, erected in memory of Frederic, Prince of Wales, in 1737. The bridge of St. Lawrence, is at the end of Horse Street, at the southern end of the city. Sir William Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, erected Pulteney Bridge, over the Avon, and Bathwick Bridge was opened September 28, 1827. This bridge is of cast iron, and was designed by *Goodridge*; the mound of stone, requisite to bring the Bathwick side of the river to a level with that of Walcot, was raised at the expence of the Marquess of Cleveland. Sion Place, and Cavendish Place, as well as Sydney Place, were designed by *Pinch*. In the year 1817, the late Queen, Charlotte visited Bath, and resided in New Sydney Place; the queen was accompanied by the Duke of Clarence, now King William IV., the Princess Elizabeth, now Landgravine of Hesse Homberg, and the principal officers of the royal household. Immediately after the death of the Princess Charlotte, the queen left Bath for Windsor, but returned on November 24, and remained here about a month, during which time the queen visited Doddington, the seat of Sir Bethel Codrington, and Bailbrook House, an establishment since removed to Clifton.

Bath Park, on the north-western side of the city, is one of the latest improvements; the entrance is from the Queen's Parade, and in front of the Royal Crescent. The ornamental plantations are of great extent, and are brought in contact with the most central part of the city, forming one of the finest promenades in the kingdom.

The market days of Bath are Wednesdays and Saturdays, and there are two annual fairs, one on February 14, and the other on July 10. There is a market in Walcot Street for sheep and cattle, adjoining which is a corn market. No inland place is so well supplied with sea fish as Bath; and the supply is ample and regular. Coals are brought to the city from Timbsbury, Camerton, Radstock, Paulton, Dunkerton, and the adjacent pits.

The civil government of Bath, was, by a charter of Queen Elizabeth, vested in a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, and twenty common councilmen, with a chamberlain, and town clerk. Two sheriffs or high bailiffs, and two chief constables, are annually chosen from the common council. The arms of the city are, *Per fesse embattled azure and gules, the base masoned sable, with crosses botonnée of the last. In chief, two bars wavy argent; over all, in pale, a sword of the last, hilted and pomelled or; on the blade, a key.* The Guildhall, finished in 1775, was erected from designs by *Baldwin*. The banqueting-room contains portraits of King George III., Queen Charlotte, the Prince and Princess of Orange, and those of the Earls of Chatham and Camden. Bath returns two members to parliament, who at present are, General C. Palmer, and J. A. Roebuck, Esquire.

The city of Bath contains four parishes, St. James, St. Michael, St. Peter and St. Paul, and Walcot.

King Osric founded a nunnery here, in the year 676, which,

VOL. II.

being destroyed by the Danes, King Offa, about the year 775, rebuilt the church and monastery for secular canons. In the year 970, King Edgar altered the establishment to an abbey, and convent of Benedictine monks, who continued here till the dissolution. The revenues of the monastery were valued at 695*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* The arms of the abbey are, *Gules, two keys in bend sinister, conjoined in the bows, or, and interlaced with a crosier in bend dexter, argent.* The abbey church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was made cathedral by a charter of William II., in 1090, who granted it to John de Vilula, Bishop of Wells, for the purpose of augmenting the see, and who removed the bishopric to Bath. This caused great discontent amongst the monks of Wells, when that city was included in the title, and it was made the alternate residence of the bishop, with the city of Bath.

The abbey church was rebuilt in 1495, by Bishop Oliver King, who was principal secretary to Prince Edward, son of King Henry VI., to the Kings Edward IV., and Henry VII.; and also registrar of the Order of the Garter. He is reported to have built this church, in consequence of a dream or vision, but he died before the completion of the building, which did not take place till the reign of James I. The abbey church of Bath, partakes, in a very small degree of the florid ornaments of the pointed style. It was, in fact, the last building of equal magnitude, entirely in that style, and remains in the same form as when finished in 1532. Oliver King, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died thirty years before that time, is considered the founder, and, together with Priors Bird and Holloway, gave the plan, and carried it to a certain point. It was finally completed by Bishop Montagu, and the executors of Lord Treasurer Burghley. In an age when ecclesiastical fabrics of the first degree were constructed with a vast profusion of wealth and labour, it is more pleasing to contemplate this work of a prelate, who preferred the admirable simplicity of the earlier school of pointed architecture, to the overcharged decorations which other architects of his own time were so ambitious to display.

To the western front of the church is attached a continued alto-relievo, representing Jacob's Ladder, with angels ascending and descending, as in the founder's dream. The tower, one hundred and fifty feet high, has four turrets, without pinnacles, and is an oblong of the proportion of thirty-five to twenty-five feet, north and south, being narrowed to the transept. The church was formerly called "The Lantern of England" on account of the number and size of its windows. The upper tier of windows is lofty beyond proportion, and there is no triforium; the aisles are low. The ceiling of the nave and choir, is singular in its design, and beautiful in its execution. Of the two parts, that of the nave is evidently of later construction, than that of the choir. The nave is divided from the aisles by clustered pillars, supporting flat Tudor arches. The ceiling of the choir runs higher than that of the nave, although the groins of the choir are lower, and consequently the form of the arch is more acute. The choir screen is beneath an organ gallery, in which is a fine organ. The screen was erected in 1825, from designs by *Manners*. Near the altar is the monumental chapel, or oratory of Prior Bird, who died in 1525, it is elaborately enriched with ornaments. No church of equal size contains so great a number of monuments as the Abbey Church, one of the most conspicuous is that of James Montagu, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in 1608. On his primary visitation at Bath, his attention was directed, by Sir John Harrington, to the state of the Abbey Church, which had suffered devastation from its very origin, he immediately contributed towards its completion, and under his auspices, the church was finished, about the period at which he was translated to the see of Winchester, in 1616. He died at Winchester, on the 2nd of July 1618, and agreeably to his own desire, was buried in Bath Abbey Church, when his costly monument was erected at the expence of his four brothers. Other monuments are those of James Quin, the celebrated Richard Nash, Lady Miller, of Batheaston, who died in 1781, by *Bacon*; and that of Lieutenant General Sir Manby Power, K.C.B., by *King*. In the southern aisle is a monument of William Hoare, R.A., who died in 1792, by *Chantrey*.

The Abbey Church is now under repair, and disencumbered of the buildings which were formerly placed against it, as well as the accumulation of stone, by which its base had long been hidden. The plan extends to the removal of the houses at the



bottom of the High Street, or Market Place, and thus opening a view of the whole northern side of the church. The clock has been removed from the tower, and an illuminated dial placed in the centre of the gable end of the northern transept. In the aisles of the choir an important restoration has been made. The parapet walls, have been partly removed, the blocking up of the windows taken out and replaced with glass, and the roof covered with lead. It is also proposed to lower the present roofs of the choir and transepts, which now injure the proportions of three sides of the tower. The handsome carving of the western doors, contributed by Sir Henry Montagu, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and brother of Bishop Montagu, in 1617, has been restored by *James Jones* of Bath. The repairs of the interior of the Abbey Church, were commenced by a restoration of the oratory of Prior Bird, a very beautiful specimen of Tudor architecture, under the direction of *E. Davis*, of Bath. The arrangement of the monuments, throughout the building is to be performed in the same manner as has been effected in Winchester Cathedral.

There is some question as to the propriety of surmounting the buttresses of the church with pinnacles, and of adding a pierced parapet to the aisles. The simplicity and gracefulness of the turrets of the main tower would be entirely destroyed by pinnacles, and the square towers of the eastern front would become quite grotesque if pinnacles were placed upon them. The turrets of the western front comport remarkably well with the rest of the building, as they are, and would be only injured by the proposed addition. Bath Abbey Church, it will be remembered, is in the latest period of pointed architecture, nearly coeval with the chapels of King's College, Cambridge, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster; but although it possesses the general features of the style in which those buildings are erected, it is itself simple and unadorned almost to plainness. The proposed pierced parapet, in conformity with the style of the period, is at variance with the plain and simple character of the architecture of this church, and for which it is valuable. The repairs are executed under the direction of *George Manners*, a gentleman every way competent to the task.

The parish church of St. James was rebuilt in 1769, from a design by *Palmer*, but the tower was erected in 1726. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was completed in 1742, and the parish church of Walcot, which stands within the liberties of the city, was rebuilt in 1780. A new church, at Walcot, was founded in the year 1829, and built by *Pinch*. Christ's Church, in Montpelier Row, was built by voluntary subscription, on ground given for that purpose by Lord Rivers, it is in the pointed style of architecture. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in James's Street, was erected from designs by *Lowder*, without fee or reward. It is an enriched specimen of the pointed style of architecture, and is devoted exclusively to public accommodation, the service of sacramental plate was the contribution of an unknown benefactor; there are also in Bath the following chapels, one annexed to St. John's Hospital, dedicated to St. Michael, erected in 1723. The Hospital, founded by Reginald Fitz-Joceline, bishop of this see, in the reign of Henry II., was rebuilt in 1728, by the Duke of Chandos. A chapel near the south-western corner of Queen's Square, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was erected from designs by *Wood*, in 1735; and the Octagon Chapel in Milsom Street, from designs by *Lightholder* in 1767; the altar-piece, the Pool of Bethesda, was painted by *Hoare*. Margaret Chapel, in Margaret Buildings, Brook Street, so called in compliment to Mrs. Margaret Gerrard, lady of the manor, was built from designs by *Wood*, and opened by Dr. Dodd in 1770. All Saints' Chapel, Lansdown Grove, was opened in 1794. It is in the pointed style, and was erected from designs by *Palmer*, as also was Kennington Chapel, at Walcot, opened in 1795. Laura Chapel, in Henrietta Street, Laura Place, was built in 1796, from designs by *Baldwin*. There is also a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, under Beechen Cliff, besides several other chapels, not connected with the established church.

A Grammar School, in Broad Street, originally founded and endowed by King Edward VI., was rebuilt in 1752. The Rev. W. Robins, L.L.B. formerly master of this school, conveyed the right of patronage of the Rectory of Charlcombe, to the corporation, to be annexed to the school for ever.

One of the principal hills in the environs of Bath, is Lansdown,

long famous for the number of sheep fed on its delicate herbage. On this down a fair is annually held, on the 10th of August, for cheese, horses, &c. On the summit of Lansdown, is a tower, erected from designs by *H. E. Goodridge*, by William Beckford, Esq. formerly of Fonthill. This building is square in its plan, to the height of one hundred and thirty feet from the foundation, and then assumes an octangular form, for twelve feet, and is crowned by a lantern, also twelve feet in height. From the top is a prospect of great extent, presenting the meanderings of the river Severn, Salisbury Plain, and Fonthill, at a distance of nearly thirty miles. At the extremity of the Down is also a fine and most extensive view of the vale of Gloucester, the hills of Worcestershire, part of Wales, the river Severn, and Bristol Channel, and the Wiltshire Downs. From North Stoke brow, the cities of Bath and Bristol, may be seen at the same time. The Bath and Bristol races are held on Lansdown, generally in the month of July.

On this down is a monument erected by George, Lord Lansdown, in 1720, in memory of a battle fought here between the royal and the parliamentary forces, on July 5, 1643. Claverton Down is now entirely enclosed; from it is a communication with Hampton Down, and towards Combe Down is Prior Park, a place rendered in some degree classical as the scene of "Tom Jones," the most celebrated of Fielding's works, and as the subsequent residence of Bishop Warburton, a wit and a scholar, distinguished amongst his contemporaries of the middle of the last century. In the novel of Tom Jones, Ralph Allen, the liberal-minded proprietor of this estate is said to have suggested the character of Allworthy, a name expressive of his benevolent disposition. Ralph Allen, Esq. built this seat in the year 1743, upon land which had formerly belonged to the priors of Bath, and whose grange in the immediate neighbourhood supplied venison for the convent. Although the house stands below the summit of Combe Down, it is considered to be elevated four hundred feet above the city of Bath. On Combe Down are those vast quarries of free-stone, striking objects of curiosity, whence the stone is brought down to the river side for conveyance to different parts of the kingdom by means of an inclined plane railway.

BATHEASTON, on the banks of the river Avon, and near the Kennet and Avon Canal,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. E. from Bath, contains 253 houses, and 1330 inhabitants, including the liberty of Easton and of Amrill, partly in St. Katherine's parish. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Christ Church College, Oxford. Batheaston Villa, formerly the residence of Sir John and Lady Miller, is now the seat of Dr. Broadbent. Salisbury Hill, near the village, rises nearly six hundred feet from the banks of the river, and is surmounted by an ancient encampment.

BATHFORD, on the river Avon and borders of Wiltshire, 4 miles N. E. from Bath, contains 136 houses, and 688 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Warley and Shockerwick. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 18*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. In the vicinity of this village are Hampton Cliffs, the views from which are extremely beautiful, comprising part of the city of Bath, the villages of Batheaston and Hampton, and the lofty hills in the distance. Warley, or *Warleigh* House, the seat of Henry Skrine, Esq., was built in 1814, from designs by *Webb*, of Staffordshire, in the Tudor style of architecture. The estate has been in possession of the same family for nearly three hundred years. The late Henry Skrine, L. L. B., author of "A General Account of all the Rivers of Note in Great Britain," died at Walton, on Thames, in 1803. Shockerwick House is the seat of J. Wiltshire, Esq.

BATHWICK, on the river Avon, adjoining the city of Bath, contains 559 houses, and 4009 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Bath. It was rebuilt in 1814, from designs by *Pinch*; the tower is one hundred and fifteen feet in height. This village is united to Bath by an iron bridge, in span one hundred feet, and includes Great Pulteney Street, Laura Place, Sidney Place, &c.

SAINT KATHERINE'S, on the borders of Gloucestershire,



# ENVIRONS OF BATH AND BRISTOL









4 miles N.E. from the city of Bath, contains 18 houses, and 127 inhabitants. It is a curacy, and subordinate to the vicarage of Batheaston. This village stands on the declivity of Holt Down, having a branch of the river Avon at the foot.

FRESHFORD, on the river Avon and borders of Wiltshire, 2 miles W. from Bradford, and 4 miles S. from Bath, contains 131 houses, and 587 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Shaston, Shrubs, Pipards, Park Corner, Shiten Lane, and Iford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of G. H. Tugwell, Esq.

KELSTON, or *Kelweston*, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 4 miles N.W. from Bath, contains 50 houses, and 248 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir J. C. Hawkins, Bart. In the chancel are monuments of the Harrington family, formerly lords of the manor. Sir John Harrington, born here in 1561, was the first translator of the *Orlando Furioso*, of Ariosto. The manor-house is now the seat of Sir John Caesar Hawkins, Bart. Eastward is Henstridge or Kelston Round Hill, which commands an extensive prospect, including Marlborough Forest, Salisbury Plain, the hills of Dorsetshire, the Mendip Hills, and the Bristol Channel, with part of Monmouthshire, the Forest of Dean, and the Welsh Mountains. The cities of Bath and Bristol are both within the view.

LANGRIDGE, on the eastern declivity of Lansdown and on the borders of Gloucestershire, 4 miles N. from Bath, contains 16 houses, and 103 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of W. Blathwayt, Esq. In the church are ancient monuments of the Walshe family.

MONKTON COMB, 2 miles S.E. from Bath, and on the borders of Wiltshire, contains 151 houses, and 855 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, formerly belonging to the monks of Bath. Comb Down rises with a steep ascent on the north and east of the village, and on the summit amidst immense quarries of free-stone are large groves of firs, planted by Ralph Allen, Esq. From the quarries on Comb Down, the buildings of the city of Bath have been chiefly constructed. Comb Grove, near the village, stands on a natural terrace, backed by a thick wood, and commanding a beautiful prospect over the vale, and the slope of the opposite range of hills.

NORTH STOKE, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 4 miles N.W. from the city of Bath, contains 24 houses, and 129 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Swinford. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Part of Lansdown is in this parish, and from North Stoke Brow is a view similar to that at Kelston.

SOUTH STOKE, 2½ miles S. from Bath, contains 50 houses, and 258 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Midford. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* From the brow of a hill, above the church, is a prospect varied with enclosures, woods, and projecting rocks, and towards the south-east is bounded by Salisbury Plain. Midford Castle, a modern edifice, was built by Henry Disney Roebuck, Esq., and is now the residence of Charles Conolly, Esq.

SWAINSWICK, on a branch of the river Avon, 3 miles N. from Bath, contains 76 houses, and 381 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Oriel College, Oxford. In the chancel is a monument of Edmund Forde, who died in 1439. William Prynne, the celebrated lawyer, was born here, in 1600, he died in 1669, and was buried in Lincoln's-Inn Chapel.

WESTON, 2 miles from the city of Bath, contains 369 houses, and 1919 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the church are a great number of monuments. Great part of Lansdown is in this parish; upon it is an ancient house, called the Old Chapel, built on the site of an hospital, for the accommodation of pilgrims, on their way to the shrine of St. Joseph, of Arimathea,

at Glastonbury. Upon this down a battle was fought in 1643, which is perpetuated by a monument.

WIDCOMB, on the river Avon, and adjoining the city of Bath on the south, contains 876 houses, and 5880 inhabitants, including Lyncomb, formerly a distinct parish. The church, dedicated to Thomas à Becket, is a curacy to the parish of St. Paul, Bath, and was built by Prior Bird, of Bath. It stands under the ridge of an eminence which backed by swelling downs, rises on the southern side of the city of Bath, and in a curve stretching towards the east, increases its altitude; on the north-east it sinks, and yields a passage to the Avon, beyond which it again rises, forming a very high hill on the north. The part of the parish, which still retains the name of Lyncomb, is about half a mile southward, and is situated in a deep winding valley. The hanging lands on the ridge of the hill command a fine prospect of the city of Bath. Immediately over Holloway and part of Claverton Street, is Beechen Cliff, three hundred and sixty feet above the Avon. Prior Park is in this parish, and commands one of the finest views in the kingdom. In the park, above the house, are vestiges of Wansdyke, near the course of which is an eminence called the barracks, or *Berewykes*.

WOLLEY, 3 miles N. from Bath, contains 18 houses, and 101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory with Bathwick; it is a modern edifice. It is situated in a valley between Lansdown and Holtdown.

#### THE LIBERTY OF HAMPTON AND CLAVERTON.

BATHAMPTON, on the river Avon, 2 miles E. from Bathcourt, contains 37 houses, and 243 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The south aisle of the church was rebuilt, in 1754, by Ralph Allen, Esq. of Prior Park. There is also a monument of Philip Allen, Esq., his brother, who died in 1765; he was father of Philip Allen, Esq., Comptroller of the Bye Letter Office, in the General Post Office; and a memorial of Charles Holder, Esq., lord of this manor, and of the liberty of Claverton, Charlcomb, Batheaston, Shockerwick, and Amrill, who died in 1763. The village lies in the centre of the valley which extends from the city of Bath to Bathford, having Hampton Down on the south-east; the cliffs on the eastern part of the hill are at least six hundred feet above the river Avon; the prospect hence is diversified with Batheaston and its back ground of hills, the valley which extends between Colne and Box, and the village of Bathford, with the brow of Farley Down hanging over it.

CHARLCOMB, 2 miles N. from Bath, contains 16 houses, and 124 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the corporation of Bath. It is situated on rising ground, in a deep valley, under the high ridge of Lansdown.

CLAVERTON, on the banks of the Avon, and borders of Wiltshire, 2½ miles E. from Bath, contains 26 houses, and 137 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Allen Tucker, Esq. The Claverton estate contains one thousand two hundred acres of ground, with the perpetual advowson of the rectory, was sold in 1817 for £35,000. In the church-yard is a monument of Ralph Allen, Esq., of Prior Park, who died June 29, 1764, ætat seventy. Claverton Down adjoins Comb Down, and rises between this village and the city of Bath.

William Bitton, Bishop of Bath, in the reign of Henry III. procured a grant that this village and that of Hampton should be exempt from the jurisdiction of the hundred, and be established as a separate liberty. The manor-house, built by Ralph Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in the reign of Edward III. was rebuilt in 1625, by Sir William Basset. It is situated on an eminence near the church, with an ascent to it of thirty steps.



#### 4. Bemston Hundred

Is bounded on the north, by Winterstoke hundred; on the east, by Wells Forum hundred; on the south, by Glaston Twelve Hides, Whitley, Huntspill and Puriton hundreds; on the west, by the Bristol Channel; and on the north, west, by part of Brent with Wrington hundred.

CHAPEL, ALLERTON,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles S. from Axbridge, contains 46 houses and 335 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The hamlets of Arston or *Ashing*, and Stone Allerton are in this parish.

BIDDESHAM, on the banks of the river Ax, 3 miles W. from Axbridge, contains 18 houses and 136 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Compton Dundon.

BREAN, on the Bristol Channel,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Axbridge, contains 14 houses and 86 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 5*d.* This parish is separated from the rest of Bemston hundred to the north-west. Northward of the village is Breandown, a high promontory extending nearly a mile into the Channel, it forms the extremity of Weston Bay on one side, and of Bridgewater Bay on the other. The river Ax flows between its northern side and the Black Rock, and separates it from Uphill and the Weston Sands.

BURNHAM, on the Bristol Channel,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. W. from Axbridge, contains 143 houses, and 920 inhabitants. The beach extends nearly half a mile in breadth at low water, and occasionally affords that rare and curious atmospheric phenomenon, the Mirage. A lighthouse, with an intermitting light, to distinguish it from the one on the Flat Holm, has been erected here, to enable Bridgewater bound vessels to avoid the dangerous sand, called the Gore, at the entrance of the River Parret, on which Alfred the Great is related to have been wrecked. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. This parish contains the hamlets of Eddy Mead, Huish juxta Highbidge, Paradise, Watchfield or *Watchwell*, and part of the hamlet of Highbidge. Southward of Burnham the river Brue discharges itself into the Bristol Channel.

MARK, on the Pillrow, 6 miles S. W. from Axbridge, contains 198 houses, and 1150 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Fairs are held on the Tuesday before Whitsuntide, and on September 15, for cattle of all kinds. The hamlets of North Wick, South Wick, Perry, Pillbridge or *Volman's Bridge*, Yarrow, and part of the hamlet of Vole are in this Parish.

WEARE, or *Over Weare*, on the river Ax,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. from Axbridge, contains 127 houses, and 800 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. Nether Weare, Alington, Brinscombe, and Streme are hamlets in this parish.

WEDMORE, 6 miles S. from Axbridge, and 8 miles W. from Wells, contains 590 houses, and 3079 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Panborough in Glaston hundred. The parish is divided into five tythings, Wedmore, the Borough, Churchland, Blackford, and North Road. The borough is governed by a portreeve annually chosen. The Duke of Chandos is lord of the borough, and holds a court yearly. A fair is held on July 2, and a revel on the Wednesday after Whitsun week. The church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Wells. The plan of the building is cruciform, in the pointed style of architecture, and over the centre of the transept is a tower one hundred feet in height.

In Wedmore parish are the hamlets of Blackford, Bagley, Clewer, Cocklake, Crickham, West Ham, Heath House, Latcham, Mudgley, Oldwood, Perrow, Sand, Upper and Lower Stoughton, and East and West Theal.

#### 5. Brent with Wrington Hundred

These hundreds are generally thus expressed, although they are distinct from each other, and situated several miles apart. The former lies on the western side of the Mendip Hills, and is bounded by the Bristol Channel, and by the hundred of Bemston on the other sides, except the north-east, where the river Axe divides it from Winterstoke hundred. The other district is bounded, on the north and east, by Hartcliffe with Bedminster hundred; and on the south and west, by Winterstoke hundred.

BERROW, on the Bristol Channel, 9 miles W. from Axbridge, contains 68 houses, and 449 inhabitants. The beach is a very fine, smooth sand, nearly half a mile broad at low water. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Wells.

EAST BRENT,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Axbridge, contains 122 houses and 820 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 30*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. It stands upon rising ground, and is a handsome structure, one hundred and fourteen feet in length, and fifty in breadth; at the west end is a quadrangular tower eighty feet high, surmounted by a spire rising to the height of sixty feet. On the exterior of the tower are three niches, one above the other; in the upper one is an effigy of King Ina with a sceptre and mound, embraced by a monk; in the middle niche is Queen Frithogitha; and in the lowest tier, her husband King Ethelheard, the brother-in-law and successor of Ina on his retirement to Rome. In the church windows are the remains of some good painted glass, portions of the life of Jesus Christ. The church formerly belonged to the Abbey of Glastonbury. At a short distance southward is Brent Knoll, an insulated hill of a conical form, one thousand feet above the level of the sea; on the top of it is a large, double irregular entrenchment, in which brass and silver Roman coins have been frequently found, and by digging at its base, heads of weapons, *fibulae*, urns, and other remains have been thrown up. Battleborough is a piece of ground southward of the hill. The summit of Brent Knoll commands an extensive prospect; to the south-west may be seen the hilly range of Quantock, extending from the neighbourhood of North Petherton, nearly to Watchet; to the south lies Bridgewater, distinguishable by its lofty spire; rather more to the west are the levels of Mark Moor, Godney, and Glastonbury, terminated by Glastonbury Tor, and the adjacent hills; to the west lies the Bristol Channel, with the Welsh mountains on the opposite coast; while gradually turning towards the north, are seen the Steep and Flat Holms, Brean Down, Bleadon Hill, and the fine range of Mendip; Crook Peak, forming a prominent feature in the landscape; while to the west are the towns of Axbridge, Cheddar Cliffs, and many villages and hamlets, which enliven and diversify the scene.

Abbot Selwood built a mansion at East Brent, consisting of a chapel, hall, parlour, and other apartments, the whole of which was taken down in 1708.

The parish of East Brent contains the hamlets of Edingworth, Rook's Bridge, and North Yeo. The hamlet of Rook's Bridge is denominated from a bridge erected by Rook, a monk of Glastonbury, over a canal or cut from the river Brue, through the parish of Mark to the river Ax, in old writings called Pillow Cut.

SOUTH BRENT,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. W. Axbridge, contains 116 houses and 764 inhabitants. It is situated immediately opposite East Brent, on the other side of the Knoll. A fair for cattle is held on Old Michaelmas-day. The church standing upon a picturesque acclivity, and dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Wells.

BURRINGTON, 5 miles N. E. from Axbridge, contains 103 houses and 559 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy to the rectory of Wrington. In some of the windows are fragments of painted glass, and the arms of the Capel family. This village is situated beneath Burrington Combe, a ravine in the north-eastern side of the Mendip Hills,



it presents romantic scenery, similar to Cheddar Cliffs, but on a more contracted scale, though the rocks in one part rise to the perpendicular height of two hundred and fifty feet, having a bold and rugged front. The Combe is remarkable for two curious natural caverns, one of which was discovered in 1795, and contained nearly fifty skeletons; about half a mile distant is another, where one hundred skeletons were found; and higher up the Combe, not far from Goathurst, is an extensive and intricate cavern. A stream of water runs across the floor of one part of it, forming a waterfall a great distance from the entrance.

The parish of Burrington contains the hamlets of Langford, Link, Rickford, and part of Havyat Green. Langford Court, the seat of the Right Honourable Mrs. Addington, originally belonged to the Capel family; it is situated in a well-wooded park, and pleasure grounds. In the hamlet of Upper Langford is a farmhouse, the seat of the Latch family for several generations.

Rickford Combe is a romantic spot, nearly surrounded by lofty eminences covered with hanging wood, and traversed by a beautifully transparent spring, which expands into a wide shallow stream very near its source, and unites with the river Yeo, at Perry Bridge. On this stream is a paper-mill; the house is of the time of James I., and was for some time inhabited by the Sheppards of Redcliff Hill, in Bristol, who had large possessions in these parts.

LYMPHAM, 6 miles W. from Axbridge, contains 95 houses and 496 inhabitants. The Ax, the northern boundary of this parish, has the site of its ancient channel crossed by an elevated causeway, passing by an inn, the sign of which, Hobb's Boat, records the ancient ferry over this river. The church, dedicated to St. Christopher, is a rectory, value 38*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; at the west end is an embattled tower, one hundred feet in height, which leans so much to the west, as to be two feet three inches out of the perpendicular.

WRINGTON, on the river Yeo, 11 miles S. W. from Bristol, and 13 miles N. from Wells, contains 148 houses and 923 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated in a fruitful vale, between the high lands of Broadfield Down to the north, and the Mendip Hills to the south. The market is on Tuesday, and a fair is held on September 9. Here is a free school. The petty sessions are held at Wrington. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 39*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; the edifice is one hundred and twenty feet long, by fifty-two wide, the porch is embattled and ornamented with pinnacles. At the west end is a very fine tower, one hundred and sixty feet high, with battlements, embellished with four corner turrets, and sixteen pinnacles, fifteen feet high. In this parish are the tything of Broadfield, containing 67 houses, and 426 inhabitants; the hamlet of Lye, and part of that of Havyat Green. Wrington was the birthplace of the celebrated John Locke; half a mile to the north-east, is Barley Wood, long the residence of Mrs. Hannah More.

## 6. Bruton Hundred,

On the borders of Wiltshire, is bound, on the north, by detached portions of Wells Forum, and Whitestone hundreds, and by Frome hundred; on the east, by Ferris hundred; on the south-west, by Catsash hundred; and on the west, by Whitestone hundred.

BREWHAM, SOUTH, on the river Brue, 3 miles E. from Bruton, contains 97 houses, and 600 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy. The Frome canal, passes through the village. Northward, is Brewham Lodge, an extra-parochial liberty, in Norton Ferris hundred; the river Brue, or *Brew*, rises about half a mile from this place. The hamlet of Hardway is in South Brewham parish.

BREWHAM, NORTH, on the banks of the Brue, 3 miles N. E. from Bruton, contains 77 houses, and 389 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, but at present there are no remains of any ecclesiastical edifice.

VOL. II.

BRUTON, or *Brewton*, on the river Brue, 12 miles S. E. from Wells, and 109 miles from London, contains 426 houses, and 2076 inhabitants; including the tythings of Dishcove and Redlynch, and the chapelry of Wick Champflower. A stone bridge crosses the river; the town consists, principally, of three streets, having a market-house at their intersection, where the quarter sessions, for the eastern division of the county, are occasionally held. The petty sessions are held here. The market is on Saturday, and annual fairs are held on May 4, and September 19. In the town is a market-cross, of an hexagonal design, supported, in the centre, by a large pillar, and by six smaller ones at the angles; the roof consists of the ribs of arches, which, issuing from the centre, diverge from pillar to pillar, and are enriched with sculpture. At Bruton is a free grammar school, founded by King Edward VI., and an almshouse or hospital, founded by Hugh Saxey, Auditor to Queen Elizabeth and King James I. The principal manufactures are stocking making, and silk throwing. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy; it is a stately edifice, in the pointed style of architecture, one hundred and twenty-seven feet long, by fifty-four wide, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, a vestry room, and two porches. At the west end, is a fine embattled tower, ninety-three feet high, ornamented with pinnacles and niches, which once contained statues. On one side of the north aisle, is another quadrangular embattled tower, fifty feet in height: this seems to have been the original tower of the church. In the chancel windows, are several shields charged with the arms of the Berkeley family. In the chancel, are monuments of William Godolphin, Esq., ob. 1636; and the Honourable Captain William Berkeley, ob. 1733; here is also a handsome mural monument, having a rich cornice, supported by five small Corinthian pillars; in front, are two arches, and in a recess in the wall, lie the effigies of a man in armour, with his head on a lion, and a panther at his feet; on his right and left, lie two effigies of women, with large, stiff ruffs, and winged caps. Within the recess, are the arms of Berkeley; there is no inscription, but the figures represent Lord Fitz-Harding and his two wives, one of whom was sister to William Godolphin.

About the year 1005, Ailmer or Æthelmare, Earl of Cornwall, is said to have built a monastery at Bruton, for Benedictine monks; on the ruins of which a priory of Black canons was founded in 1142, by William de Mohun. This priory was turned into an abbey, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., by the procurement of the then prior, William Gilbert, Bishop of Megara, and suffragan to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was a great benefactor to the building of this monastery, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. In 1534, it was valued at 480*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per annum; and at the dissolution was granted to Sir Maurice Berkeley. The abbey house stood near the church. The manor is now the property of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.

In the romantic hamlet of Dishcove, the remains of a Roman tessellated pavement were found in 1711.

Redlynch, a mile and a half S. E. from Bruton, is pleasantly situated. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. Redlynch Park, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester, commands an agreeable prospect southward, of a fine rich country.

Wick Champflower, on the banks of the Brue, is two miles west from Bruton. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy; it was rebuilt by Henry Southworth, Esq., lord of the manor, whose monument it contains, and was consecrated in 1764. The situation of Wick is low, well-wooded, and surrounded by hills, finely cultivated.

EASTRIP, 2 miles W. from Bruton, containing 2 houses, and 17 inhabitants; is an extra-parochial liberty.

MILTON CLEVEDON, 5 miles S. E. from Shepton Mallett, contains 38 houses, and 189 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The situation is exceedingly pleasant, being on the north slope of Creech Hill, with a fine rich vale beneath it, and Smallcombe Hill in front.

PITCOMBE, 4 miles N. W. from Wincanton, contains 65 houses, and 431 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Cole and Hadspen. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy. In the churchyard is an ancient stone cross, in good preservation. The village



is romantically situated in a low, narrow dingle, between fine hills interspersed with rocks and woods. Hadspen House is the seat of Henry Hobhouse, Esq. Westward is a large hill, covered with wood, it commands a fine view, and is itself a conspicuous object to the surrounding country. Pitcombe House is the seat of N. Jekyl, Esq.

UPTON NOBLE, or *Lovel*, 7 miles S. W. from Frome, contains 62 houses, and 285 inhabitants. It is a rectory, with Batcombe.

YARLINGTON, 3½ miles W. from Wincanton, contains 34 houses, and 301 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Eastward, is Godshill, a high wavy ridge of land, having the appearance of a succession of natural terraces. On the south-west side of this hill, are the vestiges of an ancient encampment, consisting of a double vallum; from the summit is an extensive prospect over all the central part of the county, bounded by the Dorsetshire Hills on the south, and by Quantock Hill, and those of Devonshire on the south-west. Yarlington Lodge, is the seat of John Rogers, Esq. This parish contains the hamlets of Stoke Lane, and West Street.

## 7. Cannington Hundred

Is bounded, on the north, by the Bristol Channel; on the east, by North Petherton hundred; on the south, by Andersfield hundred and Taunton Dean hundred; and on the west, by Williton hundred.

AISHOLT, or *Asholt*, 6½ miles W. from Bridgewater, contains 33 houses, and 176 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Holcomb and Lower Asholt. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

CANNINGTON, 3½ miles N. W. from Bridgewater, contains 216 houses, and 1228 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Edstock and Beer. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of W. Hodges, Esq. Robert de Courcy, about 1140, founded a Benedictine Priory, which, at the dissolution, was valued at 39*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* The site was granted to Edward Rogers.

CHARLINCH, 4½ miles W. from Bridgewater, contains 35 houses, and 251 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of A. B. Rolt, Esq.

FIDDINGTON, 7 miles W. from Bridgewater, contains 36 houses, and 185 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

OTTERHAMPTON, 6 miles N. W. from Bridgewater, contains 33 houses, and 221 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of J. Evered, Esq.

OVER STOWEY, on the eastern side of the Quantock Hills, 7 miles W. from Bridgewater, contains 71 houses, and 587 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. There are four hamlets in this parish:—Marsh Mills, Adscomb, Ely Green, and Plains Field. In the village of Over Stowey a silk manufactory has lately been established.

SPAXTON, 5 miles W. from Bridgewater, contains 144 houses, and 816 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Merridge, Radlet, Splat, and Pightley, or *Pileigh*. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

STOKELAND BRISTOL, or *Gaunts*, on the Bristol Channel, 6½ miles N. W. from Bridgewater, contains 30 houses, and 199 inhabitants. The church is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The manor belongs to the Chamber of Bristol, and formerly was the property of Gaunt's Hospital, in that city.

STOGURSEY, or *Stoke Courcy*, 7½ miles N. W. from Bridgewater, contains 250 houses, and 1362 inhabitants, including the several hamlets of Week Fitzpaine, Shurton, Durborough, Cock and Edston, Monkton, Knighton, Fairfield, and Steyning. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College. In the south aisle, are monuments of the family of Vernai, of Fairfield. The church formerly belonged to an alien priory, founded by William de Falaise and was by him granted to the Abbey of St. Mary, of Linlay, in the diocese of Seez, in Normandy. After its suppression, King Henry VI. granted it to Eton College; the revenues were only valued at 35*l.* per annum. Stoke received its additional denomination from the Coureys, a Norman family. Robert de Courcy, who was of the household of the empress Maud, founded a nunnery at Cannington. William de Courcy, of Stoke, died about the latter end of the reign of Henry II, and left Alice, his daughter and heiress, who married Warine Fitz-Gerald, and had two daughters, Margaret and Joan, between whom the estates were divided. Margaret was first married to Baldwin de Rivers, whom she survived, and afterwards became the wife of Fulk de Brent, who castellated his house at Stoke Courcy. The castle was ordered to be dismantled, and after an assault of Lord Bonville, in the reign of Henry VI., was suffered to go to ruin. A few walls, with the moat, indicate its site on the southern side of the village.

Fairfield, the seat of P. P. Acland, Esq., formerly belonging to the Vernai family, was rebuilt by Sir Thomas Palmer, in the reign of Elizabeth. The scenery of the grounds presents both beauty and variety; a fine level lawn, adorned with clusters of spreading trees, extends in front, and behind the house rises an eminence, covered with thick wood, which commands a fine prospect.

STRINGSTON, 10 miles N. W. from Bridgewater, contains 26 houses, and 131 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ditch, or *Dyche*. It is a rectory, in the patronage of Baliol College, Oxford. In the church are monuments of the Saint Albyn family, of Alfoxton, in this parish. The village is situated under the north-eastern ridge of the Quantock Hills; and near it, on the south, is Dowsborough Hill, on the summit of which is an intrenchment, whence is a fine view of Bridgewater Bay and the coast of Wales.

## 8. Carhampton Hundred,

On the western side of the county, is a hilly tract, bounded, on the north, by the sea; on the south and east, by Williton Freemanors hundred; and on the west, by Devonshire.

CARHAMPTON, on the Bristol Channel, one mile S. E. from Dunster, 4 miles from Minehead, and 24 miles N. W. from Taunton, contains 104 houses, and 587 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 8*s.*, in the patronage of Miss Langham. Rodehuish, in this parish, has a chapel attached.

CULBONE, or *Kitnor*, on the sea-coast and borders of Devonshire, 9 miles W. from Minehead, contains 10 houses, and 45 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Culbone, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Lord King. The situation of the church is singularly romantic; it stands in a cove, about four hundred feet above the level of the water, and on each side the cove, the hills rise, almost perpendicularly, more than twelve hundred feet; the back of the cove is an amphitheatre of steep hills and rocks, which rise nearly six hundred feet above the church, covered with coppice wood to the tops. At the back of this cove, through a steep, narrow, winding glen, a rivulet, which passes the church, forms a succession of cascades in its descent to the sea. The village cannot be approached on horseback without great difficulty, the road from Porlock, which is four miles in distance, being only about two feet wide, winding along the slope of the hills, and often impeded by large loose stones and roots of trees. During the winter months, the sun is never seen here, being entirely hid by the height of the surrounding hills;



while the dashing of the waves on the stony shore at a great distance below, the extent of the Bristol Channel, and the mountains of Wales beyond it, form a scene rarely equalled in the kingdom.

**CUTCOMB**, 5 miles S. W. from Dunster, and 8 miles from Minehead, contains 112 houses, and 664 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Ludwell Bridge and Codsand. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 7*d.* It is situated in a valley, called Watercomb, bounded by lofty eminences to the north and south, and on the western side of the village is Dunkerry Beacon, the highest hill in the west of England. Its base is about twelve miles in circumference, and it stands in the several parishes of Cutcombe, Luccombe, Wooton Courtenay, Stoke Pero, and Exford. The highest part of the hill is on the south-western side, where it rises sixteen hundred and sixty-eight feet above the sea, at high water, and is seen at a vast distance by sea and land, frequently with the top obscured in the clouds: no part is cultivated. The prospect from the summit of Dunkerry is very extensive; and when the air is clear and serene, the line which bounds the horizon cannot be less than five hundred miles in circumference, including fifteen counties. The view extends from the high lands, near Plymouth, on the south-west, to the Malvern Hills, in Worcestershire, on the north, which are more than two hundred miles distant from each other. On the west and north-west, the Bristol Channel, for near one hundred and thirty miles in length, lies under the eye, with the greater part of South Wales, from Monmouthshire to Pembrokeshire, rising in an amphitheatre beyond it. To the east and south, the greater part of this county, Dorset and Devonshire, with some parts of Hampshire and Wiltshire, appear in the view.

**DUNSTER**, on the sea-coast, 20 miles N. W. from Taunton, and 162 from London, contains 179 houses, and 895 inhabitants, including Avill, Stanton, Alcomb, and Marsh. The town, situated in a valley, consists chiefly of two streets, running in a north and south direction. In the principal street is an old market cross; the market-day is Friday, and here is an annual fair on Whit-Monday. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of J. F. Luttrell, Esq. The church was built by King Henry VII., and has a tower, ninety feet high, embattled, and having pinnacles at the angles. The part of the church eastward of the tower, was the church of a priory, founded by Sir William de Mohun, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and was annexed to the abbey of St. Peter, at Bath. It contains many tombs of the Mohun and Luttrell families. The revenues of this priory were valued, in 1534, at 37*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* per annum; and the site was granted, in 1542, to Humphrey Colles. There are yet some remains of the conventual buildings on the south-eastern side of the church-yard. The part of the church westward of the tower is now used for divine service.

Dunster Castle, the seat of John Fownes Luttrell, Esq., stands on a steep hill, southward of the tower, and commands a fine view of the sea and the mountains of South Wales. It is surrounded by a beautiful park. This castle was originally built by Sir William de Mohun, who came to England with William, Duke of Normandy, with forty-seven knights of name and note in his retinue; and for his services, amongst other grants, had Dunster, or *Tor*, and fifty-five manors in Somersetshire, besides several others in Wiltshire, Devonshire, and Warwickshire. His descendant, William Mohun, who fortified Dunster Castle, on behalf of the Empress Maud, against King Stephen, was, by her, created Earl of Dorset. The widow of John, Lord Mohun, one of the first knights of the garter, sold the estate of Dunster to Lady Elizabeth Luttrell, of East Quantock Head, whose descendants still hold it. Of this family was Simon Luttrell, Lord Irnham, created Viscount Carhampton in 1780, and Earl of Carhampton in 1785; John, Duke of Atholl and Earl Strange is Lord Mohun, by descent.

**EXFORD**, on the river Exe, 8 miles N. W. from Dulverton, and 12 miles S. from Dunster, contains 68 houses, and 373 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The village is situated on Exmoor, and the environs are intersected by deep, winding valleys, and romantic hollows, in which are many tumuli, called here castles.

At the western extremity of Exmoor, is Sadler's Stone, near the source of the rivers Exe and Basle.

**LUCKHAM**, 4 miles S. W. from Minehead, contains 86 houses, and 481 inhabitants, including the hamlets of West Luckham, Horner, and Dover Hay, near Porlock. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage Mrs. Wentworth. In the chancel is a monument, erected in 1717, in memory of Henry Byam, Prebendary of Wells, who was born here in 1580. Several springs, rising on Dunkerry Hill, and in the Forest of Exmoor, form here a rivulet, which falls into the sea at Bossington Point.

**LUXBOROUGH**, 4 miles S. from Dunster, and 19 N. W. from Taunton, contains 76 houses, and 387 inhabitants; including the hamlets of Langham and Pooltown. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy to the vicarage of Cutcomb.

**MINEHEAD**, on the Bristol Channel, 164 miles from London, and 25 miles N. W. from Taunton, contains 258 houses, and 1239 inhabitants. The town is divided into the Upper Town, which stands on the eastern slope of Minehead Point; the Lower, or Middle Town, about half a mile south-eastward from the beach; and the Quay Town, under the brow of the Point, which is about seven hundred feet high, and finely cultivated, on the land side, to the very top, but next the sea, it is a steep and rugged cliff, intermixed with shrubs and bushes, the rocks hanging above the tops of the houses. Westward of the Point, the shore is elevated to a great height, the next hill being eight hundred and six feet high, and the next, which is Bratton Hill, eight hundred and sixty-four feet. The tide here ebbs nearly a mile from the high water-mark, and quantities of laver, or sea laverwort, is gathered from the rocks, and sent to Bath, Bristol, Exeter, and London. At the entrance of the quay, is a custom-house, and at the end of the quay is an inscription, stating that it was founded in 1616, by George Luttrell, Esq., and repaired by Colouel Francis Luttrell, in 1682. The harbour is safe, and easy of access, which, in addition to its vicinity to Wales and Ireland, raised the town to some importance, but its trade has declined, partly owing to the herrings having deserted the coast. The chief commerce is carried on coastwise, corn and timber being exported hence, and a variety of goods are imported from Bristol, Swansea, and Newport. The market, on Wednesday, is well supplied with fish, and there is an annual fair on the Wednesday in Whitsun week. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of J. Fownes Luttrell, Esq. At the east end of the north aisle is a statue of Queen Anne, placed here at the expence of Sir Jacob Banks, in 1719. In the church-yard, is an ancient cross, nearly perfect. There are three hamlets in this parish, Bratton, Periton, and Hindon; and the country on the land side, is very beautiful, being a succession of hills and vales, watered by a fine trout stream, rising on Bratton Hill, which runs through the Lower Town, and turns three mills.

**OARE**, at the western extremity of the county, on the borders of Devonshire, 12 miles W. from Minehead, and 2 miles S. from the Bristol Channel, contains 11 houses, and 66 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Mrs. Oliver. It is situated in a valley, environed with lofty hills, and a small stream, which runs over a rocky channel through the vale, falls into the sea near Moleshead Bridge, westward of Foreland Point.

**PORLOCK**, on the Bristol Channel, 6 miles W. from Minehead, and 33 miles W. from Bridgewater, contains 138 houses, and 769 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bossington, Yarnor, West Porlock, and Porlock Quay, or Wier. The situation of the town is romantic, being nearly surrounded on all sides, except toward the sea, by steep and lofty hills, intersected by deep vales and hollow glens. Some of the hills are beautifully wooded, and are frequented by wild deer. The valleys between these hills, are very picturesque, the sides being steep, scarred with rocks, and patched with shrubs. Most of the roads and fields are so steep, that no carriages can be used, and the crops are carried in with crooks, on horses, and the manure in dossets, wooden pots, &c. In the principal street, is an ancient market-cross, where a market was held every



Thursday, but there are now only three markets in a year; one at Michaelmas, which is the great market, and two in the spring, all for cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Dubritius, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the chancel are several ancient monuments.

At the western corner of Porlock Bay, which forms a concave of nearly three miles from point to point, the quay is situated. Here is a small pier, and vessels belonging to the harbour are employed in importing coals and lime from Wales. In the centre of the Bay, is a decoy for catching wild fowl. The eastern corner, called Hartland, or Bossington Point, presents a grand scene of craggy rocks, partly insulated at high water, and the rest rising in a bold manner, from one hundred, to more than three hundred feet high. In spring tides, when the wind sets in strong from the west, the sea is so violent, that it has washed caverns in the solid rock, some of which are eighty feet within the rock, sixty wide, and nearly one hundred high. The cliffs on each side of this point, hang over the beach with awful grandeur. The Bristol Channel is here about nine leagues over, and the greater part of South Wales forms a beautiful rising landscape beyond it.

SELWORTHY, near the sea coast, 2½ miles W. from Minehead, contains 83 houses, and 483 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Holnicot, Allerford, Tivington, or *Blackford*, Knoll, West Lynch, and Brandy Street. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. In the chancel, are monuments of the family of Steynings, of Holnicote.

Holnicote House, in the road leading from Minehead to Porlock, is a seat of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

STOKE PERO, 6 miles S.W. from Minehead, contains 13 houses, and 81 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the crown, and is situated in one of those deep valleys which here winds between the hills. Part of Dunkerry Hill is within the confines of the parish, and south-westward is the wild tract of Exmoor.

TIMBERSCOMBE, 3 miles S.W. from Dunster, contains 74 houses, and 409 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Timberscombe, in Wells Cathedral. The altar-piece was presented by Richard Elsworth, of Bickham, in this parish, who also founded a school here, in 1710; he died in 1714.

TREBOROUGH, 5 miles S. from Dunster, contains 20 houses, and 113 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart.

WITHYCOMB, 2½ miles S.E. from Dunster, contains 44 houses, and 319 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Timothy Hutton, Esq. It is situated in a fertile valley, encompassed on three sides by finely cultivated hills; the northern side being open to the sea, about two miles distant, with a view of the coast, and beyond the Bristol Channel, the Welsh mountains.

WOOTON COURTENAY, 4 miles from Dunster, contains 57 houses, and 411 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Ranscomb, Wotton Ford under Dunkerry Hill, Huntsgate Mill, Brockwell, and Burrow. A fair for cattle and sheep is held in this parish, September 19. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Eton College. It is situated on the southern slope of a ridge of hills, called Grabbist, which divides the parish, from Minehead and Dunster: southward is Dunkerry Hill, the foot of which reaches to the fine valley at the bottom of the village.

## 9. Catsash Hundred.

Is bounded, on the north, by Whitley, Glaston Twelve Hides, and Whitestone hundreds; on the east, by Bruton hundred; on the south, by Horethorn hundred; and on the west, by Somerton hundred.

ALFORD, on the Brue, 8 miles N.W. from Wincanton, contains 17 houses, and 136 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Here is a mineral spring.

ALMSFORD, on the Brue, 6 miles N.W. from Wincanton, contains 48 houses, and 300 inhabitants. The church dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* The prospect westward, is terminated by Blackdown and the Quantock Hills, at the distance of about thirty miles.

BABCARY, 5 miles N.E. from Ilchester, and 5 miles E. from Somerton, contains 86 houses, and 422 inhabitants. The river Cary, rising at Castle Cary, runs through, and gives name to this place, to Little Cary, or *Cary Fitzpaine*, a hamlet in the parish of West Charlton; and to Lites Cary, whence it passes under Cary bridge near Somerton, to Borough ridge, and there falls into the Parrett. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* This parish contains the hamlets of Farringdon and Stert.

NORTH BARROW, 8 miles S.E. from Ilchester, contains 19 houses, and 142 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; the building stands on an eminence.

SOUTH BARROW, one mile southward, contains 24 houses and 155 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy. This village has a view of the hills, near Cadbury and Corton, and a fine opening towards the north and west.

BARTON, ST. DAVID, on the banks of the Brue, 4 miles N.E. from Somerton, contains 48 houses, and 368 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* in the patronage of the prebendary of Barton, St. David, in Wells Cathedral.

NORTH CADBURY, 6 miles W. from Wincanton, and 4 miles S. from Castle Cary, contains 76 houses, and 501 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 28*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church, which stands on an eminence, was rebuilt by Elizabeth Lady Botreaux, in the year 1427, and consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a vestry attached. At the western end is an embattled tower, seventy-two feet high, with small pinnacles which surmount the buttresses at the angles. On the northern side of the chancel, are two ancient tombs. On one of them, are the effigies of Sir Francis Hastings, who died June 14, 1596, and his wife the Lady Magdalen Hastings. The manor-house, near the church, is a large building erected in 1581, as appears by a date over the porch of the hall. Soon after the conquest, this manor with that of Maperton, became part of the Barony of Newmarch. James Newmarch, of North Cadbury, died in 1215, leaving two daughters co-heiresses, Isabel and Hawise. Hawise married Nicholas de Moels, of Kerswell, in Devonshire, who in right of his wife, obtained Cadbury and Maperton. John de Moels, grandson of Nicholas, was summoned to parliament, from the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Edward I., to the third of Edward II., and died in 1310, leaving Nicholas, his son, who married Margaret, sister of Hugh, Earl of Devon, by whom he had John de Moels, who died in 1337, leaving two daughters, Muriel and Isabel co-heiresses. The manor of Cadbury, came in the partition to Isabel, wife of William Botreaux, through which family, the estate and title descended by heiresses to that of Hungerford and Hastings; in consequence of which descent, the Marquess of Hastings, is now Lord Botreaux, Moels, Newmarch, &c. Sir Francis Hastings, of North Cadbury, who died in 1610, sold the estate to Richard Newman, High Steward of Westminster, whose descendant Francis Newman, Esq., is now lord of the manors, of North and South Cadbury. Cadbury House, is the residence of Mrs. Bennet. In this parish is the hamlet of Galhampton, containing 79 houses, and 362 inhabitants; and also the hamlets of Yarlington, Woolston and Clapton, containing 18 houses, and 140 inhabitants; the entire parish contains 1003 inhabitants.



**SOUTH CADBURY**, 6 miles S. W. from Wincanton, contains 35 houses, and 257 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Francis Newman, Esq. Eastward of the church, and at the northern extremity of a ridge of hills, commanding an extensive prospect, is Camalet, or Cadbury Castle, an ancient fortification, in form neither circular nor square, but conforming to the shape of the hill. Part seems to have been hewed out of the solid rock, and is defended by four ditches, within which is a still higher entrenchment, called here, King Arthur's Palace. The rampart is composed of stones, now overspread with earth, and has only one entrance, on the eastern side, guarded by six or seven ditches. The area contains upwards of thirty acres. By whom Cadbury Castle was formed is uncertain, but there is little doubt of its having been occupied by the Romans, although no station is nearer than Ischal, now Ilchester, more than seven miles westward from Cadbury. There are three springs in the side of Cadbury Hill, one is called King Arthur's Well; another Queen Anne's Wishing Well; the third is nameless. The neighbourhood is finely varied with well-cultivated hills and valleys.

**CASTLE CARY**, 7 miles S. from Shepton Mallet, contains 299 houses, and 1627 inhabitants. The market, on Tuesday has been discontinued, except occasionally. Fairs are held on Midlent Tuesday, May 1, and Whit-Tuesday, for bullocks and sheep. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells; it is situated on an eminence. Here was a castle, of which nothing remains but some vestiges of the foundation; and also a manor-house, where Charles II. took refuge, after the battle of Worcester. This parish contains the hamlets of Clanvill, Cockhill, and Dummer.

**COMPTON PAUNCEFOOT**, or *Paunceford*, 5 miles W. from Wincanton, contains 41 houses, and 228 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* in it are monuments of the Hunt family. A stream that rises at Laverswell, runs through this parish on its way to the Ivel.

**KENTON MANDEVILLE**, 4 miles E. from Somerton, contains 70 houses, and 349 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* From the north side of the nave, an arched passage, eight feet long, and four feet wide, leads into the tower, which is an octagon, of eleven feet diameter, and forty feet high, terminated by a conical roof. In this parish, a fine kind of slab stone is found; great quantities of these stones are raised, generally from ten to thirty feet in length, and often twelve or fifteen wide, the same kind of stone is also found in the neighbouring parishes of Butleigh and King Weston. Near the quarries, a spring issues out of the rock, forming a brook, which empties itself into the river Brue, at Barton St. David, about a mile and a half to the north. This brook is remarkable for being highest in dry seasons, and lowest in wet.

**KING WESTON**, 3½ miles N. E. from Somerton, contains 23 houses, and 111 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* This village stands on high ground, and commands a pleasing prospect of great part of Dorsetshire.

**LOVINGTON**, 7 miles E. from Somerton, contains 30 houses, and 206 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a perpetual curacy.

**WEST LYDFORD**, on the Brue, 6 miles N. E. from Somerton, contains 64 houses, and 437 inhabitants. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday, and on August 12. It is a rectory, value 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

**MAPERTON**, 3½ miles S. W. from Wincanton, contains 23 houses, and 165 inhabitants, including Clapton, in Bruton hundred. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* The hamlets of Hatherley and Slatterford are in this parish, which is situated in a winding comb between fine swelling hills well cultivated. The river Can, rising above Wincanton, runs through a part of it.

VOL. II.

**QUEEN CAMEL**, or *East Camel*, on the river Camel, 5½ miles N. E. from Ilchester, contains 144 houses, and 712 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Hazelgrove and Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* At the west end is a tower, ninety feet high. Here are monuments of the Mildmay family. Annual fairs are held on Trinity Thursday, and on October 25. About half a mile to the south is a hill, from which is one of the most pleasing views in the county, the lands being rich, and well-timbered for many miles round, and upwards of forty towns and villages visible with the naked eye. In this parish, opposite to the hamlet of Wales, and within three feet of the river's side, rises a remarkable mineral spring. Northward is Hazelgrove, the seat of Poulet St. John Mildmay, Esq.

**SPARKFORD**, on the river Camel, 6 miles N. E. from Ilchester, contains 37 houses, and 273 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

**SUTTON MONTIS**, or *Montacute*, 6½ miles E. from Ilchester, contains 25 houses, and 165 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* This parish is situated in a woody vale, under the south-west brow of Camalet or Cadbury Castle, with other high hills towards the east. The lower part of the village of Sutton, is distinguished from the other by the addition of Crowthorne, as this division was in former times held in the house of Montacute, by the lords of Crowthorne, an adjoining village, from which they derived their name.

**WESTON BAMFYLD**, 6 miles E. from Ilchester, contains 25 houses, and 119 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The hamlet of Little Weston is in this parish.

## 10. Chew Hundred

Is bounded on the north and west, by Hareclive and Bedminster hundred; on the east, by Keynsham hundred; and on the south, by Chewton hundred; and derives its name from the river Chew.

**CHEW MAGNA**, or *Bishop's Chew*, on the river Chew, 6 miles S. from Bristol, contains 368 houses, and 1884 inhabitants, including the tythings of Bishop's Sutton, Knowle, or *Knoll*, Knighton Sutton, North Elm, and Stone; besides which are the hamlets of Sutton Wick, and North Wick. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 30*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The church is large, consisting of a nave and aisles, with a tower at the west end, one hundred and three feet high. In the church are several curious, ancient monuments, amongst which is that of Sir John Hautvil, formed of a solid piece of Irish oak. The manor formerly belonged to the Bishops of Wells, the manor-house is ancient. Sutton Court, the seat of Sir Henry Strachey, formerly belonged to the St. Loe family.

**CHEW STOKE**, on the river Chew, 7 miles S. from Bristol, contains 108 houses, and 681 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Great part of the edifice was built by the St. Loe family, whose arms are sculptured upon it. The parsonage-house, converted to a poor-house, is a curious building, erected in 1529, having numerous sculptured shields of arms on the front. In the parish are several quarries of limestone.

**CLUTTON**, 10 miles S. from Bristol, contains 253 houses, and 1206 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* It is situated on very high ground, and the parish abounds with excellent coal.

**DUNDY**, on a very lofty site, 5 miles S. from Bristol, and commanding one of the most extensive prospects in the west of England contains 82 houses, and 454 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy to the vicarage of Chew Magna. It is remarkable for its magnificent tower, built in the reign of Edward IV., and probably intended by its founder for a land-mark. From



the summit of this tower is a fine view of Bristol, the crescents of Clifton almost overhanging the Hotwells; and beyond the rocks of St. Vincent, are views of the Avon, bounded by the hanging woods of Stoke Leigh. More westward is Long Ashton, the seat of Sir John Smyth, over which is seen the river Severn, bounded by the Welsh coast. Southward, is a rich and varied country, including Alfred's Tower and the woods above Stourhead, Knoll Hill, near Warminster, the plantations at Longleat, and Maiden Bradley, beyond which are the high downs of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. The body of the church is of more ancient date than the tower, and contains a monument to William Symes, and several of his successors; also monuments of the families of Tibbot, Haythorn, and Baker, of Alwick Court, and one to William Jones of Bishport. In the church-yard is a cross, and near it is an ancient house, built by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, for the residence of the curate, but now converted to the parish poor-house. Dundry is situated on a range of hills, or rather one vast hill, which may be said to commence at Bedminster, seven hundred and ninety feet above the level of the sea.

**NORTON HAWFIELD**, or *Hautville*, 6 miles S. from Bristol, contains 5 houses, and 43 inhabitants. The church has long been entirely destroyed. In this parish is Maes Knoll, on the eastern extremity of Dundry Hill, on the top of which is a barrow, called Maes Knoll Tump, overlooking Stanton Drew, at the distance of about a mile southward.

**NORTON MALREWARD**, or *Marwood*, 5 miles S. from Bristol, and 2 miles N.W. from Pensford, contains 19 houses, and 118 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and is situated under the southern brow of Dundry Hill.

**STOWEY**, 3 miles S.W. from Pensford, contains 31 houses, and 208 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 12*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. In the chancel is a monument of William Jones, of Stowey, who died in 1748. Stowey House is the seat of W. J. Burdett, Esq.; and Stowey Mead, of Lord Mount Sandford.

**TIMSBURY**, 8 miles W. from Bath, and 5 miles S. from Pensford, contains 198 houses, and 1090 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Baliol College, Oxford. In the chancel is a monument to Sir Barnaby Samborne, and others of his family. The village is situated on elevated ground, with a fine valley in the south, and commands an extensive prospect; here are several large collieries, whence, with those of Clutton, the city of Bath, is chiefly supplied. From the top of Timsbury Slade, an eminence, is a beautiful view towards the south and west.

## 11. Chewton Hundred

Is bounded, on the north, by Hartcliff with Bedminster, Chew, and Keynsham hundreds; on the east, by Wellow, and Kilmerston hundreds; on the south, by Wells Forum hundred; and on the west, by Winterstoke hundred.

**BROCKLEY**, 9½ miles S.W. from Bristol, in a detached part of the hundred to the north-west, contains 19 houses, and 173 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of John Hugh Smyth Pigott, Esq., who has presented an altar-piece, painted by Nicholas Poussin, the subject being the descent from the cross, from the celebrated fresco of David de Volterra, in the church of La Trinità del Monte, in Rome: the same gentleman has superintended the restoration of the building, from sketches by the Rev. Thomas Shrapnel Biddulph, the rector. The windows are of stained glass, by *Eginton*, those in the south aisle, containing figures of Nicholas Wadhiam, Esq., and his wife; and Edward I., in armour. Here are several monuments of the Pigott family.

South-eastward of the village, is Brockley Coomb, a fine romantic glen, more than a mile in length, and very narrow, each side being a steep cliff of great beauty. Every fissure of the rocks affords an asylum for vegetation, and the surface is covered

with mosses of all tints. In the deepest parts, the trees are fine and lofty, and the rocks almost inaccessible, to the height of three hundred feet, projecting in many places, and towering above the tops of the branches. One side of the coomb, is a lofty mass of limestone rock, yet the ledges are so covered with vegetation, as to resemble a garden suspended in the air.

Brockley Hall, the seat of John Hugh Smith Pigott, Esq., is surrounded by shrubberies and pleasure-grounds, extending a considerable distance. The park, well wooded, and stocked with deer, contains a heronry. A carriage drive, extending more than three miles, through the grounds, commences at the bottom of the glen, and continues its winding course along the edge of the cliffs, which command a panoramic view of the surrounding country, including Brean Down, Worle Hill, Cleeve Foot, Cadbury Hill, Yatton, and the coast of Clevedon, crowned by the ruins of Walton Castle; beyond, is the Bristol Channel, bounded by the coast of Wales. The mansion has been greatly enlarged by the present owner, and contains a large collection of pictures, consisting of choice specimens of the ancient masters, and a selection from living artists, amongst which are, the Charge of the Life Guards, at Waterloo, by *Thomas Barker*; a portrait of King George IV., by *Hobday*; and a portrait of Richard Reynolds, by *Hobday*. In the hall are several family portraits, by *Vandyck*, *Sir Peter Lely*, *Hobday*, and *Prince Hoare*; a portrait of Thomas Coward, Esq., sheriff of this county, in 1771, by *Gainsborough*; and portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Provost, by *Gainsborough*; there is also a fine picture by *Breughel*, the "Seven Wonders of the World," from Mr. Beckford's collection. The chairs in the hall once belonged to Charles I. In other apartments are, a fine bust of Napoleon, by *Canova*, the emperor's chairs and couch, from Mal-maison, and chairs from the palace at Esher, which belonged to Cardinal Wolsey.

**CAMELY**, 10 miles S. from Bristol, contains 111 houses, and 604 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Broadmead, a brook rising in this parish, is the source of the river Cam.

**CHEWTON MENDIP**, 5½ miles N.E. from Wells, contains 256 houses, and 1327 inhabitants; including the tything of Widcombe. It is situated on the river Chew, and under the Mendip Hills. In the town is a free school. The petty sessions are held here: and the annual fair is on Holy Thursday. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 29*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown; it stands on a considerable eminence, and has one of the finest towers in the county, one hundred and twenty-six feet high to the top of the battlements, and surmounted at the angles, by pinnacles fifteen feet high. At the east end of the aisle is a tomb, whereon lie the effigies of William, Lord Bonville, in armour, and Elizabeth, his wife.

In part of the parish on Mendip Hills, are many pits, where lead ore, and lapis calaminaris, have formerly been dug in large quantities.

The great barony of Chewton, coming into the hands of the crown, by the attainder of Henry, Duke of Suffolk, was granted by Queen Mary to Sir Edward Waldegrave, one of her majesty's privy council. James Waldegrave was created Viscount Chewton, and Earl Waldegrave, September 13, 1729; the present earl is lord of the manor.

**CHILCOMPTON**, 6 miles N. from Shepton Mallet, contains 87 houses, and 474 inhabitants. It is situated partly on the turnpike road, and partly in a rich, woody vale, which extends northward to Midsummer Norton. At the head of the valley, near some rocks, several springs rise, and at a little distance from their source, form a rivulet, intercepted in its descent through the village by many artificial falls; it abounds with trout and eels, and after passing through Norton, Radstock, and other places, empties itself into the river Frome, near Bradford. Under a bed of free stone, twenty yards thick, is coal; for raising which, works were begun in 1779, and carried on with success. Stockhill is another coalwork in the southern part of the parish; near it is an ancient eucampment on Blacker's Hill, formed by the meeting of two very deep and steep sided valleys, in a point facing the south, and partly by a curvilinear double rampart and foss, to the north and east; of which the greater part is entire, and the whole in good



preservation. Its figure altogether, is that of an irregular quadrant, and the area contains about fifteen acres; within the area is a natural fissure in the rock, which lies under the surface of the earth. It is called the Fairy Slatts, being from ten to twenty-one feet in depth, eighty-seven in length, and only two feet and a half in width, except in the middle, where it widens to near ten feet. The descent into it is gradual, and the prominent parts on one side are opposed by corresponding hollows on the other; the top is shaded with bushes and small trees, whose branches meet over it; and the fissures of the stone, in the sides, abound with mosses and small ferns. Part of the common, Old Down, is in Chilcompton parish. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Frome, and is one of the seven peculiars belonging to the Dean of Wells. In the south aisle, is a very handsome monument of Richard Seward, Esq., ob. 1581; there are other monuments of the Stocker and Tooker families. The ancient manor-house is converted into a farm; there is another old building in this parish, which formerly belonged to the Werret family.

COMPTON MARTIN, 7 miles N. from Wells, contains 88 houses, and 534 inhabitants, including the tything of Moreton. It lies in a woody vale, under the north and north-east sides of the Mendip Hills. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands on elevated ground; it is a rectory, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Near the church, rises a spring, the source of the river Yeo. One mile northward of the village, is Bigfield Court, an ancient mansion, it was surrounded by a moat, great part of which remains full of water to the present time. Its original name was Bykefold.

EMBORROW, 5 miles N. from Shepton Mallet, contains 38 houses, and 250 inhabitants; including the tythings of Whitnell, Ashwick, and Dolton. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy to the vicarage of Chewton Mendip; in it are monuments of the Hipplesley family.

This parish stands on elevated ground, under the north side of the Mendip Hills. On the south side of the road, at the bottom of a steep declivity, is a fine lake, called by the different names of Emborrow, and Leachmore Pond, containing nearly ten acres. It lies in a vale, extending almost east and west, with a beautiful plantation of firs, beeches, and sycamores, on the slopes of the hills on each side. At the west end is a marsh, and below that another lake much smaller.

Pleasant winding walks are cut through the plantations, which belong to Sir John Stuart Hipplesley, Bart., of Stone Easton.

FARRINGTON GOURNAY, 8 miles N. from Shepton Mallet, contains 103 houses, and 526 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy to the vicarage of Chewton Mendip.

HINTON BLEWET, or *Cold Hinton*, 7½ miles N. from Wells, contains 55 houses, and 264 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* South Widcombe is a hamlet belonging to this parish.

KINGSTON SEYMOUR, 9 miles N. from Axbridge, in a detached portion of the hundred, contains 43 houses, and 320 inhabitants. The parish extends to the Bristol Channel, and is occasionally subject to inundations. The land is defended from the waters of the channel, by high banks of earth, through which the spring tides have sometimes made breaches, and overflowed the adjacent meadows. The lands on this part of the coast, gain considerably from the water, by the gradual deposit of mud from the channel, and several portions have been banked off from the salt water. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory value 29*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

HIGH LITTLETON, 9 miles S.W. from Bath, and 10 miles N. E. from Wells, contains 172 houses, and 864 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hallatrow. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

MIDSUMMER NORTON, or *Norton Friars*, on a branch of the Avon, contains 418 houses, and 2326 inhabitants, including

the tythings of Clapton, Downside, and Welton. It is chiefly situated in a woody vale, screened from the north by a ridge of high lands. There are two coal works in the parish. A fair is held on April 25, for cattle, pigs, and pedlary. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christ Church, Oxford. It consists of a nave and aisles, with a tower at the west end built in 1674; in a niche on the southern side, is a statue of King Charles II.

PAULTON, 8 miles S.W. from Bath, on a branch of the Avon, contains 272 houses, and 1380 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy to the vicarage of Chewton Mendip. It was rebuilt in 1753, and the tower in 1757, of stone brought from the quarries at Doultong on Mendip.

STONE EASTON, or *Stony Easton*, 6½ miles N. from Shepton Mallet, contains 78 houses, and 419 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Chewton Mendip. Stone Easton House, the seat of Sir John Stuart Hipplesley, Bart., is pleasantly situated in the midst of fine plantations.

UBLEY, or *Obleigh*, 8½ miles N. from Wells, contains 66 houses, and 393 inhabitants. It lies under the northern ridge of Mendip Hills, which rise very steep and high, immediately from it. The road from the hill into the parish is down a precipice, extremely narrow, winding among vast fragments of rock, interspersed with coppice wood, and in many places are stone steps for several yards together. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

WEST HARPTREE, 7 miles from Wells, contains 98 houses, and 528 inhabitants. It is on the north side of the Mendip Hills, in a valley well wooded, and watered by a spring called Pileswell. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. There are two manors in this parish, distinguished by the names of West Harptree Gournay, or Princes Manor, and West Harptree Tilly; both houses are standing.

## 12. Crewkerne Hundred

Is bounded, on the north and west, by South Petherton hundred; on the east, by Houndsborough, Berwick and Coker hundreds; and on the south, by Dorsetshire.

CREWKERNE, 132 miles from London, contains 536 houses, and 3434 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Clapton, Huish or *Hewish*, Woolmiston, Furland, Rowndham, and Laymore. The town is situated in a valley, watered by branches of the river Axe and Parret; and consists of five principal streets, with a large market-place, nearly in the centre. The market is held on Saturdays, and there is an annual fair for cattle, on September 4. Here are manufactories of sail-cloth, stockings, and dowlas. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is cruciform in plan, with an unbattled tower rising in the centre; and contains numerous monuments. Under the eastern window of the north transept, is a mural monument of Elizabeth Wyke, wife of John Wyke, of Henly, in Somersetshire, and daughter of James Coffine, of Munckley, in Devonshire, she died in 1613; beneath the inscription are anagrammatical verses in her commendation.

Westward of the town of Crewkerne, and towards Chard, is Rana Hill, on which was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Ranus. White Down is in this vicinity.

HINTON, ST. GEORGE, 3 miles N.W. from Crewkerne, contains 144 houses, and 737 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Craft. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Poulett. In the northern aisle are several monuments of the noble family of Poulett, to whom the manor of Hinton, St. George, descended by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Deneband with Sir William Poulett, father of Sir Amias Poulett, Treasurer to the Society



of the Middle Temple, who founded the present manor-house, and died in the year 1538. The southern front exhibits an extensive range of buildings, in the Tudor style of architecture; the principal entrance is on the western side of the mansion, and the hall opens upon a suite of apartments, containing a large collection of pictures; here is also a great quantity of very rich tapestry, brought from Versailles, at the commencement of the French revolution. Amongst the pictures at Hinton, are a portrait of King Charles I., by *Vandyck*; Sir Thomas More, *Holbein*; Alexander Pope, *Kneller*; Dryden, *Kneller*; five cartoons in fresco, representing Dido, and Eneas, *Romanelli*; twenty-four original drawings, by *Rubens*, for the Luxembourg Gallery, and a series of family portraits. The title of Earl Poulett, and viscount Hiuton, was granted in 1706. There is also a collection of pictures belonging to Earl Poulett, at the residence of the Dowager Countess Poulett, in London.

The park, immediately connected with the gardens, is on a gentle eminence, and commands a prospect over great part of the county, and the hills of Dorsetshire, on the south; a spring rises in the park, which after forming a waterfall, runs through Dinington, and joins another rivulet, near Lopeton; this stream afterwards falls into the Parret.

MERRIOTT, or *Meriet*, 2 miles N. from Crewkerne, contains 223 houses, and 1212 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol; in the south aisle, are monuments of the Rodbard family, and near the southern porch, is a mural monument, to John England, of London, who died April 2, 1742.

MISTERTON, on the borders of Dorsetshire, one mile S.E. from Crewkerne, contains 77 houses, and 362 inhabitants. The church dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 29*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. It lies low, but is environed by a beautiful country.

SEABOROUGH, on the river Axe, and borders of Dorsetshire, 2½ miles S. from Crewkerne, contains 18 houses, and 92 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 15*s.*; the church was rebuilt in 1750. Near this village is Henley, whence the family of Henley, derive their name; of whom Sir Andrew Henley was created a baronet, in 1660.

WAYFORD, on the river Axe, and borders of Dorsetshire, 2 miles S.W. from Crewkerne, contains 35 houses, and 224 inhabitants, including the tythings of Ashcomb, and Oathill. It is a rectory, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of John Pinney, Esq., of Bettiscomb, in Dorsetshire.

### 13. North Curry Hundred

Is bounded, on the north, by parts of Andersfield, and Somerton hundreds; on the south, and east, by Abdick and Bulston hundred; and on the west, by Taunton, and Taunton Dean hundreds.

NORTH CURRY, on the banks of the river Tone, 7 miles E. from Taunton, and 10 miles S. from Bridgewater, contains 323 houses, and 1645 inhabitants; including the tythings of Kvap, Lillidon and Wrantage, and the hamlets of Hill-end, Newport, and Moordon. The town has a weekly market on Tuesday, and here is an annual fair, on the first Tuesday in September, for cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, and St. Paul, is a vicarage, with the chapelries of Stoke, St. Gregory, and West Hatch, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. It is cruciform in the plan, and in the transept are slabs inlaid with brass, in memory of John Bullor, of Lillidon, who died in 1598, and others of that family. From the tower of the church, is a finely varied prospect of wooded enclosures and level moors, skirted with a ridge of hills, to the east, and south.

WEST HATCH, 4½ miles S.E. from Taunton, contains 59 houses, and 367 inhabitants. It is a curacy, to the vicarage of North Curry. Here is an ancient custom, by which the bailiff

of the manor, provides a feast on Christmas Day, and on the same evening, a supper. The country is rather flat and woody.

STOKE, ST. GREGORY, 8 miles E. from Taunton, and 5 miles W. from Langport, contains 218 houses, and 1102 inhabitants; including the higher, middle, and moorland divisions of the parish, and the hamlets of Mare Green, Woodhill Green, Currylode or *Curlwood Green*, Moorlands, and Warmoor. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a curacy to the vicarage of North Curry. The village is situated in the moors, and is environed by Stanmoor, on the north; and West Sedgmoor, on the south; for driving these moors, a reve is appointed annually. Stath Division, a tything of this parish, contains 43 houses, and 267 inhabitants; and was part of the barony of the Moels family.

THORN FALCON, or *Fagon*, 3½ miles E. from Taunton, contains 40 houses, and 221 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Rev. J. H. Mules.

THURLBEAR, or *Thurlbury*, 3 miles S.E. from Taunton, contains 30 houses, and 215 inhabitants; including the hamlet of Greenway. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a rectory, in the patronage of the Right Honourable W. Arbuthnot.

### 14. Frome Hundred

Is bounded by Willow hundred, on the north; by Wiltshire, on the east; by Norton Ferrers, and Bruton hundreds, on the south; and by Kilmersdon hundred, with the liberties of Hill House, Mells, and Leigh, on the west.

BECKINGTON, on the banks of the river Frome, and borders of Wiltshire, 3 miles N. from Frome, and 6 miles from Bradford, contains 246 houses, and 1645 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ridge. The village, which is situated in the road from Bath to Frome, has suffered in its importance, from the decline of the clothing business in the west of England, although it is not wholly relinquished. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 11*s.* In the chancel and east aisle are ancient monuments of St. Maur and Compter. In the north aisle is a monument of Samuel Danyell, the poet and historian, who was tutor to Lady Anne Clifford, daughter of the Earl of Cumberland. He was a great favourite in the court of James I., having succeeded Spenser as Poet Laureat to Queen Elizabeth. He died in October, 1619. The manor-house bears the name of Seymour's Court, from the former lords of the manor. And at the north end of the town the Clifford family formerly resided. Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was born here, and also the Rev. F. Scurray, author of a descriptive poem on "Bidcombe Hill," an eminence in Wiltshire.

BERKELEY, on the borders of Wiltshire, 3 miles N.E. from Frome, contains 94 houses, and 550 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Oldford. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* It was built in the year 1751. In this parish was the ancient seat of the family of Fayr Oke, who resided at Fayr Oke, which descended to the house of Carent, or Carwent, and from this family, by an heiress, to that of Newborough, of which ancient house there is an account given, on a stone in the church, tracing the descent from the time of William the Conqueror, to the year 1680, when the estate descended to the family of Brown. This village gave birth to Alexander Barclay, author of "Navis Stultifera, or the Ship of Fools."

CLOFORD, on the river Frome, 5 miles S.W. from Frome, contains 43 houses, and 312 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Leighton and Holwell. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of T. Horne, Esq. In the chancel is a monument of Sir George Horne, who died in 1676. Postlebury, or Postbury, near this village, is, by tradition, the site of a Roman villa. Part of the liberty of Hill House lies within this parish, and another part is in that of Elm.



**EAST CRANMORE**, 4 miles E. from Shepton Mallet, contains 10 houses and 68 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy. The village lies under the south-eastern end of the Mendip range of hills, in a long valley, bounded on either side by high land, the slopes covered with hanging woods; towards Downhead is Rough Ditch, supposed to be appertenant to Masborough Castle, an ancient encampment.

**ELM**, 4 miles N. W. from Frome, contains 66 houses and 449 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Little Elm. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* It is situated on the edge of a deep wooded valley, exhibiting beautiful scenery. Some extensive iron works have been lately established here. Tedbury, in the vicinity, is an ancient encampment on the edge of a precipice, where, in 1691, a quantity of Roman coins were found.

**FROME**, or *Frome Selwood*, on the river Frome, 103 miles from London, and 13 miles S. from Bath, contains 2307 houses and 12411 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Tytherington, Roddenbury Hill, Friggle Street, Little Keyford, Eggford, Oldford, and Clink. The town is situated on the north-eastern declivity of a hill in the forest of Selwood; the river passes through the lower part of the town, under a bridge of five arches, besides which are Wall-bridge, Blatch-bridge, and Bradford's-bridge, all within the parish. The chief thoroughfare, or principal street, of modern erection, has lately received improvement by the building a new market-house, &c.; other streets in the town are mostly narrow, and the houses are generally built with small rough stones, and are covered with thin stones found in the neighbourhood, which answer the purpose of slates. Frome has long been famous for the manufacture of woollen cloth and kerseymeres; here is also a considerable trade in card-making for the wool-combers. On the banks of the river are many mills for fulling, rolling iron, and various other manufactures. The town is celebrated for its ale, and at one of the inns is kept a cask said to be capable of containing 600 puncheons. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, and there are annual fairs held on 24th Feb., 22nd July, 14th Sept., and 25th Nov., for cattle and cheese; those held on the feasts of St. Mathias and St. Katherine are the principal. The government of the town is under the direction of two constables, chosen annually at the court leet of the Marquess of Bath, and Earl of Cork and Orrery, who are Lords of the Manor. The borough of Frome returns one member to Parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1832 the present member is Thomas Sheppard, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a vicarage, value 22*l.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Bath. It is a large ancient structure, and appears to have been altered at periods very remote from each other. In the chancel is a monument of Mr. Sterns, founder of an asylum and hospital in the town. On the northern side of the church are three chantry chapels, and on the southern side is a fourth. The chapel on the north, nearest the western end, contains monuments of the Cabell and Locke families. The second, towards the east end, contains monuments of the Leversedge family, formerly Lords of the Manor, and great benefactors to the town; in this chapel are also several monuments of the noble family of Boyle: the easternmost chapel contains monuments of the Leversedges of Vallis. In the chapel in the south aisle are monuments of the family of Smith. In the nave is a slab inlaid with brass, to Henry Champneys, who died in 1506. The family of Champneys of Orehardleigh possess the right of nomination of sexton to the parish. In the church-yard, and near the east end of the church, is a singular monument to the memory of Dr. Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died in 1711, at Longleat; an iron skeleton, with the mitre and crozier, is placed over his tomb. He was one of the seven bishops who were committed to the Tower, for opposing the reading of the King's declaration of indulgence, in June, 1688, but could not be induced to take the oaths of allegiance to King William, and was in consequence deprived of his bishopric in 1691, and the Queen granted him an annual pension of 200*l.* In 1817, a free church was founded at Frome, and was consecrated 15th Sept., 1818, by the Bishop of Gloucester. Within part of the parish called the woodlands, is a chapel, built in 1712, by Viscount Weymouth. The woodlands part of the forest of Selwood, at the eastern extremity of the county, on the confines of Wiltshire, extended from

VOL. I.

Frome towards Dorsetshire, but the whole was disafforested in the reign of Charles I.

**LAVERTON**, on a branch of the river Frome, 4 miles N. from Frome, contains 36 houses and 189 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

**LULLINGTON**, on the banks of the river Frome, 3 miles N. from Frome, contains 37 houses and 224 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, in the patronage of Richard H. Cox, Esq.

**MARSTON BIGOT**, 3 miles S. from Frome, contains 86 houses and 471 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, a rectory, value 11*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, is a modern structure. The village is situated in an open country, on the slope of a hill, overlooking a fine vale, beyond which the view is terminated by a range of hills between Warminster and Stourton. The old manor-house is called Marston Moat; and near it is Conqueror's Mead, in which is a tumulus. Marston House, the seat of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, occupies an extent of 365 feet on the principal front; the centre, which recedes, is adorned with a colonnade, and the whole building is surmounted by a cornice and balustrade. In the hall, 45 feet by 21 inches, in dimension, is a collection of family portraits; and in the library is the portrait of the Hon. Robert Boyle, and also the original Orrery, invented by Charles, Earl of Orrery; it is thirty inches in diameter. In the breakfast room is an air-pump, invented by the Hon. Robert Boyle, the second made, the first having been presented to the Royal Society. The park presents a fine inequality of surface covered with the smoothest verdure and richly wooded. The house being on rising ground, commands a diversified prospect; Alfred's Tower, at Stourhead, terminates the view on the south-west; Maiden Bradley, Longleat, and the western downs of Wiltshire, bound the scene on the south and east.

Within this parish is the hamlet of Bradford's-bridge, and also Monk Ham, which last formerly belonged to the monks of Witham.

**NUNNEY**, on the river Frome, 3 miles S. W. from Frome, contains 180 houses and 828 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on 11th Nov., for cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of C. Theobald, Esq. In the north aisle is the burial-place of the Lords of the Manor, of whom there are many effigies on raised tombs. On a tomb under the window, lies the figure of Sir John De La Mere, the founder of the castle. Adjoining to the church-yard is an ancient building called the court-house, traditionally erected out of the materials of a nunnery that formerly stood upon the spot, and whence the village was denominated. On the northern side of Nunnery, but separated from it by a moat, stands the castle, built by Sir John De La Mere, about the end of the thirteenth century. In the civil war, the castle was garrisoned for King Charles, but was taken 8th Sept., 1645, by the Parliamentary Army, and was burnt to prevent its future service to the king. Near the southern end of the walls is the castle-house, a large mansion inhabited by a farmer.

The parish includes the hamlet of Trudox Hill, containing 57 houses and 292 inhabitants: a revel is held here on Holy Thursday.

**ORCHARDLEIGH**, on the banks of the river Frome, 2 miles N. from Frome, contains 9 houses and 27 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 2*l.*, in the patronage of Sir T. S. M. Champneys, Bart. In the church are monuments of the Champneys family, the oldest of which is dated 1733; and in the east window are various fragments of good stained glass. Orchardleigh House is the seat of Sir Thomas Swymmer Mostyn Champneys, Bart., a title conferred in 1767.

**ROAD**, on the borders of Wiltshire, 4 miles N. E. from Frome, contains 232 houses and 1217 inhabitants. Here is a considerable manufacture of woollen cloths, and an annual fair on 29th August for cattle and cheese. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

**BODDEN**, on the borders of Wiltshire, 2 miles E. from Frome,



contains 34 houses and 272 inhabitants. It is a curacy. In the church are monuments of the Acourt family.

STANDERWICK, on the borders of Wiltshire, 4 miles N. E. from Frome, contains 14 houses and 86 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 2*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* The village is situated on the slope of a hill, whence it commands a view of the western downs of Wiltshire. Eddington and Westbury hills bound the view on the south-east, with Longleat and Stourhead on the south-west.

WANSTROW, 6 miles S. from Frome, and 5 miles N. from Bruton, contains 53 houses and 312 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Half a mile southward is Weston, a hamlet, containing 11 houses and 85 inhabitants.

WHATLEY, 3 miles W. from Frome, contains 77 houses and 354 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of T. S. Horner, Esq. It is situated on an eminence, separated from the parish of Mells by a deep ravine, the sides of which are clothed with heath woods, and at the bottom flows a rivulet, a branch of the Frome. The hamlet of Eggford is partly in this parish.

WITHAM FRIARY, or *Charterhouse Witham*, 6 miles S. from Frome, contains 107 houses and 589 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Gear Hill. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Duke of Somerset. King Henry II. founded here, in 1181, the first house of Carthusian Monks in England, which he dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, St. John the Baptist, and All Saints. The first prior of this house was Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln. At the surrender of the priory, the revenue was valued at 215*l.* 15*s.* per annum. After the dissolution, the site of the building was granted to Robert Hopton. The remains of the monastery were taken down about the year 1764, excepting a small part connected with the eastern end of the church. Charterhouse, on Mendip, was a cell to this priory, and was granted as part of its possessions to Robert May. Hydon Grange belonged also to Witham Friary, together with various tracts of Selwood and Mendip Forests.

WOLVERTON, 4 miles N. from Frome, contains 30 houses and 184 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* The woollen trade is carried on here to some extent.

## 15. Glaston Twelve Hides.

This hundred is bounded on the north by Bemstone hundred, and Wells Forum hundred; on the east, by Whetstone hundred; on the south, by Catash hundred; and on the west, by Whitley hundred. The twelve hides of Glaston enjoyed all the immunities of regal dignity, from the first establishment of Christianity in England; one of the powers confirmed to this district, by grant of King Canute, was, that no subject could enter it without permission of the Lord Abbot of Glastonbury.

BALTONSBOROUGH, on the river Brue, 5 miles S. E. from Glastonbury, contains 107 houses and 671 inhabitants. The church dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a curacy, to the vicarage of Butleigh.

WEST BRADLEY, 4 miles E. from Glastonbury, contains 18 houses and 114 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of East Pennard.

GLASTONBURY, on the banks of the river Brue, 5½ miles S.W. from Wells, and 8½ miles from Shepton Mallet, contains 533 houses and 2630 inhabitants. The town, formerly famous for its abbey, said to be the most ancient in England, is situated between the Polden and Mendip hills, and now principally consists of two streets, the chief of which runs from east to west, where stood the market cross; the other from north to south, is the road to Bridge-

water and Exeter. In both of these streets are many houses entirely built with stones from the abbey. From the materials of the abbot's lodgings, the abbey house was constructed in 1714; amongst the enrichments are to be seen the initials and devices of Abbot's Beer and Fromond. The great gate-house of the abbey is now an inn. The George, or Pilgrim's inn, is a very curious and interesting structure; this house was given by Abbot Selwood, in the year 1490, together with two closes on the northern side, to the chamberlain of the abbey. Another house, called the Tribunal, has an oriel window, formerly filled with painted glass, consisting chiefly of arms of the abbots, and of different benefactors. On the southern side of the same street is an alms-house founded by Abbot Beer, in 1512; and in the other street, on the western side of the road, is the hospital of St. John, founded by Abbot Michael, 1246. There is a weekly market on Tuesday, and annual fairs are held here on 10th Sept. and 11th Oct.; the first is called the Tor fair, for horses and cattle. The livings are a donative and curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church of St. John the Baptist, stands on the northern side of the High-street, and has a fine lofty tower. In the chancel, is a monument to Richard Atwell, who died in 1472, a benefactor to the church; and on the south side, a monument of John Camel, purse bearer to the Abbot of Glastonbury. The church of St. Benignus or Benedict, built by Abbot Beer, stands in West-street. In this church is a monument of Henry Gold, of Sharpham Park, who died in 1710.

The original church of Glastonbury, traditionally said to have been founded by Joseph of Arimathea, and to have been the burial place of King Arthur, was instituted into a regular society, by Augustine of Canterbury, in the year 605. Paulinus, Bishop of Rochester, enlarged the abbey, of which he was a great benefactor. King Ina, in the year 708, rebuilt the monastery, in honour of Christ, and the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and granted the convent an extent of territory, called the jurisdiction of Glastonbury. King Edmund appointed St. Dunstan Abbot with permission to make free use of the regal treasury to rebuild it. Herlewin, the thirty-sixth abbot, laid the old church level with the ground, and refounded it; he died in 1120. Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, built the belfry, the chapter-house, the cloister, the lavatory, the refectory, &c.; he died in 1171.

The abbey was rebuilt by Robert, the thirty-ninth abbot; and the new church of St. Mary was dedicated by Reginald, Bishop of Bath, on the feast of St. Barnabas, in the year 1186. Abbot Fromond, who died in 1322, rebuilt the great hall, and founded the chapter-house. Abbot Sodbury, who died in 1335, employed Peter Lightfoot, a monk, to erect an astronomical clock, now preserved at Wells. Abbot Beer built the King's Lodgings, Edgar's Chapel and the Manor-house of Sharpham Park. Richard Whiting, formerly the chamberlain, was the last Abbot of Glastonbury, at a time when the treasures of ages, which the church had obtained from the bounty of kings and nobles, were appropriated to secular interests, and being unwilling to surrender his abbey to the king, he was seized at Sharpham, Nov. 14, 1539, and accused of treason, and of having embezzled the conventional plate, and without formal process was dragged on a hurdle to the Tor hill and hanged; his head was set upon the abbey gate-house, and his quarters sent to Wells, Bath, Ilchester, and Bridgewater.

The revenues of the abbey were valued in 1534 at 331*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and after the dissolution, the site of the monastery was granted by King Edward VI. to Edward, Duke of Somerset.

The abbey was situated on the south side of the High-street, leading from Wells to Bridgewater, and was surrounded by a high wall comprising a space of ground no less than sixty acres in extent. The church, including the chapel of St. Joseph, contiguous to the west front, was 530 feet in length, and contained five chapels. The buildings of the convent, were the abbot's lodgings, including the king's lodgings, the prior's lodgings, the armourer's office, the almoners' house, the friars' chamber, the sexton's office, the armoury, and the great hall, 111 feet by 51 feet. The broad court belonging to the abbey, was 491 feet in length by 220 feet in breadth. Of this immense range of buildings, scarcely a vestige is now to be seen; all that remains of this once magnificent pile, are some portions of the church, St. Joseph's chapel, and the abbot's kitchen. The southern walls of the choir are still standing, as are, also, parts of St. Edgar's, St. Andrew's,



and the Loretto Chapels, with the two eastern pillars of the tower, and a western arch leading into St. Joseph's chapel.

The Abbot's kitchen, built by Richard Whiting, the last Abbot of Glastonbury, is octangular on the plan, having four fire places, each sixteen feet wide. In the flat part of the roof rises an arched octagonal turret, crowned with a double lantern, one within another.

In the church were formerly monuments of kings, bishops, priests, and nobles, besides Abbots Amesbury, Petherton, Taunton, Kent, Fromond, Sodbury, Breinton, Monington, Chinock, Frome, More, Selwood, and Beer.

The Abbots of Glastonbury had precedence of all the abbots in England, till the year 1154, when Pope Adrian IV. granted it to the Abbots of St. Alban's. The abbot was always a member of the upper house of convocation, and a parliamentary baron. The arms of Glastonbury monastery, were *vert, a cross bottomnée argent, on a canton of the last the Virgin Mary and Child proper*. On the great seal of the abbey were represented under niches, on one side, St. Dunstan, St. Patrick, and St. Benignus; and on the other, the Virgin Mary, St. Katherine, and St. Margaret. The legend on that side of the seal where the male saints are placed, is CONFIRMANT HAS RES DESCRIPTI PONTIFICES TRES; the inscription on the opposite side of the seal, TESTIS ADEST ISTI SCRIPTVS GENETRIX PIA XPI GLASTONIE. meaning, that the three saintly abbots confirmed the contents to the charter, the Holy Virgin being present as a witness of the deed.

Not only the town but the environs of Glastonbury abound with religious reliques; the most conspicuous is the Tor, or Tower, of St. Michael, standing upon a very high hill north-eastward from the town, an ornament to the surrounding country. At the western side of the tower is sculptured the figure of St. Michael the archangel. This curious remnant of antiquity is now the property of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. South-westward from the town of Glastonbury is Weriel, or *Weary-all Hill*, an eminence so named according to a tradition, that St. Joseph and his companions here sat down all weary with their journey, and that St. Joseph stuck his stick into the earth, which, although a dry hawthorn staff, grew, and constantly budded on Christmas day. In the reign of Charles I. the tree was cut down, but other trees from its branches are still growing in many of the gardens of Glastonbury. It is possible that the monks procured this tree from Palestine, where abundance of the same sort grew, and flower about the same time. Besides this holy thorn, there was in the abbey church-yard, a miraculous walnut tree, that never budded before the feast of St. Barnabas, 11th June; this tree also is gone, but in the place stands a fine walnut tree of the common sort.

At Sharpham Park, a manor-house of the Abbots of Glastonbury, Henry Fielding, the novelist, was born, in 1707.

Viscount Avalon, one of the titles of the Earls of Peterborough, was derived from Avalon, or Isle of Apples, the ancient appellation of this district.

MEARE, or *Mere*, on the banks of the river Brue, 4 miles N.W. from Glastonbury, contains 185 houses and 1151 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* In the eastern window of the north aisle and in several of the other windows are some fine specimens of old painted glass. The parish includes the hamlets of West Hay, Godney, and Stilvey. The manor-house of Mere, or Ferlingmere, was founded by Abbot Kent, about the year 1300, but was enlarged and improved by Abbot Beer in the reign of Henry VIII.

WEST PENNARD,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Glastonbury, contains 123 houses and 890 inhabitants, including the hamlets of East Street, Newtown, and Laverley, Southtown, Sticklinch, and Woodlands. The church dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The village is situated on the slope of a hill in a woody country, near the Moors, but the Southern part of the parish consists of a ridge of hills, extending from Pill to within a mile of the Tor at Glastonbury; from these hills is a very fine prospect.

NORTH WOOTTON, 4 miles S.W. from Shepton Mallet, contains 43 houses and 278 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Lan-

celly Hills bound the valley on the north, and on the east is Warminster Hill.

## 16. Hartcliff with Bedminster Hundred.

Is bounded on the north-west by Portbury hundred; and on the north by the river Avon and Gloucestershire; on the east by Keynsham and Chew hundreds; on the south by Chewton and Winterstoke hundreds; and on the west by Wrington and Brent hundred. Hart Cliff, or *Hare Cleve*, a rock, in the parish of Barrow, was one of the boundaries of Mendip Forest, and near it is Hare Lane, a boundary road.

LONG ASHTON, 3 miles S. from Bristol, contains 202 houses and 1168 inhabitants, including the tythings of Aston Dando, Ashton Lyons, Ashton Philips, and Ashton Alexander, with the hamlet of Yanleigh. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Sir J. H. Smyth, Bart. It is a handsome structure, founded by Thomas Lyons, about the year 1390, and consists of a nave with its aisles, a chancel with a chapel on either side, and a western tower. In the windows of the north aisle of the chancel are several specimens of painted glass, chiefly armorial, but there are figures also of King Edward IV. and his Queen, an Abbot, and a Cardinal, now mutilated. There are here several monuments of the Smyth family and of the more ancient Lords of the Manors of Ashton Court, &c. Near the church is the ancient rectory-house, and not far from it is the old monastic farm-house of considerable dimensions. The village is situated in a rich and wooded vale, having the lofty ridge of Dundry on the south and a corresponding range of hills, commencing at the disjointed cliffs of St. Vincent to screen it on the north. It is celebrated for its extensive strawberry gardens.

Ashton Court, the seat of Sir John Smyth, Bart., in the centre of a luxuriantly wooded park, was originally erected by one of the Lyons' family, and an ancient gate-house yet remains at the back of the present mansion which was built in 1634, from designs by *Inigo Jones*. In the house is a series of family portraits. On the hill above the mansion, is Stokeleigh Burwalls, an ancient encampment.

BACKWELL,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Bristol, contains 131 houses and 863 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage and rectory, the former value 6*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* and the latter 11*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Bath. The tower of this church is very fine, both in design and execution, and is surmounted by enriched pinnacles and an open parapet; over the western doorway is the date 1552. In the chancel are monuments of the Rodney family. Westward of the village is a finely cultivated country, and northward is a range of hills towards Portbury; but near the church on the south and east, the hills are scarred with rocks and patched with shrubs, having several deep winding picturesque glens between them. The hamlets in this parish are West Town, Farley, Moor Side, and Down Side, and there are considerable coal works in the vicinity.

BARROW GURNEY, or *Minchin Barrow*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Bristol, contains 47 houses and 285 inhabitants. It is a curacy. In the church are several monuments of the Gore family, and a monument of Dr. Francis James, one of the masters of Chancery, and Chancellor of the diocese of Bath and Wells, who died 26th March, 1616.

Barrow Court, the seat of Charles Gore, Esq. was originally a Benedictine Nunnery, founded by one of the Fitz Hardings, Lord of the Manor, before the reign of Richard I. and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Edwin. At the time of the reformation it was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and its foundation has also been attributed to one of the Gournay family, in the reign of Henry III. In 1534, the revenue was valued at 23*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* per annum. After its suppression in 1536, the king granted the house and demesnes to John Drew of Bristol, who converted the conventual building to a residence. In the reign of Elizabeth it was purchased by Dr. F. James, whose heir sold it to Sir Francis



Doddington, and in 1659 it became the property of William Gore, of Gilston, in Herefordshire, ancestor of the present owner. The house has been little altered in modern times, and may be regarded as a fine specimen of ancient domestic architecture. The hall contains some coat of arms in the windows, and is hung with family portraits; at one end is a music gallery, and at the other a library. The ceiling of the staircase is curiously ornamented, and has a deep pendant; other ceilings in the house are profusely decorated. In the drawing room is a chimney-piece, surmounted by figures of Innocence and Justice, and having armorial enrichments in the centre. The house is on high ground and commands an extensive view over the city of Bristol.

BEDMINSTER, a suburb of the city of Bristol, on the Somersetshire side of the river Avon, 114 miles from London, contains 1412 houses and 7979 inhabitants, including the east, west, and north tythings, and the tythings of Knolle, Bishopworth, or *Bishopport* Arthur, and Bishopworth Lyons. Bedminster is connected with the city of Bristol by a cast-iron bridge over the new cut, through which the waters of the Avon flow, instead of through its natural channel which now forms the floating docks of the city. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Bedminster, in the Cathedral of Salisbury. A church, dedicated to St. Paul, has been erected under the authority of the commissioners for building new churches, the foundation stone of which was laid on 8th Sept., 1829.

BUTCOMBE, 10 miles S. from Bristol, and 8 miles N. E. from Axbridge, contains 34 houses and 213 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. In the chancel are remains of figures in painted glass, and the initials W. R.

CHELVEY, 8 miles S. W. from Bristol, contains 9 houses and 62 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Charles Kemys Tynte, Esq. There are some remains of painted glass in the windows.

WINFORD, on a branch of the Avon, 6½ miles S. from Bristol, contains 127 houses and 849 inhabitants, including the tythings of Regil and Felton. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Peter, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of Worcester College, Oxford. In the church is a monument of John Cottrell, who died in 1612.

## 17. Morethorn Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Catsash and Norton Ferrers hundreds, on the south and east by Dorsetshire, and on the west by Stone hundred.

CHARLTON HORETHORN, 5 miles S. W. from Wincanton, contains 103 houses and 489 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Charles Gilbert, Esq. In the south aisle is a monument of John Wright, Esq., who died in 1726; he was the son of Sir Nathan Wright, of Cranham, in Essex.

NORTH CHERITON, 3 miles S. W. from Wincanton, contains 43 houses and 216 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Lotterford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

COMBE ABBAS, on the river Cale and borders of Dorsetshire, 5 miles S. from Wincanton, contains 89 houses and 458 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Temple Combe. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The village lies in a combe or valley, and formerly belonged to the Abbey of Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire. Temple Combe is the site of a preceptory of Knights' Templars, founded about the year 1185 by Serlo Fitz Odo: after the suppression of the Templars, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem or Hospitallers

possessed this estate. These were also suppressed by Parliament in 1540, and the manor was afterwards granted to Lord Clinton. In the beginning of the eighteenth century Temple Combe was the seat of Sir William Wogan.

CORTON DINHAM, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 4 miles N. from Sherbourn, contains 77 houses and 469 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Witcombe. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of E. B. Portman, Esq. The village is situated under a ridge of high hills, commanding from one part an extensive prospect of all the middle of the county quite down to the sea: here is Corton Ash, a land mark, near which once stood a beacon.

The Rev. Thomas Nash, rector of this parish and subdean of Salisbury for 60 years, who died in 1755, is buried in Corton church; he was tutor to Addison, and published some sermons on music, in which he excelled.

GOATHILL, on the confines of Dorsetshire, 2½ miles E. from Sherbourn, contains 4 houses and 20 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Digby. The village is environed by steep hills, and on the south lies Sherbourn Castle, amidst fine plantations.

HENSTRIDGE, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 9 miles S. W. from Shaftesbury, and 6 miles N. E. from Sherbourn, contains 184 houses and 911 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Yeanston, Whitchurch, and Bowden. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Henstridge, in Wells Cathedral. In a chapel on the northern side of the chancel is a monument of Sir William Carent, who died in 1476, and Alice his wife, who held Toomer Park. The village consists of three streets, and is situated on the slope of a hill, commanding a view of Wincanton, Alfred's Tower, and a fine extent of country northward.

HOLWELL, in a detached portion of this county, situated in the forest of Blackmore in Dorsetshire, and surrounded by that county on every side, being more than three miles distant from the nearest part of Somersetshire, and 6 miles S. E. from Sherbourn, contains 70 houses and 342 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Buckshaw and Woodridge. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford. The principal lodge of the forest of Blackmore stood at Holwell.

HORSINGTON, or *Horesteneton*, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 4 miles S. from Wincanton, contains 154 houses and 925 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Horsington Marsh, South Churton, or *Cheriton*, Wilkenthroop, and Horwood. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of G. Whitechurch, Esq. In the chancel is a mural monument for William, son of Benjamin Gifford, of Boreham in Wiltshire, who died in 1693, and others for the family of Doddington.

MARSTON MAGNA, or *Broad Marston*, 5 miles N. from Yeovil, contains 53 houses and 324 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Marston Parva. The church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* In the chancel is a curious old letter or reading desk, with this inscription: *Orate pro anima Dni Johis Rowswell, vicarii.* The village is situated in a low flat country, thickly enclosed with wood.

MILBOURN PORT, on a branch of the river Ivel, and bordering on Dorsetshire, 3 miles E. from Sherbourn, and 13½ miles S. W. from Shaftesbury, contains 281 houses and 1440 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Milbourn Wick. The situation of the town is very pleasant, being in a vale, nearly surrounded with high hills. It consists of four streets, of which the High Street is the principal; in this street is the town well, and there is another spring near the church called Bath well. In the middle of the town stands the old market-house, now converted to a workhouse, the market having decayed. The manufactures of woollen and linen, formerly carried on here, have been discontinued, and leather-dressing and glove-making have been introduced. There are two annual fairs



on 5th June and 25th Oct., for cattle. The Borough of Milbourn Port is governed by the owners of nine Bailiwicks, who hold a court leet, and are assisted by two deputy bailiffs, two constables, an ale-taster, a searcher and sealer of leather, and the parish officers; there is also within the borough, a corporate body of nine persons, consisting of two stewards and seven assistants, in whom are vested several estates, the rents of which are appropriated to the poor. The seal of the corporation bears a lion passant guardant, with a letter R in base. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Anglesey, K. G., Lord of the Manor of Kingsbury Regis, a tything of this parish: the fellows of Winchester College are patrons of the vicarage. In the north aisle of the church are monuments of the Medlycott family, of Venn, and in the church-yard is a monument of Thomas Prankard, who died in 1609, and who was a benefactor to the town.

POINTINGTON, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 2 miles N. from Sherbourn, contains 36 houses and 162 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Willoughby de Broke. In the nave of the church is a monument, probably of one of the Cheneys, formerly Lords of the Manor; and in the south aisle another, of George Tilly, and Mary his wife, erected by Sir Edward Parham, who married their daughter and heiress, Elizabeth. Pointington is situated in a fertile vale, surrounded by considerable hills, the tops of which form a beautiful outline, being finely indented and broken by small openings.

SANDFORD ORCAS, 3 miles N. from Sherbourn, in Dorsetshire, contains 64 houses and 332 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of John Hutchins, Esq. In the south aisle is a monument of William Knoyle, Esq., who died in 1607. The parish of Sandford derives its additional name from the Norman family of Orescuilz, of which Orcas is a strange corruption: the family held one knight's fee in this county, of the Abbot of Glastonbury, from the reign of Henry I. to that of John.

STOWELL, or *Stawell*, 5 miles S. from Wincanton, contains 21 houses and 102 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of W. M. Doddington, Esq. The name of the village, anciently written Stanwell, implies the stone fount; it is watered by a branch of the river Yeo.

TRENT, on the river Yeo, 3 miles N. from Yeovil, and on the borders of Dorsetshire, contains 81 houses and 479 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Adbeer and Hummer. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; it consists of a nave, northern aisle, and a large southern porch, besides the chancel. At the south-eastern angle, between the porch and chancel, is a tower, 59 feet high, surmounted by an hexagonal spire, 35 feet, crowned with a vane, making its whole height to the top, 100 feet. The chancel is of more modern architecture than the church, and is considerably higher; it was repaired at the expense of the Rev. Barnabas Smith, rector of the parish, who died in 1760, and who also presented the church with a service of communion plate. The chancel-screen is ancient, and is supposed to have formerly belonged to the abbey church of Glastonbury. On the northern side of the church is an aisle, in which are several monuments of the Gerard and Wyndham families; the entrance to it is through an arch, the soffit of which is painted with a curious genealogical tree, on which are suspended forty shields of arms, blazoned with the alliances of the family of Coker and Gerard. Anne, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Gerard and Anne, daughter of Robert Coker, married Sir Francis Wyndham, Bart., who died in 1676. His son, Sir Francis Wyndham, who died in 1715, ætat. 62, is buried in the north aisle, where a monument was erected to his memory by his widow, and his executor, William James, of Ightham in Kent, who married Anne, only daughter of Sir Thomas Wyndham, Bart., his brother.

In the village is a school, founded by John Young, a native of Trent and merchant of London, in the year 1678.

## 18. Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker Hundred.

This district was formerly three distinct hundreds, which are now united. It is bounded on the north by Tintinhull hundred, and Stone hundred, on the south, and east by Dorsetshire, and on the west by Crewkerne hundred.

BERWICK, or *Barwick*, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 2 miles S. from Yeovil, contains 70 houses and 400 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Stoford or *Stafford*. The church, dedicated, to St. Mary Magdalene, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of John Newman, Esq., of Berwick House. This mansion is seated in a fine park, adorned with very beautiful plantations; it is environed by gently rising hills and fruitful valleys.

CHILTON CANTELO, or *Cantilupe*, in a detached portion of this hundred, 3 miles E. from Ilchester, and 5 miles N. from Yeovil, contains 25 houses and 140 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Richard Magister, Esq. The manor, which belonged anciently to a branch of the Baronial family of Cantelupe, descended to the Strodes of Parnham, in Dorsetshire; and after the death of Sir George Strobe, in 1702, it was allotted to the Countess of Hertford.

EAST CHINNOCK, 5 miles S. W. from Yeovil, contains 97 houses and 581 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. There are three adjoining villages or the name of Chinnock, Middle Chinnock, containing 29 houses and 173 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester. West Chinnock contains 86 houses and 477 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Snail Hill. It is a curacy to the rectory of Chisleborough.

CHISLEBOROUGH, or *Chisselborough*, 4 miles N. E. from Crewkerne, contains 84 houses and 434 inhabitants. The village consisting of a long straggling street, is surrounded on all sides, excepting the west, by well cultivated hills which rise very steep, and afford from their summits extensive prospects towards the Bristol Channel and Coast of Wales. A large fair is annually held here on 29th Oct. for horses and cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester.

CLOSWORTH, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 4 miles S. from Yeovil, contains 40 houses and 187 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of E. B. Portman, Esq. The hamlets of Netherton and Weston are in this parish; and a mile eastward from the church is Boarden-bridge, over the Ivel, which here forms the boundary of the county.

EAST COKER, 3 miles S. from Yeovil, contains 210 houses and 1103 inhabitants, including the hamlet of North Coker. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. In the chancel is a mutilated figure of a female, one of the Courtenay family. Coker, although at a considerable distance from the old fosse-road, abounds with vestiges of Roman antiquity. At North Coker is an old mansion, having painted glass in the windows; near it is Nash House, a very large ancient building. West Coker, about a mile and a half north-westward, contains 142 houses and 928 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Fontenoy and Bredwell. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* In the chancel is a monument of Thomas Proctor, son of Thomas Proctor, of Rock, in Northumberland, who died in 1748; there are also monuments of the families of Ruddock and Moore, each of whom were benefactors to the parish.

HARDINGTON MANDEVILE, 4½ miles S. W. from Yeovil, contains 95 houses and 537 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value



9*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* In this parish are the remains of an ancient chapel of beautiful architecture, converted into a weaver's shop.

**HASLEBURY**, or *Hasleborough Plucknett*, 2 miles N. E. from Crewkerne, contains 155 houses and 768 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Haslebury, in the Cathedral of Wells. In the chancel is a monument of William Hoskyns, who died in 1760. The north aisle of the church is called the chapel of St. Wulfric, who was born at Compton Martin, and in his latter days retired to a cell near this village, where he died at an advanced age, in 1154; his tomb here was long the resort of pilgrims.

**NORTON UNDER HAMDEN**, 5 miles N. from Crewkerne, and 7 miles W. from Yeovil, contains 67 houses and 482 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of W. Locke, Esq. The village is situated under the north-east brow of the Chisselbury and Hamden hills. Hamden Hill rises with a steep ascent behind it, and is noted for its quarries of fine stone.

**ODCOMBE**, 3 miles W. from Yeovil, contains 76 houses and 540 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Woodhouse and Westbury. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Christchurch, Oxford. The edifice stands on an elevated spot, commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect. In the chancel lies interred George Coryate, rector of this church in 1570, a Latin poet of some note in his day; he died at the parsonage house here in 1606. Thomas Coryate, his eccentric son, was born at Odcombe in 1577: after his return from Oxford, where he attained skill in the Greek and Latin languages, he went to London, was received into the family of Henry, Prince of Wales, and soon became known to all the world. In 1608 he took a journey to France, Italy, Germany, &c.; during the course of five months he had travelled 1975 miles, more than half upon one pair of shoes, which on his return were hung up in the church of Odcombe. His "*Crudities*," printed in 1611 in 4to., was ushered into notice by an "*Odcombian Banquet*," consisting of verses by the poets of that day in its praise. In 1612, after he had taken leave of his countrymen by an oration, spoken at the Cross at Odcombe, he took a long journey, and died at Surat in East India, in 1617. Notwithstanding all his oddities, he is allowed merit as a traveller, linguist, historian, and antiquary.

**PENDOMER**, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 5 miles S. from Yeovil, contains 15 houses and 70 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* In the chancel of the church is an ancient tomb, with an effigy of a knight in armour, supposed to be one of the family of Domer or Dummer, Lords of the Manor after the Conquest. The village stands at the eastern end of a flat valley, more than a mile in width, and is skirted with high lands on the north and south; hence its original name of Pen, which implies a head or summit. About half a mile eastward from the church, is Birt's or Abbot's hill, a large knoll of high ground, on the sides of which are hanging woods; from the summit is an extensive prospect into Dorsetshire.

**NORTH PARRET**, or *Perrot*, on the river Parret and borders of Dorsetshire, 3 miles E. from Crewkerne, contains 71 houses and 387 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of H. Hoskyns, Esq., of North Parret House, a handsome stone mansion, erected about the year 1780. In the belfry of the church are curious old articles of bell-ringing, in metre.

**SUTTON BINGHAM**, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 4 miles S. from Yeovil, contains 7 houses and 78 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The river Parret rises a little southward of the village and turns a mill here.

## 19. Huntspill and Puriton Hundred

Is bounded on the north-west by the river Parret at its influx into the Bristol Channel, on the north-east by the river Brue

and Bemston hundred; on the south-east it is bounded by Whitley hundred, and on the south-west by North Petherton hundred.

**HUNTSPILL**, 8 miles N. from Bridgewater, and 12 miles S. from Axbridge, contains 274 houses and 1337 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Highbridge on the river Brue, and the tything of Alston Maris. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 72*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of Baliol College, Oxford. In the chancel is an ancient monument, with the effigies of a knight and his lady: there are also monuments of the family of Rodney. The village has its name from the pill or bay formed by the conflux of the rivers Brue and Parret; the beach here is a fine sand, nearly a mile broad at low water, bounded on the land side by large banks, raised to prevent the overflowing of the sea. Salmon, plaice, flounders, and shrimps, are caught on the coast, and the creeks abound with eels, &c. There are three annual fairs held within the parish, on 29th June, 10th Aug., and 17th Dec.; the two last are held at Highbridge.

**PURITON**, 5 miles N. from Bridgewater, contains 66 houses and 350 inhabitants, including Woollavington and the hamlet of Downend. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* It stands on the edge of the marshes, not far from the river Parret.

## 20. Keynsham Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Gloucestershire, on the east by Bath Forum and Willow hundred, on the south by Chewton hundred, and on the west by Chew hundred, and by Hartcliff and Bedminster hundred.

**BRISLINGTON**, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 3 miles S. E. from Bristol, and 11 miles W. from Bath, contains 173 houses and 1216 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a curacy, in the presentation of Lieut. Gen. Popham. Brislington House on the common is a lunatic asylum. Near the village are the seats of J. Hurle, Esq., E. R. Crayfield, Esq., and T. Powell, Esq.

**BURNET**, on the river Chew, 6 miles W. from Bath, contains 10 houses and 75 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Corporation of Bristol. In the chancel is a monument of John Cutte, Mayor of Bristol who died in the year 1575.

**CHELWOOD**, or *Chelworth*, 8 miles S. from Bristol, contains 42 houses and 222 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. It is situated in a woody country, full of hills and deep valleys.

**COMPTON DANDO**, on the banks of the river Chew, 7 miles S. E. from Bristol, contains 67 houses and 344 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Wansdyke runs through this parish; this extraordinary earth-work extends fifty miles, from Marlborough Forest to Maesknoll in this county.

**FARMBOROUGH**, 9 miles S. W. from Bath, contains 166 houses and 752 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of J. F. Gunning, Esq. Haygrove is a large coal-work in this parish.

**KEYNSHAM**, on the river Avon and borders of Gloucestershire, 5 miles S. E. from Bristol, and 7 miles N. W. from Bath, contains 340 houses and 1761 inhabitants. The town is built upon a rock, and consists of one street nearly a mile in length, having a considerable trade in malting; the clothing trade, which formerly flourished here, has declined, although some persons are still employed in spinning for the manufactories at Bradford and Shepton Mallet.



The market-day is on Thursday, and there are annual fairs on 24th March and 15th Aug., for cattle and cheese. The petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham. It is a large and very handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty tower at the west end. In the chancel are many monuments of the Brydges' family; the most ancient is that of Henry Brydges, who died in 1587. In the southern wall is a remarkably large piscina.

William, Earl of Gloucester, in the year 1170, at the request of his son Robert, founded in the town of Keynsham, an Abbey of Black Canons, dedicated to the honour of God, the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Peter and St. Paul; various possessions were subsequently added to the monastery by different benefactors, and at its suppression, the revenue was valued at 419*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* per annum: none of the conventual buildings are now remaining. In the church, which stood south-eastward of the parish, were buried William, Earl of Gloucester, the founder, who died in 1173, and Robert, his son, who died in his father's life-time; Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford, who died in 1495, and several members of the Berkely family. The King, after the dissolution, settled the manor of Keynsham on Katherine Parr, his last queen who survived him, and was afterwards married to Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord High Admiral of England; she died in 1548. King Edward VI., in 1552, granted the estates of the monastery to Thomas Brydges, second son of Sir Giles Brydges of Coberly, in Gloucestershire, and brother of Sir John Brydges, Lord Chandos, of Sudeley Castle. The river Chew runs through the eastern end of the town of Keynsham, and falls into the Avon at the bridge, which is of stone, and consists of fifteen arches: another bridge crosses the Chew on the road to Bath. The tide comes up the Avon to this town, and in the spring sometimes brings up large quantities of a small fish, called elvers: on this river are considerable brass and wire mills.

MARKSBURY, 7 miles S.E. from Bath, contains 51 houses and 281 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of E. W. L. Popham, Esq. In the chancel is a monument of Francis, son of Edward Popham, and descended from Lord Chief Justice Popham; he died in 1779. The hamlet of Houndstreet contains 14 houses and 73 inhabitants, and near the village is Wingsbury Hill, a considerable eminence.

NEMPNETT THRUBWELL, 10 miles S. from Bristol, contains 44 houses and 264 inhabitants, including the hamlets of West Town and Whitting Street. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy to the rectory of Compton Martin. Regilbury House, in this parish, was sometime the residence of Sir William Wyndham. Northward from the village is a large tumulus, or barrow, 180 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 45 feet high, covered on the top with trees and shrubs: it has been opened and was found to contain bones, being one of the most extensive sepulchres in England. The field in which the barrow stands is called Fairy Field.

PRISTON, 5 miles S.W. from Bath, contains 56 houses and 286 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* About a mile westward from the church is Pris Barrow, an eminence, whence is an extensive prospect to the north, west, and south, over a richly cultivated country.

PUBLOW, on the river Chew, 8 miles W. from Bath, contains 167 houses and 836 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. Here are several extensive coal mines.

PENSFORD, or *Publow St. Thomas*, near the source of the river Chew,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  W. from Bath, and separated only from Publow by a bridge of three arches, contains 71 houses and 319 inhabitants. The market-day is Tuesday, and there are annual fairs on 6th May and 8th Nov., for horses, sheep, and cattle. The town is pleasantly situated in a woody valley, almost surrounded by small hills, having on three sides several hanging orchards. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a curacy: the tower of the church only is ancient.

QUEEN CHARLTON, 5 miles S.E. from Bristol, contains 25 houses and 147 inhabitants. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Keynsham, and the gate-house of the abbot's house yet remains. After the suppression of the abbey, the manor was settled in jointure on Katherine Parr, the last queen of Henry VIII., whence the parish obtained the addition to its name. Queen Elizabeth passed through the village in her progress, in the year 1573, and granted a charter for an annual fair on the 20th July. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy.

SALTFORD, on the river Avon, 6 miles W. from Bath, contains 60 houses and 327 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham. The wood, in the vicinity, is chiefly elm, and in several of the orchards near the Avon, the apple-trees are loaded with the mistletoe in a very uncommon manner.

STANTON DREW, 7 miles S. from Bristol, contains 135 houses and 622 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Stanton Wick. The village is equidistant from Pensford and Chew Magna, whence the common local saying,—

Stanton Drew,

A mile from Pensford, another from Chew.

Hautville's Quoit, an immense stone, which lies in the road to Chew, is traditionally reported to have been thrown here by Sir John Hautville, from Maesknoll, upwards of a mile distant. Stanton Court, the manor-house, is the seat of P. Coates, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Bath. The plan of the church is remarkable, consisting of a nave and aisle, with a low tower on the northern side; beneath the tower is the porch of entrance, and attached to the eastern side of the tower is an ancient chapel, in which are four monuments of the Lyde family, who possessed an estate in this parish for many years: there is also a monument in memory of Sir Michael Foster, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, who died in 1763. In the church are monuments of the Adams family, of Belluton, and many others. The font is plain and circular.

Eastward from the church are considerable remains of a remarkable Celtic monument, partly standing within a field called Stone Close, adjoining Stanton Court. It consists of an assemblage of ponderous stones, originally composing three distant circles, together with some detached masses, and is locally called "the Weddings."

The largest number of stones is an ellipsis, 373 feet by 345 feet in dimension, placed in a valley southward of the river Chew, the banks of which form a sort of amphitheatre. Fourteen stones only remain, and of these five only are erect, eight are seemingly buried just below the surface, and the position of five is indicated on the turf; but how many stones originally formed the ellipsis cannot now be ascertained. It is conjectured that the number was thirty, corresponding with the days of the month: the stones are of various sizes, the largest being about nine feet high and twenty-two in circumference. The entrance was probably on the eastern side, where lie two stones, comparatively small, and opposite to these are five stones, placed in two rows, which are the only remains of the entrance into the temple.

About 120 feet north-eastward is a circle of stones, 96 feet in diameter, the eight stones forming its circumference being very large, but only four retain their erect position; the others lie high above the ground. Adjoining this second circle, on its eastern side, is a confused mass of seven stones, which either originally composed another circle, or formed part of an avenue.

About 450 feet south-westward of the largest and central circle, is a third, less perfect, and originally consisting of twelve stones; this circle, 120 feet in diameter, occupies the summit of a knoll, raised above the level of the other circles. At the distance of 470 feet north-westward from the last circle, and near the church, are three other stones, placed in a triangular form on a low eminence; these stones are called the Cove, and north-westward from them are two large stones lying flat, and north-westward from the great circle is Hautville's Quoit, before mentioned.

The remains of this remarkable monument at Stanton Drew, are classed with the Dracontia or serpentine temples, at Avebury, in Wiltshire, and at Carnac, in Brittany, although by no means equal



to either of them in extent or grandeur. The circular and serpentine forms are here formed in combination, and it may be observed that the story of the conquest of Python by Apollo, at Delphos, illustrates the preference of solar worship, of which St. Michael is a type. Doctor Stukely notices this monument as claiming an eminent place in the history of Celtic temples, and intimates that the temple at Avebury was subsequently erected upon a grander plan.—Three Views of the Temple at Stanton Drew are in the 2nd vol. of his *Itinerarium Curiosum*. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. in his “Ancient Wiltshire,” considers the Druids to have been priests who officiated within the circles, but not those who raised them.

STANTON PRIOR, 5 miles S. W. from Bath, contains 26 houses and 158 inhabitants; the village formerly belonged to the Priory of Bath, whence it derives the addition of Prior. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born here in 1598. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of William Gore Langton, Esq., M.P. of Newton St. Loo. Northward from the village is Stantonbury Hill, a long insulated knoll, on which is an ancient encampment occupying upwards of thirty acres of ground, and commanding a view of the valley of the Avon, the city of Bath, with the Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, and Monmouthshire Hills, in the distance. Near it is Wansdyke.

WHITCHURCH, or *Filton*, 4 miles S. from Bristol, contains 51 houses and 403 inhabitants. It is situated on high ground, which is bounded on the west by a lofty ridge extending from Maesknoll to Dundrybrow, and overlooking a vast extent of country. The name of Filton was derived from its position in Filwood Chase long since annihilated. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a perpetual curacy. In a chapel on the northern side, is the tomb of Thomas Gay, Steward and Treasurer of Keynsham Abbey, who died in 1422. Another chapel on the southern side of the church, contains monuments of the Lyons’ family, and their successors at Lyons’ court, the family of Holbrack. The seats in this church, all of oak, are low and open, running from side to side, where the people sit in common, without any priority or distinction.

## 21. Kilmersdon Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Wellow hundred, on the east by Frome hundred, on the south by Whitstone hundred, and on the west by Chewton hundred, from which it is separated by the Fosse Way and Wells Forum hundred.

ASHWICK, on the Fosse Way, 4 miles N. from Shepton Mallet, contains 193 houses and 829 inhabitants, including the greater part of the hamlet of Oakhill. A brewery and coal-works have been established here. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy to the vicarage of Kilmersdon. Ashwick Grove is the seat of Richard Strachey, Esq. South-westward, from the village and within half a mile of the Fosse Way, is Masbury Castle, an ancient encampment. Dr. James Foster retired for some time to Ashwick, he was a persecuted popular preacher, whom Pope has commemorated in the following lines:—

Let modest Foster if he will, excel  
Ten Metropolitans in preaching well.

BABINGTON, 5 miles N. W. from Frome, contains 37 houses and 156 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 10*l.* It was built in the year 1750, by Mrs. Elizabeth Long. Babington House, the seat of Charles Knatchbull, Esq., is pleasantly situated, being sheltered on the north by a fine wood, between which and the house is a large sheet of water; the grounds are disposed so as to produce a good effect.

BUCKLAND DINHAM, 3 miles N.W. from Frome, contains 93 houses and 440 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* in the patronage of the Prebendary of Dinham, in Wells cathedral. It is situated on the

brow of a hill, overlooking pleasant vallies, in which teasles, used in the woollen manufacture, are cultivated.

HARDINGTON, 4 miles N.W. from Frome, and 12 miles S. from Bath, contains 4 houses and 31 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* In the chancel is a monument of Colonel Warwick Bamfylde, who died in 1694. Sir Charles Warwick Bamfylde, Bart. who died 19th April, 1823, was also buried here. Hardington Park is the seat of Lord Poltimore; the park extends to the top of a hill, whence is an extensive and pleasing view.

HEMINGTON, 5 miles N.W. from Frome, contains 72 houses and 323 inhabitants, including High Church, Falkland, and Huntminster. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Poltimore. In the south aisle are monuments of Edward Batchelor, who died in 1667; and Samuel Vigor, who died in 1711, both benefactors to the parish.

HOLCOMBE, 6 miles N. from Shepton Mallet, contains 112 houses and 527 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* in the patronage of J. D. Greenhill, Esq. It is very ancient, and has a fine Anglo Norman doorway on the south side. The edifice is romantically situated in a circular hollow, on the brow of a very deep valley to the west.

KILMERSDON, 6 miles N.W. from Frome, and 10 miles E. from the city of Wells, contains 369 houses and 1991 inhabitants, including the several hamlets of Charlton, Coleford, Luckington, Lypiate, and Walton. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage with the curacy of Ashwick, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Here is a school founded and endowed by the Rev. Henry Shute, a native of Kilmersdon. The custom of free bench prevailed in this manor, as at Enbourn in Berkshire, Tor in Devonshire, and many other parts of England. Southward from the village is Newbury, a hill, on which is an ancient encampment. There are coal mines in the vicinity.

RADSTOCK, on the Fosse Way, 7 miles N. W. from Frome, and 9 miles S. from Bath, contains 164 houses and 902 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 11*s.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Waldegrave. The coal-works in this parish are very considerable. On the 29th Dec. 1800, previous to the union, Vice-Admiral William Waldegrave was created a peer of Ireland by the title of Lord Radstock; this manor having been possessed by his family in the reign of Henry VIII., by the marriage of his ancestor Sir Edward Waldegrave, with the daughter and heiress of John Cheyney, Esq., of Radstock.

STRATTON, on the Fosse, 5½ miles N.E. from Shepton Mallet, contains 74 houses and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Vigor, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the King as Prince of Wales. It was rebuilt about the year 1782. Stratton is southward from Radstock, and obtained its name from its situation on the same Fosse, running in a straight line to Ivelchester. Near the village is Downside Castle, established for the education of Roman Catholic priests.

WRITHLINGTON, 6½ miles N.W. from Frome, contains 38 houses and 216 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* in the patronage of the Dean of Salisbury. It stands in a picturesque spot under a hill; in the valley below are rich meadows, watered by a branch of the Avon. In the vicinity are coal mines and quarries of free stone.

## THE LIBERTY OF MELLS AND LEIGH.

MELLS, 3 miles W. from Frome, contains 231 houses and 1147 inhabitants. The village is situated between a branch of the river Avon and the Frome Canal. There are two annual fairs, much frequented, on Monday after Trinity Monday, for cattle and cheese, and on 20th Sept. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, with the curacy of Leigh upon Mendip, value 33*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of J. S. Horner, Esq. It is a stately



edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty tower at the west end and deserves investigation. A porch on the southern side, is very graceful in its architectural enrichments, and on the summit of the wall which divides the nave from the chancel, is a lantern turret, originally intended for the sanctus, or saints' bell, rung formerly at a particular part of the mass. In the chancel is a monument of Thomas Paget, S.T.B., formerly rector of the parish, who died in 1783, ætat. 78. In the northern aisle are several monuments of the Horner family, Lords of the Manor from the time of Henry VIII. At a small distance from the church stand the remains of what was for several generations the seat of the Horners, till Thomas Horner, Esq., about 1780, enlarged the house in the park, and made that his residence. Part of the old house is occupied by a farmer. It was originally one of those capacious and splendid mansions which arose towards the end of the sixteenth century, and the style of its architecture was of a very superior description. The porch is enriched with two fluted, engaged, columns, of the Doric order, supporting an entablature surmounted by the family arms elaborately sculptured and well executed. In the metopes of the entablature are the armorial badges and crests of the Horners. Near the house are many lofty elms and horse chesnuts; indeed the whole parish is remarkably propitious to the growth of all kinds of timber. There are many very large trees in the park, and the approach to the seat of Thomas Horner, Esq., is through a grove of aged beeches, about a quarter of a mile in length. The natural beauties of the park received additional embellishment by various extensive plantations, about forty years ago.

There are several coal-works in the parish of Mells, and fullers' earth is also found. In Vobster Torr, a hill near the hamlet of Vobster, is a vein of ash-coloured marble streaked with red.

The situation of Mells is very beautiful and picturesque; the ground being hills and valleys pleasingly intermixed with wood. Eastward is Wadbury Vale, which extends in a winding direction to the extremity of the parish and is continued towards Frome, nearly two miles in length, watered by a branch of the Avon; this river in some seasons, not inconsiderable, flows over a rocky channel in which many cascades are formed. On Newbury Hill is Wadbury Camp, an entrenchment of a square form, environed by a rough ditch. On the summit of a hill, not far distant on the north-east, are "the bulwarks," another small encampment commanding an extensive view; and at a small distance from Mells church, is Tent hill. On the summit of King's down is also an entrenchment.

LEIGH upon Mendip, 5 miles W. from Frome, contains 149 houses and 666 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy to the rectory of Mells, and in the presentation of Thomas Horner, Esq.; the Mendip range of hills run in a south-westerly direction across the county.

## 22. Kingsbury Hundred.

This hundred consists of several detached portions, having formerly belonged entirely to the Bishops of Bath and Wells; that part which contains the parish of Kingsbury Episcopi, on the western side of the river Parrett, is bounded on the north by Pitney hundred, on the east by Martock hundred, on the south by South Petherton hundred, and on the west by Abdick and Bulston hundred.

### EASTERN DIVISION.

CHARD, or *Chardland*, and anciently Cerdre, 18 miles S.W. from Somerton, and 140 from London, contains 511 houses and 3106 inhabitants, including the tythings of Tatworth and Forton. The town is situated on the highest spot of ground between the north and south seas, both of which may be seen from Snowden hill. Chard consists of two streets, and Crow-lane, a long row of houses. At the intersection of the two streets stands an ancient building, formerly a chapel, now the town hall; and another edifice, which before the time of Edward III. was the assize hall, is now a market-house. The market on Monday, is well supplied with corn, and there are fairs on the first Wednesdays in May,

August, and November. Several streams run through the town; and at the west end arises a fine spring which serves to supply the whole town with water. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 36*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, consisting of a nave and chancel, with aisles and a transept.

COMBE, ST. NICHOLAS, 2 miles N.W. from Chard, contains 197 houses and 1046 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Sticklepath and Watson. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

HUISH, *Episcopi*, adjoining the town of Langport, on the river Ivel, contains 75 houses and 472 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, with that of Langport, value 14*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* It is a prebend in the cathedral, and is annexed to the Archdeaconry of Wells.

KINGSBURY, *Episcopi*, on the river Parret, 4 miles S. from Langport, including the tythings of Burrow, Lambrook, Lake, and Stembridge, contains 280 houses and 1470 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* It has a very fine tower.

WINSHAM, on the river Axe and borders of Devonshire, 4 miles S.E. from Chard, contains 156 houses and 878 inhabitants. The church is a vicarage, and peculiar in the diocese of Bath and Wells, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* It is an ancient structure, with a tower rising from the centre between the nave and chancel.

### WESTERN DIVISION.

ASH PRIORS, so named from the Priors of Taunton, Lords of the Manor, 6 miles N.W. from Taunton, contains 42 houses and 201 inhabitants. The church is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Bart.

BISHOPS' LYDIARD, a large parish, formerly belonging to the Bishops of Bath and Wells, 5½ miles N.W. from Taunton, including the tythings of Coombs Ash, East Bagborough, East Coomb, Hill, Lydiard, Punchardon and Quantock, contains 208 houses and 1016 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* Sandhill Park, the seat of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart., is a beautifully wooded spot, commanding fine views of the valley of Taunton Dean. At Conquest, in this parish, Roman Coins have been found.

WEST BUCKLAND, 2 miles E. from Wellington, on the ridge of Blackdown and borders of Devonshire, contains 160 houses and 750 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a curacy to the vicarage of Wellington. In this parish are the hamlets of Ham, Stert or *Silver Street*, and Childon.

FITZHEAD, or *Fivehead*, in a thickly wooded country, 3 miles E. from Wiveliscombe, contains 54 houses and 300 inhabitants. The church is a curacy to the vicarage of Wiveliscombe.

WELLINGTON, 148 miles from London, and 7 miles S.W. from Taunton, contains 837 houses and 4170 inhabitants. The town is on the road from Bath to Exeter, and consists of several streets, the chief of which is about half a mile long; it has latterly undergone several improvements, and in June, 1832, the first stone of a new market-house was laid. The market is on Thursday, and a fair on Holy Thursday. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* It contains a monument to Sir John Popham, lord chief justice in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. In 1604, Sir John Popham founded and endowed alms-houses for six men and six women, a master and matron, the two last to give instruction to children of the parish. Wellington confers the title of viscount, earl, marquess, and duke, on Arthur Wellesley, the distinguished hero and prince of Waterloo. At a short distance from the town, a pillar has been erected, by voluntary contribution, in commemoration of his victory at Waterloo, in 1815. In this parish, are the hamlets of Rockwell Green, Payton, Holywell Lake, Pleamoors Cross, Wrangway, Westford, Standle, Oldway, and Ford. Wellington Court is the seat of Mrs. Culm.



WIVELISCOMBE, 12½ miles W. from Taunton, contains 543 houses and 2791 inhabitants. The town is of considerable antiquity, and its etymology is supposed to be derived from the Saxon *willi* or *vili*, signifying many, and *combe* a deep ravine. It is situated on a gentle eminence, in an extensive valley, surrounded by lofty hills, which suddenly break into deep ravines. The woollen manufactures consist of slave clothing for the West Indies, swan skins for the Newfoundland fishery, and blankets for the home trade. The market is on Saturday, and there are fairs 12th May and 25th Sept. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 27*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* It is a handsome building, recently erected at an expense of 6000*l.* About a mile from the town are remains of an ancient encampment, called the castle; it stands on an eminence, is of a circular form, and very perfect. Many Roman and Saxon coins and other antiquities have been discovered. The parish contains the hamlets of Croford, Ford on the river Tone, Langley, and Wheatfield.

### 23. Martock Hundred

Consists of a single parish, bounded on the north by the Ivel river and Somerton hundred, on the east and south by Tintinhull hundred, and on the west by Kingsbury and Pitney hundreds; the name signifies Boundary Oak.

MARTOCK, 4 miles S.W. from Ilchester, contains 376 houses and 2560 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, with the curacy of Stapleton, value 15*l.* 10*s.* In the church is a chancel screen and rood loft, and in the windows are remains of painted glass. The parish is extensive and contains the tythings of Hurst, Bower Henton, Milton, Whitcombe, Asle, Coate, Sapleton, and Load.

### 24. Milverton Hundred,

On the borders of Devonshire, is bounded on the north by Williton and Fremanners and Taunton Dean hundreds, on the east by Taunton Dean and Kingsbury hundreds, on the south by Devonshire, and on west by Williton and Fremanners hundred.

ASHBRITTLE, on the borders of Devonshire, 5½ miles W. from Wellington, including the tything of Greenham, contains 111 house and 579 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

BATHEALTON, or *Badialton*, 3 miles S. from Wiveliscombe, contains 22 houses and 105 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* About a mile westward from the church is an ancient encampment, containing about ten acres.

KITTISFORD, on the river Tone, 4 miles W. from Wellington, contains 32 houses and 175 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

LANGFORD BUDVILLE, on the banks of the river Tone, 3 miles N.W. from Wellington, contains 99 houses and 564 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy, to the vicarage of Milverton, value 30*l.* Over the Tone, in this parish, is Harford Bridge. Wellisford is a hamlet, and Harpford a manor. Wellisford House is the seat of John Haviland, Esq.

MILVERTON, 8 miles W. from Taunton, contains 380 houses and 1930 inhabitants. The town is very ancient, consisting chiefly of three irregular streets, with the church standing on an eminence in the centre. The trade is principally the manufacture of flannel, serges, and druggets. The market is on Friday, and fairs on Easter Tuesday, 25th July, and 10th Oct. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* It is 112 feet long by 60 feet broad. This town gave name to John de Milverton, a Carmelite friar of Bristol, who opposed the doctrines of Wickliffe; he died in the year 1480. The petty sessions

are holden here. Chipley Park is the seat of J. Nurton, Esq., and Spring Grove the seat of J. Cudland, Esq.; more distant is Barren Down, the seat of Stukeley Lucas, Esq.

RUNNINGTON, *Rowington* or Runton, on the river Tone, 2 miles N.W. from Wellington, contains 12 houses and 90 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Taunton, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Its situation is in a woody country, well watered and interspersed with eminences and vallies.

SAMPFORD ARUNDELL, on a branch of the river Tone, 3 miles S.W. from Wellington, contains 72 houses and 376 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* In the chancel is a monument of Christopher Baker, sheriff of this county in 1734.

STAWLEY, on the banks of the river Tone, and borders of Devonshire, 5 miles W. from Wellington, contains 27 houses and 195 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* In this parish are the hamlets of Trace Bridge, and Upley or *Apley*.

THORN, ST. MARGARET, 3 miles W. from Wellington, contains 24 houses and 145 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy. The face of the country here is finely varied with hills and vales, woods, and large enclosures.

### 25. Norton Ferrers Hundred,

On the borders of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, which form the eastern boundary. It is bounded on the north by Bruton and Frome hundreds, on the south by Horethorne hundred, and on the west by Bruton hundred.

BRATTON, or *Bratton Seymour*, 2 miles N.W. from Wincanton, contains 14 houses and 80 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* It is situated at the bottom of a hill, whence an extensive prospect opens towards the north and east, bounded by the ridge or Mendip.

CHARLTON MUSGRAVE, one mile N.E. from Wincanton, contains 57 houses and 366 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* Dr. William Musgrave, an antiquary, was born here in 1657; he was the author of a Dissertation on Alfred the Great's Amulet, found at Athelney, besides other curious and learned works.

CUCKLINGTON, 3 miles E. from Wincanton, on the borders of Dorsetshire, contains 53 houses and 320 inhabitants, including Clapton Forms. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Clay Hill, the boundary of the counties of Somerset and Dorset, commands a very extensive, rich, and beautiful prospect. Shanks House is the seat of N. Dalton, Esq.

KILMINGTON, on the borders of Wiltshire and near Stourhead, the seat of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., 6½ miles E. from Bruton, contains 119 houses and 556 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* About two miles from the church is Jack's Castle, an encampment, and more eastward a tower of triangular form, over the entrance of which is this inscription:—"Alfred the Great, A.D. 879, on this summit erected his standard against Danish invaders. To him we owe the origin of juries and the creation of a naval force. Alfred, the light of that benighted age, was a philosopher and a Christian, the father of his people, and the founder of the English monarchy and liberty." The eminence on which it is erected, is called King Settle; and over the hill passes the Hardway, the road by which Alfred is supposed to have advanced to the attack of the Danes, at Ethandun, or *Eddington* near Westbury. Brewham Lodge was formerly a seat of the Ferrer's family.

PENSELWOOD, on the borders of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire,



3 miles N.E. from Wincanton, contains 53 houses and 332 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* The ancient title of this place was Pen, an eminence, to which Selwood was added, being included within the forest of that name.

SHEPTON MONTACUTE, 2½ miles S. from Bruton, contains 60 houses and 367 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Knoll and Stoney Stoke. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 15*s.* In the church-yard are remains of a cross.

STOKE TRISTER, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 2 miles E. from Wincanton, contains 57 houses and 377 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Bayford. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

WINCANTON, anciently Wyncaleton, on the river Cale, 108 miles from London, and 25 miles S.E. from Bridgewater, contains 390 houses and 2143 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Marsh, Sutton and Barrow. It is situated on the western declivity of a hill, well shaded with wood, and consists principally of four streets. At the west end, on the road to Castle Cary, is a stone bridge over the Cale, built and supported at the expense of the county; another bridge over the same river is at Shatwell, on the road to Bruton. The market day is on Wednesday, and there are fairs on Easter Tuesday and 29th Sept. Here are manufactories of linen and bed-ticking, and a branch of the silk trade has recently been introduced. The environs abound with interesting scenery, and on the south is an extensive view of the vale of Blackmore. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a curacy. It consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a square embattled tower at the west end. The first blood was here shed during the revolution in 1688; the Prince of Orange, after landing at Torbay, attacked a party of the king's dragoons, and put many of them to the sword. An urn, containing Roman coins and many relics of antiquity, have been discovered here. Three miles north-eastward are the remains of Stavordale Priory, founded by Richard Lovel, in the reign of Henry III. for canons of the order of Saint Augustine, and dedicated to Saint James. It was united to the Priory of Taunton, in 1533; and after the dissolution of that monastery was granted to John, Earl of Oxford. In fair close, a field adjoining the priory, a fair is held annually on the 5th August. Marsh Court, an ancient seat of the Seymours and Zouches', is three miles southward from the town.

## 26. North Petherton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Huntspill hundred, on the east by Whitley hundred, on the south by Andersfield hundred, and on the west by Taunton Dean and Cannington hundreds. It derives its name from the river Parret which runs through it longitudinally.

BAWDRIIP, under the southern ridge of Polden Hill, 3 miles N.E. from Bridgewater, contains 72 houses and 372 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* In the northern aisle is a monument of Sir Simon de Bradney, who lived in the reign of Edward III.

BRIDGEWATER, on the River Parret, 139 miles from London, and 12½ N.E. from Taunton, contains 1059 houses and 6155 inhabitants. This town is situated in a woody, flat country, having rich moors on the north and east. It consists of several streets, most of which stand on the western side of the river, and communicate with the other part of the town by an iron bridge, northward of which is a large and commodious quay. The trade is chiefly in timber and coals. The river Parret which is navigable from Langport to Start-point, a distance of about twenty miles, forms a bay in the Bristol Channel, nearly opposite to Cardiff in Glamorganshire. The tide rises above thirty feet in the river at spring tides, with a violent run and noise called the *boar*, and sometimes so suddenly as to damage the shipping. At the top of the high-street, near the church, is the market-house, and a market is held on Tuesdays and Saturdays; at the former cattle

are sold and cheese in great quantities. There are also four annual fairs, at Christmas, Lent, Midsummer, and St. Matthew's day, old style. The seal of the corporation is very ancient. It bears a castle double towered, standing on a bridge, with water in the base; on each side of the castle is a domed tower surmounted by a ball, and the gate in the centre is portcullised. The castle, to which the seal alludes, stood on the western side of the quay, and was built about the year 1202, by William Briwere, but in 1645 was nearly levelled to the ground. In the castle field, the Duke of Monmouth was encamped the night before the battle of Sedgemoor.

Bridgewater returns two members to Parliament,—Charles Kemys Kemys Tynte, Esq. and J. T. Leader, Esq. The Midsummer county sessions are held here, and the assizes alternately with the City of Wells.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, with the chapel of Horsey, value 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in the patronage of the crown. It is a large structure, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by a spire 174 feet high from the ground. In this parish are the hamlets of Ham, East Bower, Dunweer, Horsey, and Sydenham, or *Sideham*, on the side of the river Parret.

CHEDZOY, 3 miles E. from Bridgewater, contains 84 houses and 472 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 38*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; the ends of several of the oak seats are curiously carved with different devices.

CHILTON, 1½ mile N. from Bridgewater, on the banks of the Parret, contains 9 houses and 49 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Clay Hill. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

DURSTON, in a wooded and fertile situation, 4 miles N.E. from Taunton, contains 39 houses and 211 inhabitants. The church is a curacy. Eastward of the village is the Priory or Buckland Sororum, founded in 1167 by Witham de Erleigh, for canons of the order of St. Augustine, but was afterwards given to the Prior of St. John's in England.

PAWLETT, on the river Parret, 4 miles N. from Bridgewater, contains 69 houses and 529 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 110*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* in the patronage of the crown.

NORTH PETHERTON, on the river Parret, whence its name is derived, 3 miles S. from Bridgewater, contains 581 houses and 3091 inhabitants. The town consists principally of one long street, on the road from Bridgewater to Taunton. The parish is extensive, comprising the hamlets of Newton, Wolmersdon, Huntworth, Moorland, Bankland, Stelliston, Tuckertone, Mansel, Clavilshay, Boome, Melcombe, Paulet, Road, Farringdon, and Edgeborough. The Bridgewater and Taunton canal, passes near the town. Here are fairs 1st May and Monday before 13th Nov. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 27*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

ST. MICHAEL CHURCH, 5 miles S. from Bridgewater, contains 8 houses and 50 inhabitants. The church, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* in the patronage of Sir J. P. Acland, Bart.

THURLOXTON, in a woody and well cultivated country, 5 miles S.W. from Bridgewater, contains 29 houses and 178 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Leversdown is a seat in this parish.

WEMBDON, 1½ mile N.W. from Bridgewater, contains 43 houses and 293 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of C. K. Tynte, Esq.

## 27. South Petherton Hundred.

On the borders of Devonshire, is bounded on the north by Abdick and Kingsbury hundreds, on the east by Crewkerne



and eastern part of Kingsbury hundred, on the south by the river Axe, which separates it from Devonshire, and on the west by another portion of Kingsbury hundred.

**BARRINGTON**, or *Barrington Stembbridge*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from Ilminster, contains 71 houses and 453 inhabitants. The church is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Rev. Dr. W. Palmer. In the church are buried several of the Strode family.

**CHAFFCOMBE**, 3 miles S. from Ilminster, contains 47 houses and 225 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Libnash. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Poulet. In this church was buried Sir Amias Poulet, who died in 1538.

**CHILLINGTON**, in a rich valley, under the northern brow of Chillington Down, 4 miles W. from Crewkerne, contains 54 houses and 270 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy.

**CRICKETT, ST. THOMAS**, under the southern ridge of White Down, 4 miles W. from Crewkerne, contains 15 houses and 75 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

**CUDWORTH**, on an eminence, under the high ridge of Chillington Down, 3 miles S. from Ilminster, contains 31 houses and 144 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Cudworth in Wells cathedral.

**DOWLISH WAKE**, or *East Dowlish*, 2 miles S. from Ilminster, contains 46 houses and 319 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* In the northern aisle are several ancient monuments of the Keynes and Speke families. The Wakes were seated at Dowlish early in the twelfth century.

**KNOWLE ST. GILES**, or *Knoll*, on elevated ground as its name imports, 3 miles S. from Ilminster, contains 19 houses and 91 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy.

**LOPEN**, 3 miles N.W. from Crewkerne, contains 94 houses and 425 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Broomhill. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. The rectory was granted by Henry VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol cathedral.

**SOUTH PETHERTON**, on the river Parret, 7 miles S.W. from Ilchester, and 8 miles E. from Ilminster, contains 401 houses and 2090 inhabitants. Over the river is a stone bridge. The manufacture of dowlas is carried on here, and the market-day is on Thursday; a fair is held annually 6th July for cattle, lambs, &c. Courts' leet, for the manor and hundred, are held in Oct. This town is rich in architectural antiquities. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 24*l.* It is cruciform and distinguished by a lofty octagonal tower in the centre. Many Roman coins have been found in this vicinity.

**SEAVINGTON, ST. MARY**, 3 miles E. from Ilminster, contains 44 houses and 319 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

**SEAVINGTON, ST. MICHAEL**,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. from Ilminster, contains 22 houses and 212 inhabitants, including the chapelry of Dinnington. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 15*s.*

**SHIPTON BEAUCHAMP**, 4 miles N.E. from Ilminster, contains 105 houses and 567 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

**WHIT STAUNTON**, in a detached portion of the hundred, 3 miles N.W. from Chard, contains 49 houses and 327 inhabitants.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* It is situated in a valley, surrounded by hills, and the county abounds with the digitalis or red large fox gloves, so as to make the hills appear red at a distance.

## 28. Pitney Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Whitley hundred, on the east by Somerton hundred, on the south by Martock hundred, and on the west by Kingsbury and Abdick hundred.

**LANGPORT**, on the river Parret near its junction with the Ivel, 128 miles from London, and 3 miles S. from Somerton, contains 132 houses and 1004 inhabitants. The town has a good trade, chiefly in timber, stone, coal, iron, salt, and corn; and consists of two streets, divided into the two parts of East-over and West-over. The market-day is on Saturday, and fairs are held on Monday before Sept. for cattle; second Wednesday in August, last Monday but one in Sept. and last Monday in Nov., for cattle, hogs, and sheep. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage with Huish Episcopi.

**MUCHELNEY**, or *the Great Island*, enclosed by the Ivel and Parret,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile S.E. from Langport, contains 51 houses and 329 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Thorney. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* The abbey of Muchelney, was founded by King Athelstan in 939, and the revenue was valued in 1534, at 447*l.* 5*s.* It was granted to the Earl of Hertford.

**PITNEY**, on a branch of the Parret, 2 miles W. from Somerton, contains 64 houses and 301 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Beer and Wearn. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* It is situated in a fine vale, environed in a grove of elms.

## 29. Portbury Hundred,

In the northern extremity of the county, bounded by the Bristol Channel and Gloucestershire, on the east by Hartcliffe with Bedminster hundred, on the south by Winterstoke and Chewton hundreds.

**ABBOTS' LEIGH**, formerly belonging to the Abbots of St. Augustine Bristol, on the brow of Leigh Down, 3 miles N.W. from the City of Bristol, contains 54 houses and 317 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy. In the chancel are monuments of the Norton and Trenchard families. Leigh Court the seat of Phillip J. Miles, Esq. M.P. was built in 1814. The picture gallery contains a fine collection, including two landscapes of *Claude* from the Altieri Palace formerly belonging to Mr. Beckford of Fonthill; and the Procession of Chaucer's Pilgrims to Canterbury, by *Stothard*. A catalogue of Mr. Miles's museum was published, together with etchings, by John Young. On Leigh Down is a deep ravine, the mouth of which opening to the river, is formed by precipitous rocks overlooking the Avon and the hot wells. On the summit of these cliffs is Bower Walls camp.

**CLAPTON**,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Bristol contains 25 houses and 157 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* In the chancel are monuments of the Winter family. The manor-house is an ancient edifice, supposed to have been erected by Richard Arthur, in the reign of Henry VI. and who married Alice, daughter of James Lord Berkeley. Over the porch are their arms.

**CLEVEDON**, on the Bristol Channel, 13 miles W. from Bristol, contains 103 houses and 581 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol. It stands at the extremity of the village



on Clevedon Point. In the chancel is a monument of John Kenn, ob. 1493. The rocks in the vicinity of the village, rise to an immense height, and the remains of lead mines are to be seen in them. Clevedon Court, the seat of Sir Abraham Elton, is situated on the slope of a hill, on the south of the village. The hall was built in the reign of Edward II., and the kitchen was rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth. The family of Wake resided here for many generations. A walk, commencing at the S.W. point of Clevedon Bay, is carried through various enclosures towards the hills.

**FLAX BOURTON**, 5½ miles S.W. from Bristol, contains 31 houses and 192 inhabitants. It is a curacy, to the rectory of Wraxall and received its name from having once belonged to the Abbot of Flaxley. Belmont, the seat of George Gibbs, Esq., is situated on the acclivity of a hill, commanding from the grounds extensive views over the rich vale of Bourton.

**EASTON IN GORDANO**, 5 miles N.W. from Bristol, contains 395 houses and 2109 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Crockern Pill or *Pill*. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* It has been rebuilt with the exception of the tower, which bears a figure of the patron saint. The site of the village is rather elevated, and overlooks King Road in the channel, and the City of Bristol. Ham Green is the seat of Richard Bright, Esq.

**NAILSEA**, 9 miles S.W. from Bristol, contains 289 houses and 1678 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy. The pulpit is of stone and singularly constructed. In the chancel is a monument of Richard Cole, obt. 1657. Nailsea Court erected in 1593, is at some distance from the village. In this parish are extensive coal-works, and a manufactory of crown glass.

**PORTBURY**, 6 miles W. from Bristol, contains 105 houses and 594 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* It is a spacious edifice, consisting of a chancel and south aisles, with a lofty and well built tower at the west end. Portbury was of some note in the time of the Romans, and the principal town in this part of the country. Portbury Priors was a cell of Augustine Monks, belonging to the priory of Bromere, in Hampshire; the walls are still standing, venerably clothed with ivy. Naish House is the seat of James Adam Gordon, Esq. Portbury Camp is on the edge of the hill which overhangs the village.

**PORTISHEAD**, or *the Head of the Port of King Road*, 8½ miles N.W. from Bristol, contains 86 houses and 506 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, value 32*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the corporation of Bristol; it has a very handsome tower surmounted by pinnacles. The font is of Anglo-Norman architecture, and in the church-yard is an ancient cross. The Manor House, belonging to the corporation, commands a view of King Road, in the Bristol Channel.

**TICKENHAM**, 9 miles W. from Bristol, contains 73 houses and 405 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Quiricus and Julietta, is a vicarage with the rectory of Portbury, value 8*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* In the northern aisle are monuments with figures of the Tickenham family. Near the village are the remains of a Roman camp, enclosing an area of about an acre. Tickenham Court is now a farm house; in one of the chambers is a chimney-piece, with the arms of Rice Davis, impaling Rodney.

**WALTON IN GORDANO**, on the coast, 11½ miles W. from Bristol, contains 42 houses and 161 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, patron, P. J. Miles, Esq. It has been rebuilt near the centre of the village. Walton Castle, an octangular embattled structure, with a turret at each angle, stands on a very elevated spot; the principal entrance is on the east, and the octangular keep in the centre of the area, commands an extensive prospect both by sea and land.

**WESTON IN GORDANO**, 10 miles W. from Bristol, contains

20 houses and 111 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 3*s.* In the nave is a monument of Richard Perceval, who died in 1482. The manor house, built in 1430 by one of the same family, is now a ruin.

**WRAXALL**, 6½ miles W. from Bristol, contains 116 houses and 769 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory with the curacies of Flax Bourton, and Nailsea, value 49*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* In the chancel is a large altar tomb, with figures of Sir Edmund Gorges, K.B., and Anne, his wife, daughter of John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk.

Wraxall Court, the manor house, has been modernised. Over the porch is S. G. 1658. In the vicinity is Old Fort, on the hill overlooking the vale of Ashton, near which Roman antiquities have been discovered. A six days' fair is held here every year, commencing on Allhallows day. Charlton House, the seat of Thomas Kingston, Esq., is northward from the village, and eastward is Favland.

### 30. Somerton Hundred,

Is bounded on the north by Whitley hundred, on the east by Catsash hundred, on the south by Stone and Tintinhull hundreds, and on the west by Pitney hundred. It is in three distinct portions; West Camel and Yeovilton being to the S.E., and East Lydford to the N.E., and Aller to the W. of the main part of the hundred.

**ALLER**, on the banks of the Parret, 5½ miles W. from Somerton, contains 80 houses and 454 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Worth. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 36*l.* 15*s.* In the chancel is a monument of Reginald, the son of William Botreaux, who died in 1420. On Aller Moor a battle was fought in 1645. On the spot is now a fine decoy.

**WEST CAMEL**, in a flat woody country, 3½ miles N.E. from Ilchester, contains 43 houses and 304 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Downhead and Urgashay. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* It is situated on a branch of the river Ivel.

**CHARLTON ADAM**, or *East Charlton*, 3 miles E. from Somerton, contains 62 houses and 377 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* In the southern aisle is a monument of Thomas Basket, who died in 1592.

**CHARLTON MACKREL**, or *West Charlton*, on the river Cary, 3 miles E. from Somerton, contains 48 houses and 309 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Lytes Cary in this parish, was a seat of the Lyte family, one of whom, Thomas Lyte, published in 1604, a Genealogy of King James and an excellent Herbal.

**KINGSDON**, on very high land, 2 miles S.E. from Somerton, contains 94 houses and 536 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Mr. Tucker. On the side of the hill, below the village, are several large quarries of slate coloured stone.

**LONG SUTTON**, 2½ miles S.W. from Somerton, contains 138 houses and 856 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Knowle. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 18*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells cathedral.

**EAST LYDFORD**, on the river Brew, 4 miles W. from Castle Cary, contains 23 houses and 137 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, in the patronage of John Davies, Esq. value 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* The village lies on the Roman Foss road, from Glastonbury to Bruton.

**SOMERTON**, in a very elevated situation, and on the banks of



the river Cary,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. from Bruton, and 123 miles from London, contains 301 houses and 1643 inhabitants, including the tythings of Somerton, Erleigh, and Hurcot. The town is in a very fertile part of the county, surrounded by particularly beautiful scenery, and consists of five streets; the houses, mostly low, are built of blue lias stone, from quarries in the neighbourhood. Near the middle of the town stands the hall, in which the petty sessions are held; here is also one of the county gaols. The market day is on Tuesday, and fairs are held on the last Monday in January, Palm Tuesday, Tuesday three weeks after, Tuesday six weeks after, Tuesday nine weeks after, and 8th Nov. for all sorts of cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Michael is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* It is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with an octangular embattled tower sixty-three feet high at the southern end. Here are some remains of the castle of Montcliffe, consisting of part of a wall and a round tower; it is said to have been built about the Saxon period, John, King of France, was confined in it, after he had been made prisoner by Edward the Black Prince.

YEOVILTON, on the river Ivel, 2 miles E. from Ilchester, contains 23 houses and 105 inhabitants. The tything of Bridghampton, about a mile eastward, contains 17 houses and 150 inhabitants. The village derives its name from the Yeo, or Ivel, by which it is bounded on the south-western side. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. It is supposed to have been built by Bishop Beckington; his arms are painted in one of the windows.

### 31. Stone Hundred.

On the borders of Dorsetshire, is bounded on the north by Somerton hundred; on the east by Horethorne hundred; on the south by Dorsetshire; and on the west by Tintinhull hundred.

ASHINGTON, on the banks of the river Yeo, 3 miles S.E. from Ilchester, contains 9 houses and 81 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Vincent, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* In the chancel is a monument of Sir John Saint Barbe, Bart., of Broadlands, in Hampshire, who died in 1723.

BRIMPTON, or *Brimpton Devercy*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. from Yeovil, contains 20 houses and 125 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Alvington. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 7*l.* In the northern aisle is a monument of Sir John Sydenham, Bart., who died in 1626, and of others of that family. In the church-yard are several stone effigies removed from the church. Brimpton House is a seat of the Earl of Westmorland, K. G.

CHILTHORNE DOMER, 2 miles S. from Ilchester, contains 26 houses and 234 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* In the chancel is the monument of John de Dummere, Lord of the Manor in the reign of Edward II.

LIMINGTON, one mile S.E. from Ilchester, contains 54 houses and 268 inhabitants, including the tything of Draycott. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* In the northern aisle is a monument of Sir Richard Gyverney and his lady, and another of Sir Gilbert Gyverney and his lady; the last lived in the reign of Edward III.

LUFTON, 3 miles W. from Yeovil, contains 5 houses and 21 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

MUDFORD, on the river Yeo,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. from Yeovil, contains 76 houses and 375 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Stone, Socke, Hinton, and East Lane. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* Stone, in this parish, gave name to the hundred.

PRESTON, one mile W. from Yeovil, contains 53 houses and 317

inhabitants. The church is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Not far from the church is Preston Abbey, formerly a grange belonging to the Abbot of Bermondsey. The predial barn is 114 feet in length, built with stone, and with a timber roof constructed for strength and duration.

YEOVIL, on the river Yeo, 122 miles from London, and  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles W. from Sherborne, contains 780 houses and 4655 inhabitants. The situation is pleasant, being defended from the north by a range of high hills, finely cultivated. From the antiquities found here, it has been supposed that a town existed on the site while the Romans governed Britain; but it has never been satisfactorily identified with any of the established stations. The town consists of several streets, and the houses are chiefly built of stone. The market-day is on Friday, and fairs are held 28th June, and 17th Nov., for horses, cattle, &c. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of John Phelps, Esq., Lord of the Manor. This place was formerly famous for its woollen manufacture, which has been superseded by that of gloves. In the vicinity of the town are the hamlets of Newton, Henford, Wigden, Kingston Pitney, Marsh, Lyde, Pen Mill, and Elston Combe. Berwick House is the seat of J. Newman, Esq.

### 32. Taunton Dean Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Cannington hundred; on the east by North Petherton, North Curry, and Abdick hundreds; on the south by Devonshire; and on the west by Milverton and Kingsbury hundreds. This district, one of the most beautiful vallies in the county, is celebrated by Drayton in his *Polyolbion* :—

What ear so empty is, that hath not heard the sound  
Of Taunton's fruitful Dean, not match'd by any ground.

ANGERSLEIGH, or *Knightsleigh*, under the ridge of Black Down, 5 miles S.W. from Taunton, contains 9 houses and 64 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Thomas Southwood, of Angersleigh, who died in 1830, was Lord of the Manor of Taunton Dean, which he had purchased of the Bishop of Winchester; he was a singular character, and left his estate to Robert Mattock, his servant.

BAGBOROUGH, under the western ridge of Quantock Hills, 9 miles N.W. from Taunton, contains 80 houses and 421 inhabitants, including the tything of East Bagborough, and the hamlets of Triscombe, Stockham, and Westwood. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Bagborough House, the seat of T. Popham, Esq., commands an extensive prospect over the vale of Taunton, bounded by Black Down and Brendon Hill.

BISHOP'S HULL, or *Hill Bishops*, on the river Tone, adjoining Taunton on the west, contains 161 houses and 928 inhabitants, including the tythings of Fidick and Rumwell. It is a perpetual curacy. In the chancel is a monument of Dr. George Farewell, who died in 1609, and another of Sir George Farewell, who died in 1647. Westward from the village is the hamlet of Upcott.

BRADFORD, or *Broadford*, on the river Tone, 4 miles S.W. from Taunton, contains 62 houses and 525 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hele. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

CHEDDON FITZPAINE, at the foot of the Quantock Hills, 3 miles N. from Taunton, contains 44 houses and 272 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* The manor belonged to the family of Fitz Paine, very soon after the Conquest, and by their surname it is to this day distinguished.

COMBE FLOREY, in a rich valley well wooded and watered, 5 miles N.E. from Wiveliscombe, contains 58 houses and 306 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* The manor-house, on a swelling knoll



eastward from the church, is finely situated; from the grounds the view extends nearly fifteen miles above the slope of Quantock Hills, terminated by the Channel and the Welsh mountains.

**CORFE**, on a branch of the Tone, and under the ridge of Black Down, 4 miles S. from Taunton, contains 50 houses, and 232 inhabitants. The church is a curacy, value 11*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

**COTHELSTON**, on the southern slope of the Quantock Hills, 6 miles N.W. from Taunton, contains 21 houses and 108 inhabitants. It is a curacy. In the church are monuments of the Stavel family, of Cothelston Park on the eastern side of the village. The old Lodge stands on a hill, commanding one of the finest prospects in this part of the county, and over parts of Dorsetshire and Wiltshire. Cothelston House is the seat of Edward Jefferies Esdaile, Esq., by whom it was erected.

**HEATHFIELD**, 5 miles N.W. from Taunton, contains 21 houses and 131 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, value 9*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* It formerly belonged to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

**HILLFARENCE**, or *Hull Ferons*, in a flat country, thickly wooded, 4 miles W. from Taunton, contains 94 houses and 483 inhabitants, including the tything of Pixton. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a curacy, value 12*l.* North-eastward of the village is the hamlet of Allarford.

**KINGSTON**, under the Quantock Hills, 4 miles N. from Taunton, contains 144 houses, and 954 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Nalesbourn, Cows Huish, Toulton, North Firlford, Yarford, Cutley, and Illbeare. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. In the chancel is an old tomb of one of the Warres of Hestercombe. Hestercombe House, on the eastern side of the village, is situated on rising ground, admirably improved by art.

**LYDIARD ST. LAWRENCE**, on a branch of the river Tone, 4 miles N.E. from Wiveliscombe, contains 128 houses and 618 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, value 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The parish contains the hamlets of Westowe, Holford, Corsley, Nethercot, Pyleigh, Chipleigh, Deane, Hockham, West Leigh, and Tarr. In this parish an immense urn, filled with Roman coins, was found in the year 1666, which gave rise to a discourse, published by Hearn, in Peter Langtoft's Chronicle.

**NINEHEAD FLORY**, or *Ninehead Monks*, 1½ mile N. from Wellington, contains 38 houses and 308 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Upcot. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Ninehead Court is the seat of Edward Ayshford Sanford, Esq., M.P. for the western division of this County. Chipley House is the seat of Edward Clarke, Esq.

**NORTON FITZWARREN**, 3 miles N.W. from Taunton, contains 67 houses and 475 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Fenhampton, Langford, Fitzoy, and Ford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 20*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* The chancel screen is ancient, and very curiously carved.

**OAKE**, 5 miles W. from Taunton, contains 27 houses and 189 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* There are, at least, three places in this county, which derive their simple appellations from the sort of wood, with which they respectively abounded; Ash, in the hundred of Kingsbury; Elm, in that of Frome; and Oak, the ancient name of which was Ac.

**ORCHARD PORTMAN**, 2 miles S.E. from Taunton, contains 15 houses and 100 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Heale. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

**OTTERFORD**, on the river Otter, and borders of Devonshire, 7 miles S. from Taunton, contains 55 houses and 366 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a curacy, value 14*l.* On the northern side of the parish, the brow of Black Down commands

an extensive prospect over Taunton Dean, the country as far as Dunster, the Quantock Hills, the moors round Bridgewater, the Welsh mountains, and eastward up to Glastonbury, bounded by the Mendip Hills.

**PITMINSTER**, or *Pipeminster*, 4 miles S. from Taunton, contains 262 houses and 1416 inhabitants, including the tythings of Blagdon, Duddleston, Fulford, Leigh, Poundisford, and Trendle. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew and St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* In the chancel is a monument of John Colles, who died in 1627.

**RIMPTON**, in a detached portion of the hundred, 5 miles N.E. from Yeovil, contains 30 houses and 219 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Woodhouse. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

**RUISHTON**, on the river Tone, 2½ miles E. from Taunton, contains 58 houses and 329 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Henlade. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a curacy.

**STAPLEGROVE**, 2 miles N.W. from Taunton, contains 55 houses and 403 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Whitmore and Filly Street. The church is a rectory. Here was formerly a grange belonging to the priory of Taunton. Pyrland House is the seat of Sir William Yeo, Bart.

**STOKE ST. MARY**, 3 miles S.E. from Taunton, contains 49 houses and 243 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Stoke Hill and Broughton. It is a rectory, value 15*l.* Stoke House is the seat of William Doble Burridge, Esq.

**TAUNTON**, or the town upon the river Tone, 52 miles S.W. from Bath, 32 miles N.E. from Exeter, and 141 miles from London, contains 1503 houses and 8534 inhabitants. Its extent, from east to west, is more than a mile, and it consists of four wide and well built streets, and a market place, in which is the town hall and market house, built in 1773. The ancient seal is circumscribed "Sigillum Burgi de Taunton," and bears an eagle standing on an imperial crown, with wings displayed; under the crown, on a scroll, is the word *Defendamus*. The arms of the town are a castle, triple towered and crenellated. The device used by the constables, is a letter T, passed through a tun lying fess ways.

The castle on the western side of the town, was erected by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry I., and was a frequent residence of the bishops of that see. In 1490, the gate-house was rebuilt, by Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester, and bears his arms and motto. In 1577, other buildings were erected by Bishop Robert Horne, and are embellished with his arms. In 1642, the castle was garrisoned for the parliament; and in 1645 was defended against Lord Goring, and an army of 10,000 men. After the Restoration, it was ordered to be dismantled and has remained in a ruinous state ever since.

William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, about 1110, founded a Priory of Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, on the south-eastern side of the town, which he dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. The successive Bishops of Winchester were patrons of this priory, and the priors were summoned to convocation. It was surrendered to the King in 1539, and the site was afterwards granted to Sir Francis Brian.

The woollen manufacture, which was introduced into England by John Kempe, from Flanders, was established at Taunton about the year 1336; it has greatly decayed, and Wellington has acquired its trade. A silk manufacture was introduced here in 1780. The town has a weekly market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, which are abundantly supplied; here are also annual fairs, on 17th June and 7th July for cattle, sheep, cheese, and woollen goods. The borough returns two Members to Parliament, who at present, are Henry Labouchere, Esq., and Edward Thomas Bainbridge, Esq.

In Taunton are two parishes, St. Mary Magdalen, a vicarage, in the presentation of H. W. Portman, Esq., and St. James, a curacy. The church of St. Mary Magdalen, stands in the eastern part of the town, and is a large structure, having on the western front a tower of excellent workmanship 153 feet high, and crowned



with pinnacles. In this tower are thirteen windows, and large initial letters, R. B. and A. S. are cut on the stones, which probably indicate the names of the builders or founders. It is unquestionably one of the finest towers in the kingdom, and from its style of architecture was probably erected about 1480. On the southern porch of the church is the date 1580, and in the adjoining aisle is a monument of Richard Huish, founder of a hospital in Magdalen-lane, who died in 1615. In the northern aisle is a monument of Robert Gray, founder of an alms house at Eastgate, who died in 1635. The church of St. James is supposed to have been erected in the thirteenth century. The Taunton and Somerset hospital was founded in 1810. Batts, about a mile south from the town, is the seat of J. Snook, Esq.

TOLLAND, in a woody vale, surrounded by hills finely cultivated, 3 miles N.E. from Wiveliscombe, contains 16 houses and 113 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 7*l*. In the church-yard are the remains of a stone cross. A stream, rising at North Combe in the parish of Brompton Ralph, runs through Tolland, whence it passes Lydiard, St. Lawrence, and falls into the Tone.

TRULL, 2 miles S.W. from Taunton, contains 70 houses and 528 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. The pulpit is half a pentagon, having on each side a niche, with carved ornaments and a figure; above and between these are fourteen smaller figures, very curiously carved.

WILTON, one mile S.W. from Taunton, contains 96 houses and 579 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Ganton and Sherford. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a curacy. A well, visited by pilgrims, gave name to the village.

WITHIELL FLOREY, in a detached portion of the hundred, on one of the branches of the river Exe, 5 miles N.E. from Dulverton, contains 12 houses and 86 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a perpetual curacy; it is situated on an eminence and nearly surrounded by trees.

### 33. Tintinhull Hundred,

Situated towards the southern side of the county, between the Yeo and Parret, is bounded on the north by Somerton hundred, on the east by Stone hundred, on the south by Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker hundred, and on the west by Martock hundred. It had its name from an eminence or Toot, were the courts were formerly held, and was anciently called Tootenhill.

ILCHESTER, or *Ivelchester*, on the river Ivel, 18 miles S. from the City of Wells, 12 miles N. from Crewkerne, and 121 miles from London, contains 157 houses and 802 inhabitants. In the time of the Romans, all Somersetshire, excepting the south-western corner, and perhaps a part on the south of Gloucestershire, were inhabited by the Hedui, whose principal cities were Ischalis now Ilchester, and Avalonia now Glastonbury. Aquæ Solis, or Bath, was also the seat of a Colony. At the Norman conquest, Ilchester was a place of consideration, with a market on Wednesday, which it has ever since retained. There is also an annual fair on 25th March, for horses, cattle, and sheep; the original manufacture of thread lace has greatly declined, but that of silk has been established. The borough formerly returned two Members to Parliament. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 7*l*. 16*s*. 10*d*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. In the chancel is a monument of Mary, wife of William Raymond, of Ilchester, daughter of John Every of Charcomb, servant to King Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary; and Sergeant at Arms to Queen Elizabeth, she died in 1639.

Brook, near this town, was the paternal seat of the Brook family, afterwards Lords Cobham; and at Ilchester the philosopher

Roger Bacon was born in 1214. At the extremity of Fosse-street are the remains of a friary, founded about the year 1270; and near the river are remains of Whitehall, a hospital, founded in 1226, for the entertainment of pilgrims. Elizabeth Rowe, a celebrated author, was born at Ilchester in 1674. Stephen Fox was created Lord at Ilchester in 1741, and Earl of Ilchester in 1756.

KINGSTON, in a detached part of the hundred, 1½ mile S.E. from Ilminster, contains 48 houses and 264 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Allownshay and Ludney. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 5*l*. 19*s*. 2*d*.

MONTACUTE, 4 miles W. from Yeovil, contains 195 houses and 973 inhabitants, including the tythings of Bishopston, Hyde, and Widcombe, and the hamlet of Thorn. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a vicarage, value 8*l*. 10*s*. Montacute derives its name from a steep hill, on which the Earl of Moreton, brother of William the Conqueror, built a castle. This hill, which is adjacent to the church-yard, terminates in a flat area of half an acre, where is erected a round tower about 60 feet high, whence is a rich and extensive prospect, westward to the hills below Minehead and Blackdown in Devonshire; northward, over Taunton, Quantock hills, Bridgewater bay, the channel, and coast of Wales, Brent Knoll, the whole range of Mendip, the city of Wells, and Glastonbury Tor; eastward are Creech and Knowle hills, Alfred's Tower at Stourton, and the high lands about Shaftesbury; and southward over the Dorsetshire hills to Lambert's castle, near Lyme, including a circle of above three hundred miles, in which, on a clear day, eighty churches are distinguishable. About a quarter of a mile westward is another conical eminence, called Hedgecock hill, and southward from this is the high rocky ridge of Hamden hill, on which is the most extensive Roman encampment in this part of England. It is nearly three miles in circuit. This hill is remarkable for its freestone quarries, indeed, no county in the kingdom possesses such fine stone quarries as Somersetshire.

King William the Conqueror is said to have founded the priory here, but William, Earl of Moreton, more amply endowed it. It was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul: the revenue in 1534 was valued at 524*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*. The site and many of the adjacent manors were in 1541 granted to Sir William Petre, and sold by him to Robert Freke, of whom it was soon afterwards purchased by the family of Phelps, ancestors of John Phelps, Esq. of Montacute house, an ancient structure, built by Sir Edward, third son of Sir Thomas Phelps, Serjeant at Arms to Queen Elizabeth; this mansion is one of the finest specimens now remaining of the architecture of the period, combining simplicity of design with richness of ornamental decoration.

On the western or carriage front, is a screen, removed from Clifton house, near Yeovil, which is surmounted by a pierced parapet, turrets, grotesque figures of animals, &c. Over the doorway are the arms of Phelps, and the not unusual inscription, *And pours my friends*. In the restoration of this mansion, the present possessor has spared no expense. The hall is hung with a series of family portraits, in fine preservation. Over the entrance is a bas relief of the old custom of Skimming. The erection of this house was commenced in 1580, and finished in 1601, and it has remained in possession of the founder's family ever since.

NORTHOVER, on the fosse road adjoining Ilchester, from which it is only separated by the river Ivel, contains 21 houses and 121 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 6*l*. 12*s*. 11*d*. Northover House is the seat of N. Chichester, Esq.; near it is a very remarkable old elm.

STOKE UNDER HAMDON, 6 miles W. from Yeovil, contains 220 houses and 1072 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a rectory, value 5*l*. 10*s*. 2*d*. In the castle, an ancient seat of the Beauchamps, was a free chapel, founded in 1304 by Sir John Beauchamp, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, but granted in 1559, to Cuthbert Vaughan; the castle afterwards belonged to the Gournay family, but is now a ruin.

THORN COFFIN, 3 miles N.W. from Yeovil, and the same



distance S. from Ilchester, contains 21 houses and 97 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

TINTINHULL, on the fosse road, 2 miles S.W. from Ilchester, contains 70 houses and 398 inhabitants, including the tything of Sock Denis. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* In the chancel is a large mural monument of Thomas Napier, who died in 1760.

### 34. *Wellow Hundred*

Is bounded on the north by Bath Forum hundred, on the east by Wiltshire, on the south by Frome and Kilmersdon hundreds, and on the west by Chewton and Keynsham hundreds. The fosse-road, entering this district at Old down, traverses it obliquely from N.E. to S.W., and is in many parts still perfect

CAMERTON, on the Cam, a branch of the river Avon, 6½ miles S.W. from Bath, contains 181 houses and 1004 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Tunley Medyate, and Lemasfield. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* In the chancel are monuments of the Carew family. The churchyard is one of the prettiest in the kingdom; the tombs being hid by laurels, arbor vitæ, and roses, while the walls of the church are mantled with ivy. Camerton Park is the seat of Mrs. Jarrett.

CHARTERHOUSE HINTON, on the top of a hill, and borders of Wiltshire, 5 miles S.E. from Bath, contains 85 houses and 640 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Pepards and Friary Green. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Ela, Countess of Salisbury in 1227, founded here a priory of Carthusian Monks, in honour of the Virgin Mary, St. John the Baptist, and All Saints; upon the dissolution the site was granted to Jo Bartlet. The old manor-house was erected out of the remains of the priory. Its chapel and granary are entire; the environs are variegated with open lawns, hanging woods, and limpid streams. Hinton House, the seat of Mrs. Day, is half a mile distant.

COMB HAY, on the verge of a rich valley, 3½ miles S.W. from Bath, contains 41 houses and 237 inhabitants. The church, rebuilt about 1760, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Comb Hay is the seat of Mrs. Leigh. Its environs are very beautiful, affording all the varieties of hill and dale, highly cultivated, and adorned with wood and farms, interspersed amongst deep winding dingles. Between the village and the road from Bath to Wells, the Roman fosse is seen in its original perfect form, raised very high.

CORSTON, 4½ miles W. from Bath, contains 78 houses and 368 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

DUNKERTON, in a deep valley on the old fosse-road, 5 miles S.W. from Bath, contains 72 houses and 365 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* A little distance north-eastward from the church is Dunkerne Hill, a remarkable eminence.

ENGLISHCOMBE, 3 miles S.W. from Bath, contains 52 houses and 311 inhabitants. The church is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* Wansdyke crosses this parish in a direction from E. to W., and in its way passes Round Barrow, or Barrow Hill, one of the largest and most remarkable barrows in the kingdom, being at its base 800 yards in circumference. Its perpendicular height is 100 feet, and its apex 36 yards in diameter, commanding a view of Bath, the Wiltshire hills, and the vale of Avon.

FARLEY HUNGERFORD, on the river Frome, and borders of Wiltshire, 7 miles S.E. from Bath, contains 28 houses and 174 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* It is situated in a well wooded part of the

county, and is said to derive its name from the farleys or meadows. Farley House, the seat of Jones Long, Esq., in this parish, is a handsome seat, surrounded by fine grounds and plantations.

Farley Castle, the ancient seat of the Hungerford family, was sold in the year 1686, to the family of Baynton, and afterwards came to that of Houlton, in which it has continued. The remains of the castle stand on the northern declivity of a rocky hill, embowered with trees. Its principal entrance was at the eastern side, and the gate-house is still standing, bearing the arms and badges of the Hungerfords, richly sculptured. To the chapel, which is also in tolerable condition, there is a descent of several steps; it contains several interesting monuments of the Hungerford family. Behind the chapel are the lodgings of the chantry priests, now a dairy.

FORSCOTE, or *Forxcote*, on the fosse-road, 7½ miles S.W. from Bath, contains 10 houses and 115 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* It is situated on the slope of an eminence rising out of a deep vale, well wooded and abounding with orchards. There is scarcely an acre of level ground in this parish.

NEWTON ST. LOE, on the summit of a hill, and banks of the Avon, 4 miles W. from Bath, contains 50 houses and 431 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* A chapel on the southern side contains several monuments of the Langton family. Newton St. Loe Park, the seat of Colonel William Gore Langton, M.P. for the eastern division of this county, is adorned with a fine piece of water, and very beautiful plantations.

NORTON ST. PHILLIPS, 6 miles S. from Bath, and the same distance N. from Frome, contains 134 houses and 669 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Phillip and All Saints, is a vicarage, with the curacy of Hinton Charter House, value 5*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. In the southern aisle is a monument and effigy of one of the prioresses of Hinton, who is supposed to have rebuilt the church.

TELSFORD, or *Tellisford*, on the river Frome and borders of Wiltshire, 6 miles S. from Bath, and 6 miles N. from Frome, contains 29 houses and 167 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 1*s.*

TWERTON, or *Twiverton*, on the river Avon, one mile W. from Bath, contains 289 houses and 1500 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* In this village Henry Fielding resided while he wrote his celebrated novel of "Tom Jones."

WELLOW, in a valley surrounded by cultivated hills, 4 miles S. from Bath, contains 163 houses and 817 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Stony Littleton, White Oxmead, Twinney, Shascombe, and Hassage. The church, dedicated to St. Julian, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; it was built by Sir Walter Hungerford, in 1372. In the chancel is a monument of Dorothy, wife of Edward Popham, who died in 1614. Woodbarrow House, southward of the village, is the seat of J. Purnell, Esq.

### 35. *Wells Forum Hundred*

Comprehending a considerable part of the forest of Mendip, is bounded on the north by Winterstoke and Chewton hundreds, on the east by Kilmersdon and Whitestone hundreds, on the south by Glaston hundred, and on the west by Glaston and Bemston hundreds

BENAGAR, or *Benacre*, on the northern side of the Mendip Hills, 4 miles N. from Shepton Mallet, contains 77 houses and 363 inhabitants, including the tything of Whitchurch, which is a prebend in Wells Cathedral. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* The hamlet of Gournay Slade is in this parish, in a valley on the road from Bath to Shepton Mallet.



WEST CRANMORE, in a detached portion of this hundred, 3½ miles E. from Shepton Mallet, contains 59 houses and 270 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a curacy.

DINDER, in a deep den or valley between two ridges of hills, 2 miles S.E. from Wells, contains 43 houses and 175 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Crapnell. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a prebend in the cathedral of Wells, and a rectory, value 2*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

EVERCREECH, in a detached portion of this hundred, 4 miles S. E. from Shepton Mallet, contains 266 houses and 1253 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Chesterblade, Stony Stratton, Bagbury, Southwood, and Pecking Mill. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 19*s.*

LITTON, under the north-eastern brow of Mendip Hill, 7 miles N.E. from Wells, contains 81 houses and 378 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Sherbourn. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, who are Lords of the Manor.

PRIDDY, situated in a concavity on the top of Mendip, 4 miles N.W. from Wells, contains 28 houses and 141 inhabitants. The church is a curacy to the vicarage of Westbury. A large fair for horses, sheep, and cattle, is held here on the 21st August.

WELLS, 120 miles from London, and 21 miles S. from Bristol, contains 1058 houses and 5888 inhabitants. The city of Wells is very beautifully and romantically situated at the southern extremity of the almost mountainous forest of Mendip, about 5 miles from the town of Glastonbury, and 19 from the city of Bath. The name is said to have been derived from St. Andrew's Well, a remarkable spring, which rises near the site of the episcopal palace, and emitting a copious stream, surrounds that ancient structure with its transparent waters, and thence transmits them through the several parts of the city. It is traditionally indebted for its origin to the ardent religious zeal of Ina, king of the West Saxons, who here founded a church, and dedicated it to St. Andrew the Apostle. A college of priests was subsequently established by Kinulph, successor of Sigebert, and Adhelm, who had been abbot of Glastonbury, as, A.D. 910, consecrated by Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, the first bishop of Wells, with Somersetshire for his diocese. The city was incorporated by Reginald Fitz-Joceline, the son of Joceline, Bishop of Salisbury, and Bishop of Wells in the reign of Richard I., and is divided into four *verdereys*, each of which is superintended by two *verderers*, an office originating in the ancient *viridarii*, who kept the assizes of the bishop's forest of Mendip.

The original Cathedral of Wells, which had been erected by Wulfhelm, the successor of Adhelm, the first bishop, appears to have been much indebted to the munificence of Bishop Giso, one of the chaplains to King Edward the Confessor, who having increased the revenues of the church, augmented the number of canons, and built the useful appendages of a cloister, hall, and dormitory. This bishop also enlarged and beautified the grand choir of the cathedral; having presided at Wells eight and twenty years, he died A.D. 1087, and was buried on the northern side of the high altar in his church.

John de Villula, a native of Tours, in France, who succeeded to the bishopric, is said to have practised physic in Bath with great success before his advancement to the episcopal chair. This prelate entirely demolished the cloister and other conventual buildings which Bishop Giso had erected for the use of the canons, and in the place where they had stood built a palace for himself and his successors. This bishop being strongly attached to the city of Bath, whence he derived his fortune, determined to fix his pontifical seat there. In this design the prelate was encouraged by the monks of Bath, who petitioned him to unite the abbey with the bishopric, and gave him five hundred marks, with which he purchased the whole city of King William Rufus, and then assumed the title of Bishop of Bath. He died in 1122. Great contention afterwards arose betwixt the monks of Bath and Wells as to which city should be honoured with the episcopal seat; the question

being referred by compromise to the bishop's arbitration, he ordained that the bishops of this diocese should neither be called bishops of Wells as they had been, nor of Bath as they were, but that taking their name from both churches, they should for the future be called Bishops of Bath and Wells. That each of the churches, when the see was vacant, should appoint an equal number of delegates, by whose votes the bishop should be chosen, and that he should be installed both at Bath and Wells. He rebuilt great part of the cathedral, and dying in the year 1165, was buried at Bath.

Joceline Trotman, or de Wells, a native of this city, and one of the canons of this cathedral, was consecrated bishop of the diocese at Reading, before the end of the year 1205. But very soon afterwards having incurred the king's displeasure, by interdicting the nation, at the pope's command, he was obliged to relinquish his bishopric, and spent five years abroad in banishment. After his return to his diocese, he applied himself to the enlargement of the church of Wells. He began his work about the year 1214, when he took down the greatest part of the church from the presbytery westward, and commenced rebuilding it on a more spacious and beautiful plan calculated to produce a noble and admirable effect; he re-dedicated it Oct. 23, 1239. The bishop not only rebuilt the western front of the cathedral as it now stands, one of the most remarkable specimens of enriched architecture in England, but also built and endowed two costly chapels, one in his palace at Wokey, and the other at Wells. Bishop Joceline died 19th of November, 1242, and was buried in the middle of the choir. The entire plan or model of the church adopted by this bishop appears never to have been departed from, but to have been strictly followed in the works of successive bishops, till its total completion by Bishop Stillington, in 1465. Ralph Shrewsbury, the thirtieth Bishop of Wells who succeeded in 1329, a century after its commencement, excelled almost all his predecessors in this see in works of liberality and munificence, and has the merit of continuing the original plan in his great benefactions to the cathedral.

Thomas Becketon, who had been one of the canons of this cathedral, was elected Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1443, and continued in the peaceable enjoyment of his see until his decease in 1445. Of the manner in which this exemplary bishop employed great part of his time, and the vast revenues of his see, he has left splendid evidence, and so long as one stone of his cathedral remains, so long must his memory, his taste, and his liberality, be held in veneration. It has been happily conjectured that he imbibed his love for, and perhaps skill in, architecture from his first patron, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, from whom Bishop Waynflete is known to have acquired his knowledge of that science. Becketon's munificence was scarcely inferior to that of either of those celebrated personages. He repaired and beautified all the episcopal houses in his diocese, on most of which he caused his own rebus to be affixed. He also erected a considerable part of the cloisters of this cathedral, and built and endowed a chantry chapel on the southern side of the choir; the whole of the college of the vicar's choral was rebuilt at his expence by his executors. His attention was not confined to the mere appendages of his cathedral. Amongst other benefactions to the city of Wells he built "the new work," a row of houses on the northern side of the market-place, and two large gatehouses at the eastern end; he also granted permission to the inhabitants of the city to have a conduit near the cross, to be supplied by pipes from St. Andrew's well, within the precincts of the palace.

The cathedral church of Wells, as it now remains, is not only one of the most perfect in its original plan, designed in the early part of the reign of Henry III., but its appendages are more complete than those of any other cathedral in the kingdom.

The close, called the liberty of St. Andrew, from its western side presents a scene in perfect harmony with a painter's feelings; a broad lawn extends round the northern front of the church to the beautiful chapter house, whence an ornamental gallery of communication is carried over an arch to the vicar's college, a large ancient quadrangle, having a hall and chapel at its northern and southern extremities. On this side of the cathedral church is also the deanery, a mansion in which Dean Gunthorp, who rebuilt it, is said to have entertained King Henry VII., on his return from the west country. In allusion to the name of Gunthorp, several large guns are carved on the house. On the southern front of the



cathedral are the cloisters, larger than those of Salisbury, and the bishop's palace, originally built by Bishop John de Villula, surrounded by an embattled wall and moat; the area of the palace occupies nearly seven acres of ground; but both the hall and chapel have been suffered to become dilapidated.

The western front of the cathedral occupies a space of 150 feet in length, including the boldly projecting buttresses of the large towers, which rise to the height of not less than 130 feet. The statues of the size of life and larger, which are upon this front, amount to 153 in number, and of smaller figures there are more than double that number. In the centre is a double doorway, opening upon the nave, with small lateral doorways to the aisles; above the course, at the springing of the arch of the central doorway, is a continued series of arches, not without ornament, but less highly enriched than the upper compartments of the front. Three central lancet arch windows are separated by piers of nearly equal width to the openings, a peculiar feature in the earlier stage of the pointed architecture, satisfying the antiquary as to the precise date of the foundation of the structure. The most remarkable part of the western front is the enrichment of the projecting buttresses, and the large space over the great western window, which excites almost universal admiration, independently of its great antiquity.

The porch on the northern side of the church is an elegant specimen of the early period of pointed architecture; the buttresses are plain, and the pinnacles without ornament, but its great merit is its simplicity of design. The chief enrichment of the highly pointed arch of entrance is an abundance of beautiful recessed mouldings, peculiar to the style in which it was erected; the insulated and banded shafts of the pillars on the sides have boldly sculptured capitals, very curiously ornamented, amongst the foliage of which is represented the remarkable events in the life and martyrdom of St. Edmund the King, who was shot with arrows, and afterwards beheaded in the year of our Lord 870. These subjects possess great merit from the elegance of the sculpture, and intricacy of the design.

An uniform parapet, with corbel table and cornice, is continued all round the walls of the church over the clerestory and the aisles. Attached to an angle of the western buttress of the northern transept is a curious ancient clock, with figures in complete armour, which strike the hours on a bell. The whole of the cathedral from the western front, excepting the upper parts of the towers on that part of the edifice, to about the middle of the choir, from its similarity of style and general uniform character of the architecture, is reputed to have been erected by Bishop Joceline. Before the year 1264, the whole of the more eastern part of the building, together with the Lady Chapel, was nearly completed. This is satisfactorily proved from the style of the workmanship, as well as from the fact of Bishop Bitton, who died in 1264, having been buried in the new chapel of the Virgin Mary; the windows, filled with beautiful tracery, are larger than those of the choir and aisles. The chapter house was built in the time of Bishop William de la March. In the year 1325, it appears that an indulgence of forty days was granted to those who contributed towards the new work of this Cathedral. The central tower is of this period; and it is known that the upper part of the south-western tower was built in the reign of Richard II., before the year 1386, at the expence of Bishop Harewell, and the contribution of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The same prelate also liberally gave 100 marks towards the glazing of the compartments of the western window. The north-western tower, above the third row of statues, is also known to have been built by Bishop Bubwith, from the circumstance of his arms being sculptured on the western front of the tower.

The total length of the nave is 191 feet; its whole breadth, including the aisles, is 67 feet; and in height this part of the church is 67 feet. The choir is about 108 feet in length, and the transept is 135 feet in length. The height of the nave is not so great as that of Salisbury, and there is a considerable difference in the length; but the effect produced on entering it is not devoid of grandeur, in consequence of its admirable proportion and complete preservation. The nave is separated from its aisles by ten pointed arches on either side; over each of the aisles is a triforium and clerestory, in one uniform style of architecture, with the groining of the ceiling very plain. The lancet arches of the triforium, or gallery over the aisles, are singularly characteristic of the early

period of the original work in the cathedral; but the windows, both of the aisles and clerestory, have evidently been altered since the reign of Henry III. The mullions are disposed in all the windows precisely in the manner which prevailed in the time of King Richard II., when Bishop Harewell is stated to have been engaged in carrying on the work of the cathedral. In the great western window of the nave, over the entrance, are remains of numerous figures in painted glass, amongst which were representations of Jesus Christ, Moses and Aaron, King Ina, Bishop Shrewsbury, and Bishop Crichton, the last of whom repaired the windows in the reign of King Charles II. Painted glass was an almost indispensable embellishment required for these lofty windows, and was employed to fill the immense spaces with the splendour of brilliant hues which were disposed in various ornamental figures, harmonising in style and character with the architecture of the structure. Attached to a window of the clerestory and above the triforium, on the southern side of the nave, is a minstrel gallery, with appropriate embellishments.

In the middle of the nave is an ancient marble slab in the pavement, which is said to cover the remains of Ina, king of the West Saxons, the reputed founder of the original church of Wells.

Bishop Haselshaw, who died in the year 1308, was buried in the nave, near the altar for the celebration of matins. In the southern aisle is a large mural monument to Bishop Hooper, who died in 1727. Bishop Ralph Erghum, formerly Bishop of Salisbury, who died in 1400, was buried in the nave.

On the northern side of the nave, the space beneath the ninth arch from the western entrance is occupied by a monumental chapel, erected at the expence of Bishop Bubwith, wherein, after his decease on the 27th October, 1424, he was buried.

On the southern side of the nave, immediately opposite to Bishop Bubwith's chantry, is another very beautiful monumental chapel, erected by Hugh Sugar, LL.D., treasurer of Wells in the reign of Edward IV., and who died in 1489. Against the great pillar on the western side of the above chapel is a curious stone pulpit, erected by Bishop Knight, who died in the year 1547, which Bishop Godwyn says "he caused to be built for his tombe." In front of the pulpit are the arms of the bishop, and the following inscription:—*PREACHE. THOV. THE. WORDE. BE. FERVENT. IN. SEASON. AND. OVT. OF. SEASON. REPROVE. REBVEKE. EXHORT. IN. ALL. LONG. SVFFERING. &. DOCTRYNE. 2TIMO.* Bishop William Knight, who erected this pulpit, was frequently employed in embassies by King Henry VIII.; he also erected a cross in the market-place of the city of Wells, a description of ornament now fast disappearing. Near the entrance into the choir, under the great central tower, lies interred Bishop Robert Burnell, of the baronial family of that name, who died at Berwick-upon-Tweed, 25th of October, 1292: and near the last lies Thomas Lovel, Sub-dean of Wells, who died in 1524.

The central tower is 160 feet high, and the total length of the church, from east to west, is about 371 feet. Under the central tower the sides each contain a strong support in form of an insulated arch, which sustains another arch, inverted on its point, all united with the side piers, and having spandrils perforated with a circle in each, a more effectual and scientific abutment could not have been invented; that for the same purpose in Salisbury Cathedral is slightly different in its plan. As the massy walls of the nave, transept, and choir of this church, formed substantial buttresses to the exterior of the tower piers, these double arches, with open spandrils, are calculated to form an excellent counterpoise to the lateral pressure; here the support is continued from the base to the top of the pier, but at Salisbury the abutment appears to act only on a small part of it.

The nave and transept of the church are of the same style of architecture, and of the same date of construction; but all the building eastward of the choir is of a more ornamental and lighter style than that to the west, and exhibits greater delicacy in point of execution: this part of the church was evidently erected at a subsequent period to that of King Henry III.

At the extremity of the northern transept is a monument in memory of Thomas Cornish, provost of Oriel College, Oxford, who was precentor and canon residentiary of this cathedral, and died in the year 1513. The western aisle of this transept is used as a clock room and vestry. The curious and remarkable clock is said to have been made in the reign of Edward II., by Peter Lightfoot,



a monk of Glastonbury Abbey, about 1325; its dial not only shows the time of day, but the phases of the moon and other astronomical signs, the hours not being marked by figures and lines, but by long and short rays. At the summit of this ancient clock is a representation of four or five mounted knights, accoutred for a tournament, which at the time of striking the hours, are put into action, and revolve round a centre by means of machinery attached. At one of the angles of this transept is also a figure of a man seated, who, at the hours and quarters strikes a bell.

In the centre of the southern transept is a font. The font by right belongs only to parish churches, and as a special privilege was granted to conventual churches and monasteries. A door at the western extremity opens upon the cloisters, and against the southern wall of this transept is a monument of Bishop William de la March, who died in the year 1302.

In the eastern aisle, which is called St. Martin's Chapel, is a tomb of John Storthwaite, precentor and chancellor of Wells, who died about 1454: upon it is his effigy, within a recess in the south wall. In an adjoining chapel, dedicated to St. Calixtus, is a monument for Dean Henry Hussée, who died in 1305: his effigy, of alabaster, is in his canonical habit.

Over the choir screen, which is of stone, is the organ originally built under the direction of Dean Crichton, in 1664, and repaired by S. Green in 1786. On each side of the choir are six arches, the three westernmost with the pillars whence they spring, are similar in their architectural character to those of the nave; but eastward the arches are lighter in appearance and more elegant in proportion. The enriched groining of the ceiling, the elaborate screen work in front of the triforium, the stalls and bishop's throne, are in excellent taste. The altar screen is extremely appropriate and low; and by that means affords such a view eastward of the choir, as is rarely seen in our cathedrals: the light clustered pillars supporting the richly groined ceiling, form a beautiful architectural vista, terminated by a range of large windows, filled with stained glass, in the Lady Chapel.

On the southern side of the chancel is a beautiful monumental chapel of Bishop Beckington, who died in 1465; it occupies the space beneath one of the arches of the choir, a richly ornamented canopy forming the roof, the ceiling of which is adorned with pendants terminating in small bosses delicately wrought.

Between the two easternmost pillars on the same side of the choir is a monument of Bishop Still, who died in 1607, erected to his memory by his eldest son Nathaniel, with an epitaph by Camden.

In the northern aisle of the choir are three ancient tombs, respectively assigned to Bishops Brithelm, Kinewald, and Alwyn; the first of whom died in the year 973, the second in 976, and the last A. D. 1000; but they are all seemingly of subsequent date to the building of the present church.

At the back of the stalls, under the third arch of the choir on the same side, is a tomb ascribed to Bishop Giso, who died in 1008, but it must be considered as doubtful.

Near the second pillar westward from the back of the choir is a defaced monument of Bishop Ralph Shrewsbury, who died in 1363; it originally stood within the choir, but was removed about the time of the Reformation. Between the two next pillars is a monument in memory of Bishop Richard Kidder, D.D., who together with his lady, was killed in his bed by the fall of a chimney stack in the episcopal palace, during a violent storm on the night of the 26th of November, 1703.

At the western end of the southern aisle are three episcopal effigies of very early execution, which are said to represent Bishops Burwold, Ethelwyn, and Brithwyn; the first of whom died A. D. 1000, and the two latter, A. D. 1026.

The monument of Bishop William Bitton, the second bishop of Wells of that name, is placed at the back of the cathedral choir, between the second and third pillars from the west. He died in the year 1274.

At the eastern end of the church towards the Lady Chapel is a small transept on the north, called St. John's Chapel, in which is a monument erected in memory of Bishop Gilbert Berkeley, who died in the year 1581.

On the eastern side of the same chapel is a monument and effigy of Bishop Robert Crichton, who had been in exile with King Charles II. at the Hague, as one of the chaplains to his majesty.

He died on the 21st of November, 1672, æt. 78. On his monument are the arms of the see of Wells combined with those of Bath. The arms now used by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, it is needless to say, are the arms of the see of Wells alone.

In that part of the small southern transept called St. Katherine's Chapel, is a monument attributed to Bishop William Bitton, who died in the year 1264, the first Bishop of Wells of that name, and is said to have been buried in the chapel of the Virgin Mary. His tomb has since been removed, but to what part is doubtful.

Eastward of this ancient tomb, in the Lady Chapel, is a very light and elegant specimen of monumental architecture, erected to commemorate Bishop John Brokensford, keeper of the king's wardrobe and privy seal, and under-treasurer of the royal exchequer. This Bishop of Wells died at Dogmersfield, in Hampshire, on the 13th of May, 1329. The altar tomb is surmounted by a canopy, consisting of eight buttresses, carried up in small pinnacles, and supporting intermediate highly pointed gables, the crocketed ridges of which terminate in ornamental finials; but there is neither effigy nor inscription.

The windows of the Lady Chapel are of painted, or rather stained glass, and produce a most beautiful effect when easting their brilliant hues on the fine architectural forms in this part of the cathedral. In the Lady Chapel is an ancient reader's desk, or lectern, as it was called from the Latin word *lectorium*; it is entirely of brass, and is tastefully formed, having ornamental brackets to hold the lights.

The conventual cloisters on the southern side of the church were chiefly the work of Bishop Bubwith, who presided over the diocese of Bath and Wells in the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI. This prelate, according to Leland's account in his *Itinerary*, made the whole eastern part of the cloister, with a little chapel beneath, and a great library over it, having twenty-five windows on each side. The western side of the cloisters was erected at the expence of the munificent Beckington, together, with what in the language of that time was, a goodly school, the schoolmaster's lodgings, and an exchequer over it, having twenty-five windows towards the area. The same prelate also began to build the southern side of the cloisters, but Thomas Henry, who was treasurer of Wells and archdeacon of Cornwall, finished the structure, strictly adhering to the style and execution of the original work. The northern side is bounded by the southern wall of the church, and there is no ambulatory or other building on that side. Towards the area the arches of the cloister are supported by a series of graduated buttresses, between every two of which is a mullioned window, the tracery of which is disposed with taste. In the central area is the ancient lavatory, or bath of the monks, a fine specimen of one of the accommodations of conventual arrangement; the water is walled round, but it is open at the top, and a pointed archway door affords admittance to a descent of three or four steps; on one side is a square recess or ambrey, for keeping the linen used in washing, and the water is constantly running under an arch at the farthest end, whence it afterwards passes through the city.

Over the eastern cloister and communicating with the southern transept by a staircase in the buttress is a long room, forming an anti-room to the library, one of the most ancient book rooms in the kingdom; it is well garnished with old folios, chiefly, it is believed, on divinity: the cases are all coeval with the room, and are exceedingly curious, although rude in their construction.

The ancient sacristy or crypt, an arched room forming the basement of the chapter house, is exceedingly curious in its architectural detail; the vaulting is about 15 feet in height.

One of the peculiarities of Wells Cathedral is the approach to the chapter room, immediately above the crypt, and the floor of which is about 20 feet above the pavement in the northern aisle of the church. The access is accomplished by a noble flight of stone steps of considerable width, which, after being turned eastward towards the chapter room, are continued up to the still higher level of the glazed loft or gallery of communication with the vicar's close.

There is scarcely any edifice of the kind in the whole kingdom more worthy of attention than the chapter house of Wells. The octagonal form which has been adopted for the ground plan is extremely beautiful, and its elaborate style of decoration is no less calculated to display its architectural design to the greatest advantage. This building, the work of an architect of high and cultivated



taste, appears to have been commenced in the reign of Edward I.

The stone canopies of the stalls at the back of the seat rise more than ten feet to the sill of the surrounding windows, and the whole height of this beautiful room, from the pavement to the soffit of the arch of the ceiling, is more than 40 feet.

The vicars' close or college, northward of the chapter house, is a connected range of building in perfect unison with the cathedral surrounding a spacious court yard; this edifice is remarkable as a specimen of architectural taste, being extremely well adapted to the character of its situation. At the southern end of the court, nearest to the cathedral, is a dining hall, with a buttery and other conveniences suitable to the purposes of the college. The portal or entrance into the close is upon the south, and at the northern extremity of the court is the usual appendage of a chapel, with a small library over it, for the use of the vicars; between these two buildings, which are not without architectural decoration, are twenty dwelling houses ranged on either side of the court, and corresponding in style and character with the hall and chapel at the extremities of the quadrangle. This close almost rivals the celebrated foundation of Cardinal Beaufort, at the village of St. Cross, near the city of Winchester, or that of St. Katherine's Hospital, founded by Eleanor of Provence, queen of Henry III. It owes its institution and endowment to Walter de Hull, Archdeacon of Bath, and one of the canons of this cathedral, who granted messuages and land in the city of Wells, for the purpose of providing a residence for thirteen chantry priests, who officiated in the cathedral.

The vicars' college, or close of the vicars' choral of this cathedral was afterwards much augmented by Bishop Beckington, who is sometimes called the founder. At the Reformation this institution escaped in a great measure the general suppression of religious societies. Queen Elizabeth, in 1591, refounded it, and by charter appointed the number of members to be not less than fourteen, nor more than twenty; but the institution has been much injured and diverted from its original purpose.

On the houses are the arms of the see of Bath and Wells, the arms and device of Bishop Beckington, and those of his three executors, Hugh Sugar, his chancellor, John Pope, a canon, and Richard Swan, provost of the church of Wells.—See *Winkles' Cathedrals*, whence this account is abridged.

There are four principal streets in the city which derive their names from the four verderies into which it is divided. A public conduit, erected on the site of one built by Bishop Beckington, furnishes an abundant supply of water from St. Andrew's Well. The only manufacture carried on is that of knit stockings; but at Wokey and Bleadney are paper mills. The weekly markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, are well supplied with provisions, and there is also a large monthly market on Saturday for cattle, cheese and corn. Fairs are held annually on 6th Jan., 14th May, 6th July, 25th Oct., and 30th Nov., for cattle and horses. The summer assizes for the county are held in the town hall here, alternately with Taunton, and quarter sessions are held at Epiphany and Easter. The city of Wells has returned members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The present members are John Lee Lee, Esq., of Dillington House, and N. W. R. Colborne, Esq.

The in-parish of St. Cuthbert encloses the precincts of the cathedral, and a circumjacent district seven miles in circumference, forms the out-parish of St. Cuthbert, including the hamlets of Coxley, Polsham, Burcot, Easton, Milton, Walcombe, East and West Horrington, East Wells, Whitnell, Warminster, Dulcot, Chilcot, and East Water. St. Cuthbert's is a vicarage, value 33*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. The church, at the west end of the city, is large, and has a very lofty well built tower. In a chapel on the northern side of the chancel is an altar tomb, bearing the figure of a knight, and the date 1587. A chapel in the southern aisle contains several monuments of the family of Coward of Spargrove. On the timber framed roof of the nave are carved the arms of benefactors to the church, and several scrolls inscribed in Latin. On the northern side of St. Cuthbert's church-yard is Bishop Bubwith's hospital, in Brigg-street. This charitable foundation was augmented by Bishops Beckington and Bonner. Bishop Still added a house to the original edifice, and Bishop Willis increased the endowment. The hospital and chapel are built all in length, under one roof from east to west; the chapel at the east end has in its windows the name and arms of Bishop Bubwith.

In Southover are remains of a priory of St. John, founded in 1206 by Hugh de Wells, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln; considerable additions were made to this priory by Bishop Joceline and others. The site of the priory, with lands belonging to it were, after the dissolution in 1540, granted to John Clerke, Bishop of Wells, and his successors, in exchange for the manor and park of Dogmersfield, in Hampshire. Bishop Barlow afterwards surrendered it to the crown, and Queen Elizabeth granted this estate to Sir Christopher Hatton.

WESTBURY, 4 miles N. W. from Wells, contains 118 houses and 622 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage with the curacy of Priddy, value 11*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* It is separated from Wedmore by the river Axe.

WOKEY, 2 miles W. from Wells, contains 190 houses and 1040 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* At Mendip Hills, a short distance hence, is a curious cavern, containing several apartments, from one of which runs a clear stream of water, the primary source of the river Axe.

### 36. Whitstone Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Wells Forum and Kilmersdon hundred; on the east by Wells Forum and Bruton hundreds; on the south by Catsash hundred; and on the west by Glaston and Wells Forum hundreds.

BATCOMBE, in a detached portion of this hundred, 3 miles N. from Bruton, contains 154 houses and 792 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Westcombe, Ashcombe, Allam, and Spargrove. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* From Portway and Walter's Hill, in this parish, extensive prospects open over great part of the county, as well as into Wiltshire and Dorsetshire.

CROSCOMBE, or *Corscombe*, on a branch of the river Brue, 2 miles N. W. from Shepton Mallet, contains 168 houses and 742 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Droop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* In the church-yard is an ancient stone cross.

DITCHEAT, 4 miles S. E. from Shepton Mallet, contains 230 houses and 1223 inhabitants, including Wraxall, Alhampton, Sutton, and Lottisham. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 46*l.* 5*s.* In the church-yard is a very fine stone cross on a graduated basement.

DOULTING, 2 miles E. from Shepton Mallet, contains 130 houses and 633 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Prestleigh, Frencombe, Rodden, Newman Street and Chelinch, and Waterlip. The church, dedicated to St. Aldhelm, is a vicarage, value 29*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Two miles northward from the church, on one of the highest points of Mendip, is a sea mark.

DOWNHEAD, 5 miles N. E. from Shepton Mallet, contains 40 houses and 208 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy. Tothill House, built on the site of a grange of the Abbots of Glastonbury, is in this parish.

HORNBLUTTON, 4 miles N. W. from Castle Carey, contains 20 houses and 111 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

LAMYATT, 2 miles W. from Bruton, contains 36 houses and 243 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* The situation of the village is in a well wooded valley under Creech Hill, the highest part of which commands a beautiful and extensive prospect.

EAST PENNARD, or *Pennard Minster*, 5 miles S. W. from Shepton Mallet, contains 131 houses and 755 inhabitants. The



church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* This parish contains the hamlets of Pyehill, Easton, Huxham, Hambridge, Stone, Withial, Drove, Parbrook, Colleys Green, Hill and Corkmill.

PILTON, 2 miles S. W. from Shepton Mallet, and 5 miles S. E. from Wells, contains 209 houses and 1100 inhabitants, including Wotton, and the hamlets of East and West Compton, Ham, West Holm, and Holt. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. In a window of the northern aisle are representations in stained glass of St. Anne, St. Mary and St. John, with kneeling figures under each; on a scroll, "Pray for the souls of Sir Thomas Broke and Alice, his wife." Over the pulpit are the arms of Rodney, impaling Seymour.

PYLLE, on a branch of the river Brue, 3 miles S. from Shepton Mallet, contains 28 houses and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Within this parish is the hamlet of Street, so called from the pavement of the old fosse road on which it is situated.

SHEPTON MALLET, on a branch of the river Brue, 5 miles E. from the city of Wells, and 117 from London, contains 1060 houses and 5021 inhabitants, including the tything of Charlton and Bodden, and the hamlets of Darsel, Bowlish and Oakhill. The town consists of twenty streets and lanes, and has nearly in its centre a curious market cross, erected in 1500 by Walter and Agnes Buckland, and towards the reparation of the cross, lands of considerable value are appropriated. An extensive manufacture of knit stockings and woollen goods has been carried on here for many years; there is also a manufactory of crape, and lace machines have been introduced. The market days are on Tuesdays and Fridays, and there are annual fairs on Easter Monday, 18th June, and 8th August, for cattle and cheese. The county bridewell is in the town, and the petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 33*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the king, as Prince of Wales. It is a spacious structure, cruciform in plan with a tower on the western front; the pulpit is of stone. A chapel on the northern side contains several monuments of the Barnard and Strode families, and on the northern side of the church-yard is a free grammar school, endowed with the manor of Meare in this county.

Shepton was anciently an appendage to the manor of Pilton, and held by the Abbots of Glastonbury; but its subsequent tenants were the Lords Malet, by whose name it is yet distinguished. It was formerly the head of their barony, and in the time of Henry II. was in the possession of Sir William Malet, whose son had his castle at Curry Malet. Shepton came at length to the crown, and was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall, to which it now belongs.

STOKE LANE, *Stockland*, or Stoke St. Michael, on a branch of the river Frome, 4 miles N. E. from Shepton Mallet, contains 228 houses and 1000 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Stoke-bottom, East End, West End, and the Fish Ponds. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy. The village is situated on the north-eastern side of Mendip, where some of the valleys are deep, gloomy, and picturesque; the acclivities clothed with hanging wood, intermixed with romantic rocks.

### 37. *Whitley Hundred*

Includes Kings Sedgmoor, and is bounded on the north by Bemston hundred, on the east by Glaston and Somerton hundreds, on the south by Somerton and Pitney hundreds, and on the west by North Petherton and Huntspill hundreds; other unconnected portions are Blackford and Holton, near Wincanton; Holford, near Quantockshead; West Monkton, near Taunton; Podimore Milton, near Ilchester; and Wheat-hill, near Castle Carey. Poldon Hill, a long and lofty ridge, runs through the hundred from north-west to south-east, and commands an extensive prospect.

ASHCOTT, 5 miles S. W. from Glastonbury, contains 99 houses and 712 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Pedwell. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a perpetual curacy.

BLACKFORD, on the river Camel, in a detached portion of the hundred, 4½ miles S. W. from Wincanton, contains 25 houses and 154 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 11*s.*

BUTLEIGH, 4 miles S. E. from Glastonbury, contains 169 houses and 809 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Wootton. The church, dedicated to St. Benedict, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

COMPTON DUNDON, on the eastern verge of Sedgemoor, 3 miles N. from Somerton, contains 108 houses and 544 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Littleton. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* Southward of the village is Dundon Beacon, a fine steep hill.

COSSINGTON, situated in the moors, 4 miles N. E. from Bridgewater, contains 46 houses and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* In the chancel is a brass, engraved with the figure of John Brent, who died in 1524.

GREINTON, under the southern ridge of Poldon Hill, 6½ miles S. W. from Glastonbury, contains 34 houses and 237 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

HIGH HAM, on a hill commanding a beautiful and extensive view, 3 miles N. from Langport, contains 181 houses and 953 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 38*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* It was built in 1476 by Abbot Selwood.

HOLFORD, in a detached portion of this hundred, 11 miles N. W. from Bridgewater, contains 44 houses and 240 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Corewill and Newhall. The church is a rectory, value 5*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* It stands in a winding hollow in the north-eastern slope of the Quantock Hills.

HOLTON, on an eminence, 2½ miles S. W. from Wincanton, contains 46 houses and 235 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

MIDDLEZOY, or *Middle Sow*, so called from Sow water, 5 miles N. W. from Langport, contains 106 houses and 605 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Long Acre, Thorn Grove, and Gray Lake. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. In this parish is Gray Lake fosse, a strait road or causeway, built of stone, nearly a mile long, across the moors towards Ashcot and Glastonbury, made by the abbots for visiting their estates and granges.

WEST MONKTON, in a detached portion of this hundred, 3½ miles N. E. from Taunton, contains 150 houses and 1004 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bath Pool, Gotton, and Walford. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a rectory, value 26*l.* The river Tone, and the Taunton and Bridgewater canal run through this parish. Court House was rebuilt about 1780 by Mathew Brickdale, Esq., formerly M. P. for the city of Bristol. Walford House, rebuilt about the same time, is the seat of Arthur Chichester, Esq.

MOORLINCH, on the southern side of Poldon Hill, 6 miles E. from Bridgewater, contains 351 houses and 1887 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Catcott, Chilton-upon-Poldon, Edington, Stawell, and Sutton Mallet. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.*

OTHERY, or *Audry*, 4 miles N. W. from Langport, contains 95 houses and 509 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* The fine ridge of Ham Hill is eastward of the village, and westward is an opening towards Black Down and the Quantock Hills.



**PODIMORE MILTON**, in a detached portion of this hundred, 2 miles N.E. from Ilchester, contains 23 houses and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* The village is situated in a flat marshy country, on the eastern side of the fosse-road.

**SHAPWICK**, on the northern side of Poldon Hill, towards the moors, 6 miles S.W. from Glastonbury, contains 76 houses and 414 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, upon the site of the old court-house of Abbot John de Taunton, who built the grange. Judge Rolle erected a large mansion in 1630, which, with some alterations is the seat of the Rev. Elias Taylor. The moors abound with wild fowl, and the gale or candleberry myrtle is found here in great plenty.

**STREET**, or *Strata Via*, on the southern side of Wearyall Hill, 2 miles S.W. from Glastonbury, in the road to Somerton, contains 103 houses and 791 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Leigh. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Under the southern brow of Ivythorn Hill is a large ancient mansion formerly the residence of the family of Ivythorn; afterwards of the Marshalls.

**WALTON**, on a woody eminence at the extremity of Poldon Hill, 3½ miles S.W. from Glastonbury, contains 98 houses and 635 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy.

**WESTON ZOYLAND**, or *Sowy Land*, on the southern side of Poldon Hill, 5 miles S.E. from Bridgewater, contains 137 houses and 807 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bussex and Liney. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* This parish is separated from North Petherton by the river Parret. A large fair for cattle is held here annually on the 9th September.

**WHEATHILL**, in a detached portion of this hundred, 6 miles N.E. from Ilchester, and 4 miles W. from Castle Cary, contains 5 houses and 47 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

**WOOLLAVINGTON**, on the northern side of Poldon Hill, 4½ miles N.E. from Bridgewater, contains 66 houses and 381 inhabitants. A large fair for cattle, sheep, and colts, was established in 1777, and is held annually on the 18th October. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

### 38. *Wilton Freemanors Hundred*

Is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel and Carhampton hundred, on the east by Cannington and Taunton Dean hundreds, and on the south and west by Devonshire.

**BICKNOLLER**, 14 miles N. from Taunton, and 13½ miles W. from Bridgewater, contains 37 houses and 251 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Thorncombe and Woolston. The church is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. On part of Quantock Hill, an eminence near the church, are the remains of Trendle Castle, and Turke's Castle. There is also a beacon upon a point of the same hill, overlooking the whole coast and country adjacent. It is about three miles from the sea.

**BROMPTON RALPH**, in a woody country, at the eastern end of Brendon Hill, 3 miles N. of Wiveliscombe, contains 53 houses and 449 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Burton and Rooknest. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

**BROMPTON REGIS**, on a branch of the river Exe, 3 miles N.E. from Dulverton, contains 140 houses and 771 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Hartford and Brompton Bury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* The Brendon Hills, near this village, extend fourteen miles in length, from Elworthy Lane End on the east, to Harepath on the

west. Haddon Hill is another conspicuous eminence. Barnchill Priory, two miles southward, was founded by William de Say, in the reign of Henry II.; at the dissolution it was valued at 98*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

**BRUSHFORD**, on the river Barle and borders of Devonshire, 2 miles S. from Dulverton, contains 64 houses and 311 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Knightcot and Langridge. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* The village is situated on a declivity surrounded by hills, intersected by hedgerows, and spotted with woods. A fair is held here annually in August.

**CHIPSTABLE**, 3 miles W. from Wiveliscombe, contains 70 houses and 337 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Wester Skirdal. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The site of this village is varied with hills, dales, woods, and craggy rocks, chiefly a kind of pale granite, full of red, blue, and rust coloured veins.

**CLATWORTHY**, on an eminence rising out of a deep dell, overshadowed with hanging woods, 3 miles N. from Wiveliscombe, contains 36 houses and 280 inhabitants, including the tythings of Trip and Sindercombe. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* The river Tone rises in this parish on Beverton Hill.

**CROWCOMBE**, 10 miles N. from Taunton, and 6½ miles N.E. from Wiveliscombe, contains 119 houses and 600 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Larford, Flexpool, Leigh, Water, and Friscombe. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 32*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* In the church are carved seats, erected in 1534. The northern aisle, rebuilt by Thomas Carew, Esq., in 1655, contains monuments of the Carew family. This parish was formerly a borough and market town. There is still an annual fair on the 31st October. Crowcombe Court is the seat of G. H. Carew, Esq.

**DODINGTON**, 9½ miles N.W. from Bridgewater, contains 13 houses and 113 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Dowsborough Hill, part of the northern ridge of Quantock, overlooks Bridgewater Bay and the coast of Wales.

**DULVERTON**, on the river Barle and borders of Devonshire, 164 miles from London, and 18 miles W. from Taunton, contains 206 houses and 1127 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Pixton, Hollam, and Heale. The town consists of two streets, having streams of water constantly running through them, and a bridge over the Dunsbrook, a branch of the Exe river. Here are manufactures of coarse woollen cloths and blankets; and there are lead mines in the neighbourhood, but the ore is not of the best quality, being hard and barren. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and its toll is annually distributed amongst the poorer inhabitants of the town; here are also annual fairs on 10th July, and 8th Nov. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. In the southern aisle is a monument in memory of Humphrey Sydenham, Esq., descended from an ancient family seated at Combe, a mile southward from the town. Pixton Park is the seat of the Earl of Carnarvon, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Colonel Acland, of Pixton.

The situation of Dulverton is like that of the city of Bath, excepting that the valley it stands in is much smaller, and the hills rise round it with a much steeper ascent, and have more wood on their acclivities. The river Exe runs under Hele Bridge, about a mile eastward of the town, whence is a romantic prospect northward, up a beautiful narrow dale enclosed with high hills, the sides of which are clothed with woods, the rocks rising above the woods several hundred feet from the level of the river.

**ELWORTHY**, 5 miles N. from Wiveliscombe, and 12 miles N.W. from Taunton, contains 28 houses and 187 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Willet. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Eastward of the village is Willet Hill, a lofty smooth knoll, on which are the remains of a tower 80 feet high, of modern erection.



EXTON, on the banks of the river Exe, 4 miles N. from Dulverton, contains 43 houses and 301 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Bridgetown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* The road hence to Winsford, on the same river, is extremely romantic, and presents a rapid succession of beautiful scenery.

HALSE, in a flat woody country, 4 miles E. from Wiveliscombe, contains 74 houses and 447 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Northay. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* The village is called Halse Priors, having once belonged to the prior and brethren of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

HAWKRIDGE, on the borders of Devonshire, 4 miles N.W. from Dulverton, contains 10 houses and 50 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ashway. The church is a rectory, value 13*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* It stands on a lofty hill, at the foot of which runs Dunsbrook under Castle bridge, near Monceaux Castle, an ancient seat of a family of that name. The environs present some of the most striking scenes to be met with in this county.

HUISH CHAMFLOWER, 3 miles W. from Wiveliscombe, contains 53 houses and 317 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, value 13*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

KILTON, on the Bristol Channel, 6 miles E. from Watchet, and 10½ miles N.W. from Bridgewater, contains 18 houses and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

KILVE, on the Bristol Channel, 5 miles E. from Watchet, and 12 miles N.W. from Bridgewater, contains 44 houses and 263 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Putsham. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, in the patronage of Baliol College, Oxford. The country here is extremely beautiful, the sea lying to the north, the Quantock Hills to the south and west, and eastward Bridgewater Bay, full in view; the coast is not very rocky, nor are the cliffs high.

LILSTOCK, on the sea coast, 10½ miles N.W. from Bridgewater, contains 12 houses and 71 inhabitants, with the tything of Honibere. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy. Honibere Court was anciently the seat of the Luttrell family.

MONKSILVER, or *Selvere*, 6 miles N. from Wiveliscombe, contains, with Woodford and Birchanger, 49 houses and 306 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, but formerly belonged to the Prior and Convent of Goldclive, in Monmouthshire.

NETHER STOWEY, on a branch of the river Parret, 147 miles from London, and 6 miles N.W. from Bridgewater, contains 153 houses and 773 inhabitants. The town consists of three streets and is in form of a Y. A market is held on Tuesday, and there is an annual fair for cattle on 18th Sept. The only trade arises from a silk manufactory. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Stowey Castle, the seat of the Colomers family, and afterwards of the Lords Audley, was destroyed in the civil war; it stood on a hill which commands some fine views of the Mendip Hills and the Channel. Fairfield, the seat of P. P. Acland, Esq., is two miles distant.

NETTLECOMBE, 7 miles N. from Wiveliscombe, contains 59 houses and 372 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Colton, Wood Advent or *Avenant*, and Begarn Huish. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Near the church is Nettlecombe Court, the seat of Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., situated in a fertile valley, environed with cultivated hills, having on the west a beautiful grove of oaks.

OLD CLEEVE, on the Bristol Channel, 2 miles S.W. from Watchet, and 3½ miles S.E. from Dunster, contains 220 houses and 1251 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Washford, Bilbrook,

Goldsoncot, Roadwater, Leighland, and Binham. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* Cleeve Abbey was founded in 1188, by William de Romara, nephew of the Earl of Lincoln, and at the dissolution its site was granted to Robert, Earl of Sussex; the remains of the abbey are extensive, and belong to Sir James Langham, Bart.

EAST QUANTOXHEAD, or *Head of Quantock*, 12½ miles N.W. from Bridgewater, contains 52 houses and 276 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

WEST QUANTOXHEAD, or *St. Audries*, near the Bristol Channel, 13½ miles N.W. from Bridgewater, contains 42 houses and 225 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Etheldred, or Aldred, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* St. Audries, the seat of Miss Balch, is situated in a very rich and beautiful country.

RADDINGTON, on the borders of Devonshire, 4 miles S.W. from Wiveliscombe, contains 13 houses and 101 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* The whole surface of the country is spread into lofty swelling hills, cut into large enclosures by quickset hedges, with deep valleys winding between them.

SAMPFORD BRETT, 6½ miles S.E. from Dunster, contains 29 houses and 194 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Torweston. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

SKILGATE, on the borders of Devonshire, 6 miles W. from Wiveliscombe, contains 41 houses and 226 inhabitants. The church is a rectory, value 9*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* It stands on the north-western side of a very lofty eminence.

STOGUMBER, or *Stoke Gomer*, 155 miles from London, and 7½ miles S.E. from Dunster, contains 202 houses and 1281 inhabitants. The market is on Saturday, and a fair is held on 6th May. The town is situated in a valley, south-west of the Quantock Hills, and consists of two streets. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. It is a light and handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, besides two chapels, and contains several monuments of the Sydenham and Musgrave families. The south aisle is surmounted by an embattled tower, 72 feet high. The parish is extensive, and comprises within its limits the following hamlets,—Halsway, Capton, Vellow, Estcot, Kingswood, Preston, Hartrow, Higher and Lower Vexford, Caslake, Rowdon, and Rixton or *Rixon*.

UPTON, on a branch of the river Exe, 4 miles E. from Dulverton, contains 49 houses and 297 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bittiscombe and Cooksley. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy. It stands on a hill, and commands a fine prospect over a very romantic country.

WATCHET, or *St. Decumans*, a sea-port on the Bristol Channel, 20 miles N.W. from Taunton, and 8 miles E. from Minehead, contains 360 houses and 1865 inhabitants, including the village of Williton, from which this hundred derives its name, and the hamlets of Orchard, Donniford, Kentsford, and Stream. The town of Watchet consisting of four streets, has a market on Saturday, and an annual fair on 17th Nov., for cattle. The coasting trade consists chiefly in the importation of coal from Newport and Swansea, and packets to Bristol; the pier was originally erected at the expense of the Wyndham and Luttrell families, joint Lords of the Manor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of St. Decumans. It stands on an eminence nearly a mile southward from the town, having at its western front a tower 80 feet high. In the chancel are many monuments of the Orchard and Wyndham families.

WINSFORD, situated on the river Exe, 5 miles N.W. from Dulverton, contains 88 houses and 518 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Yarley combe and Northern mill. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* Westward of this village the forest of Exmoor extends ten or twelve miles.



WITHYPOOLE, on the river Barle, 6 miles N. W. from Dulverton, contains 35 houses and 204 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a perpetual curacy. Westward of Withypoole the hills towards Exmoor Forest are very lofty, some of them cultivated, and others marsh or waste lands, covered with fern and wild thyme. Exmoor is an extra-parochial district, containing 9 houses and 113 inhabitants.

### 39. Winterstoke Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Portbury hundred, on the east by a part of Brent with Wrington and Wells Forum hundreds, on the south by Bemston and another portion of Brent with Wrington hundreds, and on the west by the Bristol Channel.

AXBRIDGE, on the banks of the river Axe, 130 miles from London, and 15 miles S. W. from Bristol, contains 172 houses and 988 inhabitants. It is built on the south-western ridge of the Mendip Hills, from the summit of which, just above the town, is an extensive prospect over the Bristol Channel to Monmouthshire and South Wales; and in another point of view, over a rich and fertile tract towards the Quantock Hills, the bay of Bridgewater, and the mouth of the Channel. Axbridge is a borough by prescription, and one of the most ancient in England; but has sent no member to parliament since the reign of Edward III., when the burgesses prayed to be released from representation, on the ground of expense. The town consists chiefly of one street, running in a winding direction from east to west, at the east end of which is the market-house. The market day is on Saturday, and there are fairs on Feb. 23rd and March 25th, for cattle, &c. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* It is a handsome building, in form of a cross, at the west end of which is a fine tower, decorated with two statues, in niches, one of a king, the other of a bishop. Within the church are several monuments of the Prowse family.

BADGWORTH, 3 miles S. W. from Axbridge, contains 51 houses and 319 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Tarnick. The church, dedicated to St. Congar, the patron also of Congresbury, is a rectory, value 25*l.* 15*s.*

BANWELL, 4 miles N. W. from Axbridge, at the source of a rivulet which falls into the Bristol Channel near Woodspring, contains 252 houses and 1430 inhabitants, including the hamlets of East and West Rolston, Westwick, Knightcot, and Yarborough. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Puxton, value 26*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. At the east end of the church are the remains of an ancient palace of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, built by Bishop Beckington, consisting of a gate-house, chapel, and granary. The park is on an ascent and covered with fine wood; near it is the hamlet of Towerhead.

BLAGDON, on the northern declivity of Mendip, 6 miles N. E. from Axbridge, contains 211 houses and 1068 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Rickford and Aldwick. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 29*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Aldwick Court is the seat of Samuel Baker, Esq.

BLEADON, on the river Axe, 5½ miles N. W. from Axbridge, contains 102 houses and 518 inhabitants, with the hamlet of Shiplade. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

CHEDDER, on a branch of the river Axe, 2½ miles S. E. from Axbridge, contains 314 houses and 1797 inhabitants, with the hamlet of Draycot. The town is situated at the foot of the Mendip Hills, and the parish extends into the moors, famous for the richest pasture. Nothing can exceed the grandeur of the scenery, owing to the diversity of the Mendip Hills, where extensive caverns, bold protuberances, and numerous chasms, are mingled together. Cheddar Cliffs, one of the chasms, extends

nearly a mile in length, the rugged sides of which, in many places, rise more than 400 feet perpendicular, and at others, fall into obliquities of twice that extent. Nine springs issue from the foot of these cliffs, on the side nearest Cheddar, all within thirty feet of each other, which unite about forty feet from their source, and form a rivulet which unites with the Axe. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 23*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. In the chancel is a monumental brass of Sir Robert de Cheddar, in the reign of Henry VI; and in the windows are many shields of arms.

CHRISTON, 4 miles N. W. from Axbridge, contains 13 houses and 55 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The village is situated in a gap between Crooks Peak, at the end of Mendip, and Bleadon Hill.

CHURCHILL, 4 miles N. from Axbridge, and 3 miles N. E. from Banwell, contains 153 houses and 824 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Lower Langford and Blackmore. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. In the chancel is an ancient monument of John Latch, and a brass in memory of Raphe Jenyns, who died in 1572. Langford Court is the seat of Mrs. Addington. Mendip Lodge is about a mile distant.

COMPTON BISHOP, 2 miles W. from Axbridge, contains 75 houses and 513 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Compton, in the cathedral church of Wells. In this parish are the hamlets of Dunnet, Rasley, Wiventon, and Cross, which last is a post town on the road from Bristol to Bridgewater.

CONGRESBURY, on the river Yow, 3 miles N. W. from Wrington, and 6 miles N. from Axbridge, contains 211 houses and 1202 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Brindsey and Yowwood, or *Highwood*. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 42*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* In the parishes of Congresbury and Puxton are East and West Dolemoors, large pieces of common land, which are divided and marked, and afterwards allotted by the overseer to the poor

EAST HARPTREE, in a rich valley under the N. E. side of Mendip, 7 miles N. from Wells, contains 130 houses and 627 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Coley and Shrole. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of East Harptree, in Wells Cathedral. In the chancel is a monument of Sir John Newton, who died in 1568. Lamb Hill is a remarkable cavern, with a perpendicular descent of seventy fathoms; the cavity at the bottom extending nearly thirty fathoms, with other communications to vaults of smaller description. The site of Richmond Castle, a seat of the Harptrees and Gournays, lies about half a mile northward from the church; it was an irregular fortress, with an approach from the south-west. Vestiges of the circular keep are yet visible, and on the northern and eastern sides are steep descents into a deep narrow winding glen, the sides of which are clothed with wood, and very romantic.

HUTTON, under the northern ridge of Bleadon Hill, 5½ miles N. W. from Axbridge, contains 44 houses and 325 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Elborough. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* In the chancel is a monumental brass of Thomas Payne, who died in 1528.

KENN, 10 miles N. from Axbridge, contains 47 houses and 276 inhabitants. The church is a curacy to the vicarage of Yatton. In the chancel is a monument of Christopher Kenn, who died in 1593, and another of Sir Nicholas Stalling, gentleman usher and daily waiter to Queen Elizabeth and King James; he died in 1605. On Kenn Moor, which adjoins Nailsea, is a decoy pond, fed by a river rising at Midghill Pitts, in the parish of Chelvey.

KEWSTOKE, on the coast, under the northern brow of Worle Hill, 9 miles N. W. from Axbridge, contains 54 houses and 429 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Milton, Norton, and Sand.



The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* A priory was founded here, in 1210, by William Courtenay. Its revenue at the dissolution was 87*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* per annum, when the site was granted to Sir William Saint Loe. The conventual church and great part of the buildings yet remain.

LOCKING, 5½ miles N. W. from Axbridge, contains 26 houses and 198 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Chamber of Bristol.

LOXTON, under Crooks Peak, a remarkable eminence at the western extremity of Mendip, 4 miles N. W. from Axbridge, contains 29 houses and 165 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. In the eastern window is a figure of the patron saint.

PUXTON, 6 miles N. from Axbridge, contains 27 houses and 137 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Saviour, is a curacy.

RODNEY STOKE, or *Stoke Giffard*, 5 miles W. from the city of Wells, contains 56 houses and 272 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Nyland or *Andredesey*. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. In the chancel are several monuments of the Rodney family. Nyland Hill, which rises abruptly out of the valley, has a picturesque appearance: near it is a very large decoy pond.

ROWBERROW, 3 miles N. E. from Axbridge, contains 46 houses and 334 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol. It stands in a cove on the top of Mendip, whence is a prospect of the Channel, from Uphill to Portishead point. Northward of the village is Dolebury, a vast rocky eminence, containing within its area upwards of thirty acres.

SHIPHAM, 2 miles N. E. from Axbridge, contains 128 houses and 635 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Winterhead. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. Many families are employed in raising *lapis calaminaris*; these mines are worked even in the streets and gardens of the houses, the depths of the shafts being in general from six to twelve fathoms. North-westward of the village a prospect opens over Breandown, the Channel, and the coast of Wales.

UPHILL, 8 miles N. W. from Axbridge, on the northern side of the river Axe, which here falls into the Bristol Channel, contains 39 houses and 270 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 7*s.* It stands on the very summit of a hill, overlooking the village and the Channel. At the mouth of the river Axe, at its influx to the sea, is Blackrock, and almost opposite is the island of Steep Holmes, on which is a light-house.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, 9 miles N. W. from Axbridge, contains 126 houses and 738 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Ashcombe and Milton. The village is situated on the margin of Uphill Bay, near the Bristol Channel, with the advantage of a sprat and herring fishery. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The site of the village, at the western end of Worle Hill, an immense ridge of rocks, commands a beautiful prospect of land and water. Anchor Head, the extreme point of this hill, juts into the sea, and forms Bearn Back, a huge disjointed rock. On the summit of the hill above the village is Worle Berry, a Roman encampment.

WICK ST. LAWRENCE, on the sea coast, 8¼ miles N. W. from Axbridge, contains 48 houses and 267 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Iceldown, Cullum, and Ebdon. The church is a curacy, in the presentation of the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol. Near the church-yard is a fine old cross.

WINScombe, 2 miles N. from Axbridge, contains, together with the hamlets of Ford, Woodborough, Maxmill, Sidcot, Orcherage, Sandford, and Dinshurst, 255 houses and 1428 inhabitants. The church is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The village is situated near the northern base of Crooks Peak, a high point of Mendip; and near it is Smaldon Hill, a Roman encampment.

WORLE, 7½ miles N. W. from Axbridge, contains 130 houses and 673 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Avon. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the crown. In the vicinity is Worle Hill, extending from east to west, about three miles in length; it is an immense rock of limestone, with very little herbage, elevated far above the surrounding country, and overlooks the Channel.

YATTON, on a branch of the river Yow, 8 miles N. from Axbridge, contains in its four tythings of Yatton, Claverham, Wick, and Cleeve, 225 houses and 1516 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage, value 30*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Yatton, in Wells Cathedral. The altar-piece, of wood, is ancient, and was brought from Christ Church, Bristol. The chancel contains many old monuments, and in the church-yard is a large and lofty cross. On the eastern side of the parish the country rises into hills and craggy rocks, interspersed with combs and dingles. Cleeve Toot, one of the eminences, is a large conical hill, rising to a great height above the level of the plain. Towards the south-west is Cadbury Hill, the third of that name in the county.

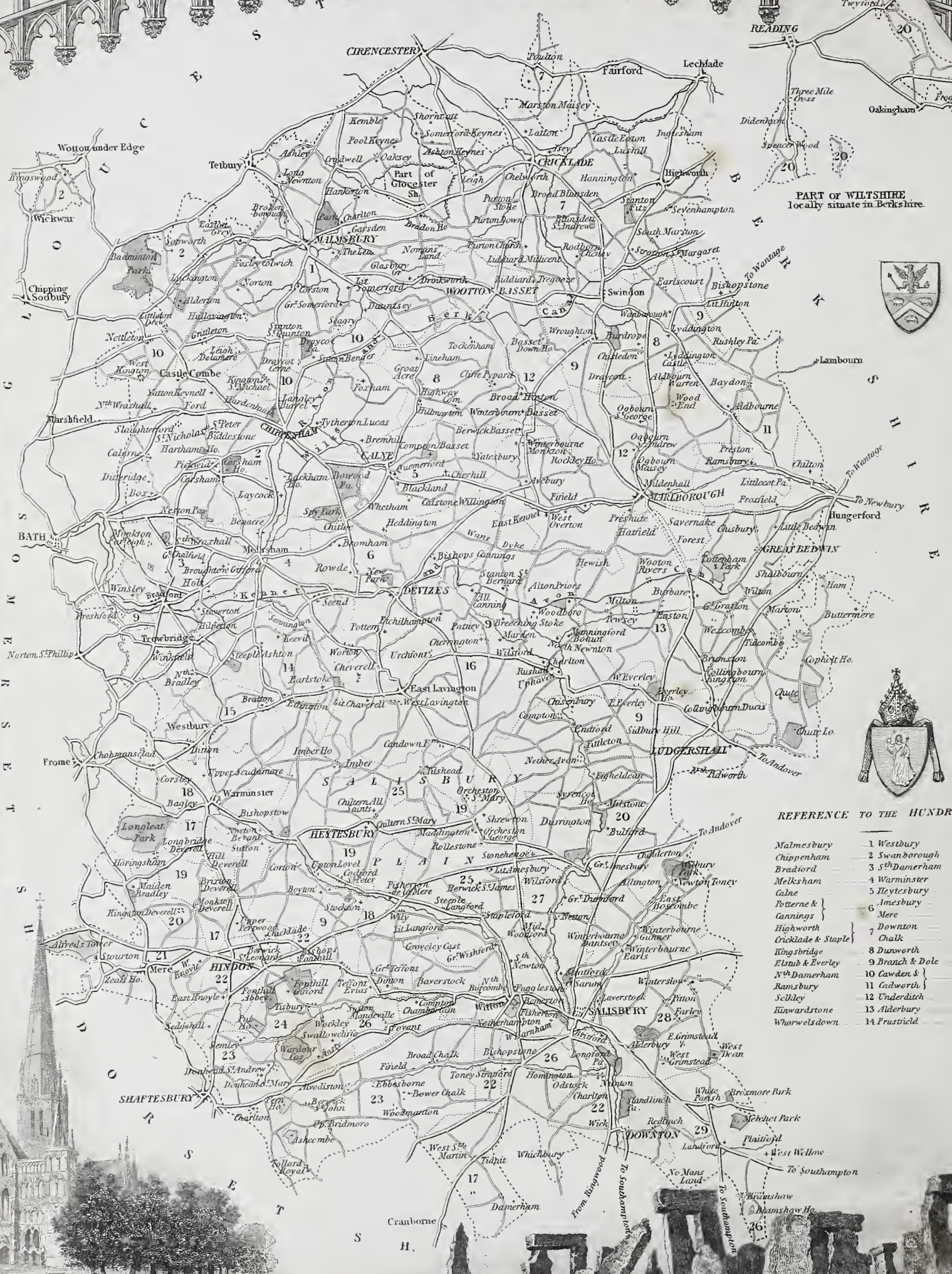
Court de Wick is an ancient mansion, built by one of the Newton family, of which there are considerable remains; westward from which is Stalling's Cross. Hewish, a hamlet of this parish, is situated on the river Yow.







# Wiltshire.

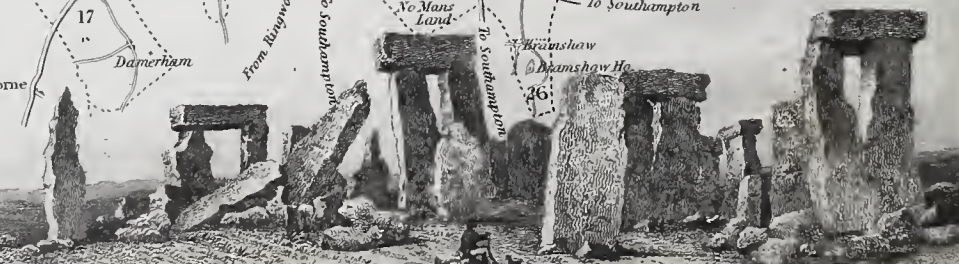


PART OF WILTSHIRE  
locally situate in Berkshire



## REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

|                     |                 |    |
|---------------------|-----------------|----|
| Malmesbury          | 1 Westbury      | 15 |
| Chippingham         | 2 Swanborough   | 16 |
| Bradford            | 3 5th Damerham  | 17 |
| Melksham            | 4 Warminster    | 18 |
| Calne               | 5 Heytesbury    | 19 |
| Potterne & Cannings | 6 Amesbury      | 20 |
| Highworth           | 7 Mere          | 21 |
| Cricklade & Staple  | 8 Dunworth      | 22 |
| Ilkingsbridge       | 9 Branch & Dole | 23 |
| Elstub & Everley    | 10 Cawden &     | 24 |
| Nth Damerham        | 11 Gidworth     | 25 |
| Ramsbury            | 12 Underditch   | 26 |
| Selkley             | 13 Alderbury    | 27 |
| Kilwardstone        | 14 Frustfield   | 28 |
| Whorwellsdown       |                 | 29 |





## WILTSHIRE.—*Western Circuit.*

THIS county is bounded on the north by Gloucestershire, on the east by Berkshire and Hampshire, on the south by Dorsetshire, and on the west by Somersetshire; in length it is fifty-four miles from north to south, thirty from east to west, and in circumference it is one hundred and fifty miles. In early times this part of the country was inhabited by the Belgæ, and there are British earthworks at Southley Wood, near Heytesbury, Bokerly Ditch, Elder Valley, Grymsditch, Hamshill Ditches, Wansdyke and Sutton Common; at Avebury, Brome, near Swindon, and Stonehenge, are British remains; and there are Cromlechs at Clatford Bottom, Littleton Drew, and Rockley. The British encampments are at Bratton, Knook, Whitestreet Hill, and Yarnbury. Under the Romans, Wiltshire was included in the province of Britannia Prima, and within its boundaries were some important stations, Cunetio, Folly Farm, near Marlborough, Mutuantonis, Easton Grey, Sorbiodunum, Old Sarum, and Verlucio, near Wanstown; there are Roman encampments at Amesbury, Badbury, Bagdon, Barbury, Battlesbury, Beacon Hill, Bilbury Rings, Blunsden Hill, Broad Chalk, Casterley, Castle Rings, Chesbury, Chidbury, Chiselbury, Church Ditches, Clearbury Ring, Cotley Hill, Haydon, Martinsale, Newton Toney, Oldborough Castle, Old Castle, Roddenbury, Rolston, Round-away-Hill, Scratchbury Hill, Thirston, Warminster, Whichbury, Winkelbury, and Woodyates Inn. The castles of its ancient lords were at Calne, Castlecomb, Devizes, Downton, Farley, Lacock, Ludgershall, Malmesbury, Marlborough, Mere, Sarum, Stourton, Trowbridge, and Wardour. There were abbeys at Bradford, Kingswood, Malmesbury, and Stanleigh; priories at Avebury, Bradenstoke, Bradfield, Brioptune, Bromham, Great Charlton, Chissenbury, Clarendon, Clatford, Corsham, Ivy Church, Longleat, Maiden Bradley, Marlborough, Monkton Deverill, Monkton Farley, Poulton, Ramsbury, Stratton, Tisselbury, and Uphaven; besides the nunneries at Amesbury, Kington, Lacock, Malmesbury and Wilton.

Wiltshire contains one city,—25 market towns,—304 parishes,—41,702 houses,—and 222,157 inhabitants. It returns eighteen Members to Parliament: one for Calne, two for Chippenham, two for Cricklade, two for Devizes, one for Malmesbury, two for Marlborough, two for Salisbury, one for Wertbury, one for Wilton, and four for the county; who, at present, are Paul Methuen, Esq., of Corsham House, near Chippenham; and Walter Long, Esq., of Chalcot House, near Westbury, for the northern division; and John Benett, Esq., of Pyt House, near Salisbury, and the Honourable Sidney Herbert, for the southern division.

This county is divided into north and south Wiltshire, which are separated by the rivers Kennet and Lower Avon, and by the canal which unites them. North Wiltshire is a fertile district with an undulated surface, extending from the base of the Cotswold Hills to the borders of Salisbury Plain; this tract, formerly covered with forests, and now interspersed with woods, affords rich pasture for cattle kept for the dairy, and is famous for its produce of cheese. The greater part of south Wiltshire is included in Salisbury Plain. In this county, which is considerably elevated, several rivers have their rise; near the northern boundary some of the streams rise, which unite in forming the Thames; here also are the sources of the lower Avon, which unite at Marlborough, pass Chippenham and Melksham, and leave the county at Bath. The Kennet rising on Marlborough Downs, flows by Marlborough, Ramsbury, and Chilton, into Berkshire. The upper Avon has its source amongst the hills eastward of Devizes, and passing Uphaven and Amesbury to Salisbury, receives the united stream of the Wily and the Nadder, and afterwards the Bourne, passing Downton into Hampshire. The Wily rises at the foot of Clay Hill, near Warminster, and, passing Heytesbury and Wilton, joins the Nadder; the other rivers of the county of less note are the Brue, the Colne, the Deverill, the Marle, the Stour, and the Were.

The principal eminences of the county are Beacon Hill, near Amesbury, Bidcombe Hill, Box, Cheril Hill, Clay Hill, East Knoyle, Hermitage Hill at Codford, Topwood Hill, Stourhead, and Westbury Down. This county anciently contained the royal forests of Bradon, Blackmore or Melksham, Pewsham or Chippenham, Savernake, Pannshill, and Melshet, all which have either been disafforested or alienated from the crown. Savernake Forest, near Marlborough, about sixteen miles in circuit, is the only forest remaining in a state of woodland. Pannshill, or Clarendon Forest, near Salisbury, formerly the site of a royal palace, is now known as Clarendon Park; and Cranbourne Chase, partly in this county, is stripped of its feudal privileges. Vernditch Chase is in a state of cultivation; and Grovely Wood, near Wilton, is in the grounds of the Earl of Pembroke. A fine variety of free-stone, used for building, is found at Chilmark, Box, and other places. To John Anstie, of Devizes, who died in 1830, the woollen manufacture of this county, and the west of England generally, was indebted for its extension and subsequent prosperity, through the introduction of improved machinery; his ingenuity and knowledge of the varieties of wool first suggested its combination with silk, in the manufacture of fancy cloths, which he successfully introduced and finally perfected to the exclusion of foreign competition. As chairman of the wool committee, he furthered the objects and interests of that body by his enlarged views of the subject. Bow Wood, near Calne, is the seat of the Marquess of Lansdowne, the lord lieutenant of the county.



## 1. Alderbury Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Amesbury hundred, and Underditch hundred; on the east by Hampshire; on the south by Downton hundred; and on the west by Cawden and Cudworth hundreds.

ALDERBURY, 3 miles E. from Salisbury, contains 81 houses and 588 inhabitants. The village is situated on a hill in the vicinity of a fine sporting country, and a fustian manufactory is carried on. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, including the chapelries of Farley, and Pitton, both in the parish, in the patronage of the Treasurer of Salisbury Cathedral. Farley contains 43 houses and 229 inhabitants, and Pitton contains 54 houses and 308 inhabitants, and in the entire parish of Alderbury there are 1125 inhabitants. Alderbury House is the seat of G. Fort, Esq. Clarendon Park Liberty, about a mile eastward from Alderbury, is extra-parochial, and contains 29 houses and 183 inhabitants. The Royal Palace, from the reign of Henry II. to Edward III., or from 1174 to 1337, was a frequent residence of the English Kings, and was visited by Queen Elizabeth. Henry II. assembled a parliament here in 1163, which enacted the celebrated "Constitutions of Clarendon," to restrain the encroachments of the court of Rome. The only remains of the palace are part of a wall overgrown with ivy; about a mile from the ruins is Clarendon Lodge, the seat of F. Popham, Esq. Near the south-western angle of Clarendon Park, in a beautiful situation, stood the Augustine Priory of Ivy-church, founded by King Henry II., and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the dissolution its revenue was valued at 133*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* per annum. Its site was granted in 1544 to John Barwick. The only remains of the priory are two sculptured figures inserted in the wall of the present Ivy-church House built in the last century, and occupied as a school.

WEST DEAN, on the borders of Hampshire, 6½ miles E. from Salisbury, and 8 miles N. W. from Romsey, contains 68 houses and 365 inhabitants, including the chapelry of East Grinstead. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Francis Glossop, Esq. In the chancel are several monuments of the Evelyn family. The Salisbury canal passes the village.

WEST GRIMSTEAD, 5 miles S. E. from Salisbury, contains 28 houses and 161 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester.

IDMISTON, or *Idmerston*, 6 miles N. from Salisbury, contains 93 houses and 438 inhabitants, including the tythings of Ford, Gomeldon, Porton, and Shrippe. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 6*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury.

LAVERSTOKE, on the river Bourne, one mile N. E. from Salisbury, contains 154 houses and 904 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ford, and the tything of Milford, in Underditch hundred. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Vicars choral of Salisbury Cathedral. Laverstoke House is the seat of Sir James Burrough.

PLATFORD, or *Plaitford*, on a branch of the river Test, and borders of Hampshire, in a distinct portion of this hundred, 3½ miles W. from Romsey, contains 42 houses and 276 inhabitants. It is a curacy. Melshet Park, a seat of Lady Osborne, is an extra-parochial liberty, containing 3 houses and 9 inhabitants.

WINTERBOURNE DANTSEY, on the river Bourne, 4 miles N. E. from Salisbury, contains 35 houses and 150 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Prebendary of Chisenbury and Chute in Salisbury Cathedral.

WINTERBOURNE EARLS, on the river Bourne, 3 miles N. E. from Salisbury, contains 45 houses and 210 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation

of the Prebendary of Chisenbury and Chute in Salisbury Cathedral. Near the village is Figbury Ring, or Chlorus's Camp, an earth-work of a circular form, including an area of about fifteen acres.

WINTERBOURNE GUNNER, on the river Bourne, 4 miles N. E. from Salisbury, contains 33 houses and 132 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

WINTERSLOW, 6 miles N. E. from Salisbury, in the road to Storkbridge, contains 135 houses and 748 inhabitants, including the eastern and western divisions. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* On October 20th, 1816, one of the horses of the Exeter mail coach, was attacked at the Pheasant Inn, or Winterslow Hutt, by a lioness, which had escaped from a caravan on its way to Salisbury fair.

## 2. Amesbury Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Elstub and Everley hundreds; on the east by Hampshire; on the south by Alderbury and Underditch hundreds; and on the west by Branch and Dole hundred. There are isolated portions of this hundred in Berkshire, forming parts of the parishes of Hurst, Shinfield, Swallowfield, and Wokingham.

ALLINGTON, or *Aldington*, on the river Bourne, 4 miles S. E. from Amesbury, contains 11 houses and 64 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Craven.

AMESBURY, or *Ambresbury*, on the river Avon, 8 miles N. from Salisbury, contains 172 houses and 810 inhabitants. There is a weekly market on Friday, and annual fairs on 17th May, 22nd June, and 13th December, for horses, cattle, and sheep. Clay for tobacco pipes abounds in this neighbourhood; and the river produces loach, a much admired fish. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. Amesbury House, was a seat of the Duke and Duchess of Queensbury, under whose patronage Gay wrote some of his best pieces.

About the year 980 Ethelfrida, Queen Dowager of Edgar, founded a nunnery at Amcsbury, of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. Metorius, a Cornish Saint. In 1177 King Henry II. placed here a prioress and nuns from Font Everard, to which it became subject. At the dissolution it was valued at 558*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, and in 1540 was granted to Edward Earl of Hertford.

In this parish and about two miles from the town is Stonehenge, a monument of very remote antiquity, which fills the mind with astonishment by its isolated position, as well as the magnitude of its construction, whence this remarkable circle of stones has been termed the wonder of the west. Similar erections, but composing circles of less compass, formed with stones of inferior sizes, are to be found in different parts of the kingdom. The arrangement of Stonehenge seems above all others to have required considerable mechanical power, and mathematical knowledge. The name it bears at present is Saxon, peculiarly descriptive of the mode of construction, the hanging stones, alluding to the pendent situation of the impost, which lie on the jambs of the several Trilithons. A tradition that the stones can never be made the same number when counted, is remarkably verified by the disagreement of different authors who have published their investigations on this subject.

Stonehenge is situated on Salisbury Plain, in an open campaign country, six miles from that city, and very near the road from this town to Warminster. It consists of two circles containing large stones erected perpendicularly, with cross pieces on the top, fixed by mortises and tenons formed in the stones with a chisel. The inner circle contains the largest stones, and in a walk between the two an awful and surprising effect is produced on the beholder. What may be deemed the principal entrance to this remarkable



relic of antiquity, is upon the north-eastern and most perfect side, whence the appearance is truly magnificent. The stones are from eighteen to twenty feet high, six or seven feet broad, and about three feet thick, some of them exceed thirty tons, but the greater part are about ten or twelve tons each, in weight. Most of the barrows which surround Stonehenge, are supposed to have been formed subsequently to the circle of stones, although most probably raised before the arrival of the Romans in the kingdom. Stones erected with a religious view were anciently distinguished by the name of Ambre Stones, and hence according to some authorities the town is denominated Ambresbury.

**BOSCOMBE**, on the river Bourne, 4 miles S. E. from Amesbury, contains 26 houses and 128 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury.

**BULFORD**, on the river Avon, 2 miles N. from Amesbury, contains 53 houses and 269 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a curacy. Here are two stones similar to those forming Stonehenge, one stands in the middle of the river Avon, and the other in an open down south-eastward of the village. About a mile farther up the valley of the Avon, is a third stone of a similar description.

**CHOLDERTON**, or *Choldrington*, on the river Bourne, and borders of Hampshire, 5 miles E. from Amesbury, contains 32 houses and 149 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Oriel College, Oxford.

**DURNFORD**, on the banks of the Avon, 3 miles S. W. from Amesbury, contains 102 houses, and 472 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Netton, New Town, and Salterton. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Durnford, in Salisbury Cathedral. It is an ancient edifice, and interesting to the architectural antiquary. Durnford House is the seat of Miss Harris, and Lake House of the Rev. E. Duke. On the brow of the hill northward of the village, is Ogbury Camp, an earth-work supposed to be the site of a British residence.

**DURRINGTON**, on the river Avon, 3 miles N. from Amesbury, contains 77 houses and 370 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. Near the village is Long Walls, the site of an extensive British town, in the area of which many articles of pottery have been dug up.

**FIGHELDEAN**, on the river Avon, 4 miles N. from Amesbury, contains 76 houses and 437 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Treasurer of Salisbury Cathedral.

**LUDGERSHALL**, on the borders of Hampshire, 7 miles N. E. from Amesbury, and about the same distance W. from Andover, contains 110 houses and 477 inhabitants. The town is situated on the verge of the ancient royal forest of Chute, and was one of the earliest Parliamentary boroughs. Here is an annual fair for cattle on 5th August, but the market has long been discontinued, and its privilege of sending Members to Parliament, was destroyed by the Reform Bill of 1832. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, it contains a monument of Sir Richard Brydges. A castle, erected before the year 1141, was, in the reign of John, in the possession of Geoffery Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex, and chief justice of England. About two miles eastward, is Biddesden House, the seat of J. H. Everett, Esq., and westward of the town is Chidbury Hill.

**MILSTON**, on the river Avon, 3 miles N. from Amesbury, contains 25 houses and 98 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Brigmis. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Joseph Addison was born at the parsonage house, in 1672.

**NEWTON TONEY**, on the borders of Hampshire, 5 miles E. from Amesbury, contains 55 houses and 282 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 19*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's College,

Cambridge. Northward of the village is Wilbury Park, the seat of A. C. St. Loe Mallet, the house erected in the reign of Queen Anne, is situated in a well wooded park, which forms a fine contrast with the open downs by which it is surrounded. Near it is Old Warren Cottage, the seat of Wanley Sawbridge, Esq.

**NORTH TIDWORTH**, or *Tedworth*, on the river Bourne, and borders of Hampshire, about 9 miles W. from Andover, and 2 miles S. from Ludgershall. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Tedworth House is the seat of Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq. Northward of the village is Chidbury Camp, on the summit of an isolated hill; it has a double ditch, and a vallum, and is disposed in the shape of a heart, occupying an area of seventeen acres of ground. South Tidworth is in Hampshire.

**WEST WELLOW**, on the borders of Hampshire, 6 miles W. from Romsey, and 5 miles E. from Downton, contains 64 houses and 395 inhabitants. It is a curacy to East Wellow in Hampshire.

### 3. Bradford Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Chippenham hundred, on the east by Melksham hundred, on the south by Westbury hundred, and on the west by Somersetshire.

**BRADFORD**, on the lower Avon, 31 miles N.W. from Salisbury, and 100 miles from London, contains 733 houses and 3760 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Trowl. The situation of this town, on the river Avon, is extremely picturesque; the country rising above the margin of the river with great boldness, is luxuriantly ornamented with a profusion of wood. Bradford is divided by the Avon, into the town and the new town; over the river is a bridge of nine arches, which is very ancient, and also another of four arches. The town is large, and the houses, chiefly built with stone, form the central residence of the greatest clothiers in Europe. Bradford being famous for the best manufacture of woollen cloths; it is also the place where kerseymers were first made. Here is a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair on Trinity Monday, for cattle and millinery. The petty sessions for Trowbridge division are held here alternately with that town. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 13*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol; the edifice is large, and contains many handsome monuments. In two of the windows the glass is stained, and was presented to the church by John Ferrit, in 1770. Over the altar is a picture of the Last Supper. Here is said to have been a monastery, dedicated to St. Lawrence, founded by St. Adhelm, Bishop of Salisbury, A. D. 705, and granted by King Ethelred, in 1001, to the nuns of Shaftesbury.

The parish of Bradford, bounded on the west by Somersetshire, is very extensive, and includes the chapelries of Atworth, Holt, Winsley, with Limpley Stoke, and South Wraxall, and also the tithing of Leigh Woolley. Atworth contains 110 houses and 642 inhabitants. Leigh Woolley contains 306 houses and 1569 inhabitants. Holt contains 163 houses and 846 inhabitants. Winsley, including the hamlet of Limpley Stoke, on the very borders of the county, contains 616 houses and 2979 inhabitants; and Wraxall contains 72 houses and 435 inhabitants. The entire parish of Bradford includes 10,231 inhabitants. The river Avon not being navigable above the city of Bath, which is seven miles distant, the Kennet and Avon canal, from Newbury, passes a little below this town in its course to Bath. The Avon is more remarkable for the romantic valleys it forms, and the rich country it winds through, than for its extent, being generally buried within deep banks. After being joined by the Were from Trowbridge, and the Frome from Farley, the Avon forms a deep and hollow valley between high impending hills, some of which are rocky, and others profusely clothed with wood, in its course towards Bath, and beneath St. Vincent's rocks to Clifton, towards the Bristol Channel. Woolley House is the seat of — Howard, Esq.

**BROUGHTON GIFFORD**, 2 miles W. from Melksham, con-



tains 139 houses and 776 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the crown.

CHALFIELD, or *Chaldfield*, 3½ miles W. from Melksham, contains 12 houses and 100 inhabitants, including Little Chalfield and Cottles, both extra parochial districts. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a rectory, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart. It is a very fine specimen of architecture, temp. Henry VI., and its present rector is the Rev. Richard Warner, author of several topographical works. There are few more interesting examples of the ancient manor house than Chalfield; it stands, together with the church, in a considerable area, formerly inclosed by a strong wall of stone, and defended by a moat. This house is supposed to have been built by Thomas Tropenell, in the reign of Henry VI., he died in 1490, and his daughter and heiress marrying Sir John Eyre, the estate passed to the Eyre family. This beautiful mansion has long been applied to the purposes of a farm-house, for which its extent and size of its rooms renders it very commodious.

MONKTON FARLEY, on the borders of Somersetshire, 3 miles E. from the city of Bath, and 4 miles N. from Bradford, contains 60 houses and 347 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. Humphrey de Bohun the second, surnamed the Great, married Maud, daughter of Edward Saresby, and obtained a considerable inheritance in this county. He granted Farley church to the priory of Lewes, in Sussex, whence a convent of Cluniac monks was established here about the year 1125. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and at the dissolution was valued at 217*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* per annum. In 1536, the site was granted to Sir Edward Seymour, Viscount Beauchamp. There are yet some remains of this ancient priory, several tombs and other architectural fragments prove it to have been a costly and beautiful structure.

WINKFIELD, or *Wingfield*, on the borders of Somersetshire, 2 miles S. W. from Trowbridge, contains 61 houses and 354 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Rowley. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 5*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

#### 4. Branch and Dole Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Swanborough hundred, on the east by Amesbury and Underditch hundreds, on the south by Dunworth and Cawden hundreds, and on the east by Heytesbury hundred.

BERWICK, ST. JAMES, on a branch of the river Willy, 8 miles N.W. from Salisbury, contains 45 houses and 227 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.*

FISHERTON ANGER, on the river Avon, one mile W. from Salisbury, contains 207 houses and 1253 inhabitants. The petty sessions for Salisbury division are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a rectory, value 13*l.* Here was formerly a priory of black friars, to which King Edward I. was a considerable benefactor if not the founder. The site of the priory was in 1544 granted to John Pollard and William Byrte. The county infirmary here was founded by Anthony Lord Faversham, in 1763, and opened in 1770. It was erected from plans by Sir James Stonehouse.

FUGGLESTON, on a branch of the Willy, one mile N.E. from Wilton, contains 115 houses and 528 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Bemerton, which is two miles W. from Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 24*l.* in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke. A hospital was founded here by Alice, queen of Henry I. The institution yet exists, but the house, rebuilt by the corporation in 1624, has been suffered to

decay, and the chapel in which the queen was buried is now a dwelling for the inmates. The rectory of Bemerton has been the residence of four divines of celebrity. Walter Curle, afterwards Bishop of Winchester; George Herbert, the biographer of Walton, and author of "The Country Parson"; John Norris, the Platonist, author of "A Memorial of Knaves, or Whiggism plainly Displayed and Burlesqued out of Countenance," 1683, which prevented his preferment after the revolution, and Dr. Burnet became Bishop of Salisbury; and lastly, Bemerton was the residence of Archdeacon Cox, formerly tutor to the Earl of Pembroke.

LITTLE LANGFORD, on the Willy, 5 miles N. W. from Wilton, contains 4 houses and 32 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke.

STEEPLE LANGFORD, on the Willy, 5½ miles N. W. from Wilton, contains 123 houses and 557 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 34*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

MADDINGTON, 8 miles W. from Amesbury, in the road to Warminster, contains 78 houses and 369 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 55*l.*

SOUTH NEWTON, on the banks of the Willy, 3 miles N. from Wilton, contains 132 houses and 579 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Burden's Ball, Chilampton, Stoford, Ugford, and Little Wishford. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 12*s.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke.

ORCHESTON, ST. MARY, 8 miles N. W. from Amesbury, contains 24 houses and 110 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

SHERINGTON, 5 miles N. from Hindon, contains 34 houses and 165 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 11*l.*

SHREWTON, 6 miles N. W. from Amesbury, contains 89 houses and 461 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury.

STAPLEFORD, on a branch of the Willy, 4 miles N. from Wilton, contains 56 houses and 305 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

TILSHEAD, 10 miles S. from Devizes, and the same distance N.W. from Amesbury, contains 73 houses and 425 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of the crown.

WILTON, on the river Willy, near its confluence with the Nadder, 3 miles W. from Salisbury, contains 390 houses and 2058 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Bulbridge and Ditchampton. The town consists of one street, and is of great antiquity, and of considerable importance in the manufacture of carpets, which was here introduced by one of the Earls of Pembroke, who brought the workman Anthony Duffosy from France for that purpose. No regular market is now held in the town, but there are annual fairs on 4th May and 12th September, the last is one of the largest in the west of England, and upwards of 10,000 sheep are often sold. Wilton returns one member to Parliament, agreeably to the Reform Bill of 1832; the present member is John Hungerford Penruddocke, Esq., of Compton Chamberlain House, near this town. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke, who is also high steward of the borough of Wilton. Near the town, a hospital for a prior and brethren, dedicated to St. John, as early as 1217, is yet in existence, and the master or prior is nominated by the Dean of Salisbury.

Wilton Abbey originated with Wulstan, an Anglo-Saxon duke of Wiltshire, who, about A. D. 773, repaired an old church here,



which had been almost demolished by the Danes, and placed in it a college of secular priests. After his death, his widow, Alburga, sister of King Egbert, converted it to a nunnery, for twelve virgins, besides the prioress. King Egbert, who encouraged the project, is said to be the founder. King Alfred, at the instigation of Queen Egwine, rebuilt the nunnery, on the site of the palace here, which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Bartholomew. King Edward and King Edgar were great benefactors, the last on account of his natural daughter, Edith, who, after her death, was canonized and became the patron saint of the abbey. At the time of the dissolution, the revenue was valued at 652*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* per annum. In 1543, the site of the abbey and the lands belonging to it were granted to Sir William Herbert, who was created Earl of Pembroke in 1551. The earl, soon after he had possession, engaged *Hans Holbein* to design a mansion for him, that was celebrated in the early days of splendour and expensive taste. It was here that Sir Philip Sidney composed his "Arcadia," some of the incidents of which are delineated amongst the ornaments of the panels in the saloon. Massinger, the dramatic poet, was born here, and King Charles I. frequently visited this seat.

The approach to Wilton House, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, is by an arch, surmounted by an equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius. It stands in a pleasant and fertile valley, on the banks of the Willey, which flows through the park, and over which is a Palladian bridge. The garden front, erected by Solomon de Caus, was consumed by fire in 1640, and rebuilt from designs by *Inigo Jones*. *James Wyatt* enlarged the mansion and erected the statue gallery, in which are the entire collections of Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, the cabinets of Guistiniani and Valetta, and part of the Arundelian collection, arranged with effect by Westmacott. The celebrated picture of the Pembroke family, by *Vandyck*, consists of ten whole length figures, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, their five sons, their daughter Anna Sophia, and her husband Robert, Earl of Carnarvon, Mary, the wife of Charles Lord Herbert; Katherine and Mary, who died young, are represented in the clouds above the whole. Here is also a picture of King Richard II. at his devotion, kneeling to his three patron Saints, St. John the Baptist, St. Edward the Confessor, and St. Edmund the King; the figures are painted on a gold ground, and with colours of the utmost freshness. King James II. gave this picture to Lord Castlemaine, his ambassador at Rome, after whose death it was purchased by Thomas Earl of Pembroke. Another picture in the collection at Wilton is a Descent from the Cross, by *Michael Angelo*, painted for Henry II. king of France, and presented to Diana Valentinois, his mistress.

WILLEY, or *Wily*, 7 miles N. E. from Hindon, contains 89 houses and 466 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Deptford. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 21*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke. Willey Camp, an earth-work in the neighbourhood, comprises 17 acres of ground.

WINTERBOURNE STOKE, on the river Bourne, 5 miles W. from Amesbury, contains 56 houses and 281 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

GREAT WISHFORD, on the river Willy, 3 miles N.W. from Wilton, contains 82 houses and 372 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke. In the chancel is a monument of Sir Richard Grobham and his lady. Here is an endowed school.

### 5. Calne Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Kingsbury hundred, on the east by Selkley hundred, on the south by Swanborough and Pottern hundreds, and on the west by Chippenham hundred.

BARWICK BASSET 7 miles N. E. from Calne, contains 29 houses and 162 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy, attached to the vicarage of Calne.

BLACKLAND, on the banks of the river Marlan, 2 miles S.E.

from Calne, contains 10 houses and 44 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

CALNE, on the river Marlan, 30 miles N. W. from Salisbury, and 87 miles from London, contains 879 houses and 4549 inhabitants. The town is of considerable antiquity, and is supposed to have arisen upon the decline of a Roman colony in the neighbourhood of Studley, where Roman coins have been frequently found. Calne was the site of a palace of the Kings of Wessex, and a grand council is known to have been held here in the year 977, at which a law relating to the celibacy of the clergy was confirmed. Castle House, Castle Field, and Castle Street, are the only local evidences of the ancient castle; no walls are now to be seen. The present town, situated on a stony hill, is remarkably well supplied with water, by the junction of two rivulets, one rising at Cherhill, and the other at Calston, where several streams may be seen gushing in a very beautiful manner from the side of a hill, and forming a sufficient body of water to turn a corn mill directly beneath, hence taking the name of Marlan. This river supplies, in its course towards Calne, several clothing and corn mills. Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and annual fairs on 6th March and 22nd July. The market house, town hall, and free school, founded by J. Bentley, in 1660, are the principal public buildings. Calne was constituted a borough by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and has sent members to parliament ever since the 26th year of the reign of Edward I. By the Reform Bill of 1832, the limits of the borough are defined to be the parish, and those parts of Blackland and Calston Willington, which are surrounded by the parish, including all parts of the old borough as are without the parish. Calne now returns one member to Parliament, who at present is the Earl of Kerry, eldest son of the Marquess of Lansdowne. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of the treasurer of Salisbury Cathedral; the fine tower of this edifice is an object of great beauty in a view of the town. A canal on the western side of Calne is a branch of the Wiltshire and Berkshire navigation, which forms a communication between the river Thames at Abingdon and this town, whence a branch of the Kennet and Avon canal continues the line to Trowbridge and Bath. By means of this extensive and convenient water carriage, the fine cloths and other goods manufactured here are conveyed to every part of England, to the great improvement of trade. The banks of the canal always present a lively scene, and being not destitute of trees have a pleasing appearance. Studley hill is the seat of J. B. Angell, Esq.; near it is Derry hill.

THE LIBERTY OF BOWOOD, in the parish of Calne, contains 8 houses and 63 inhabitants. It formed part of the royal forest of Pewisham, in which King James is reported to have frequently enjoyed his favourite diversion of hunting. Bowood Park is the seat of the Marquess of Lansdowne, lord lieutenant of this county, who also holds the titles of Viscount Calne and Calston; a considerable part of this noble mansion was erected by John Earl of Shelburne, from designs by *Robert* and *James Adam* which now forms the southern front. To this edifice the first Marquess of Lansdowne added on the western side a building three hundred feet in extent, designed by the same architects on the model of Diocletian's palace, at Spalatro. The park comprises a great variety of scenery, diversified by nature, and nearly encircled by woods, the belt differing in its breadth according to the situation of the ground. In the midst is a lake, covering nearly thirty acres, partly concealed by its winding form and by the foliage of overhanging trees on its banks, and spreading its surface at the foot of a lawn in front of the house, where it is confined by a mass of rock work, over which it falls in a beautiful cascade, having no appearance of being artificial. Upon rising ground, about a mile westward of the mansion and deeply embosomed in wood, stands a mausoleum, containing a monument of John, Earl of Shelburne, who died in 1761. The prospect hence is terminated by a view of the downs, a magnificent feature towards the south east, and the rich country of North Wiltshire. Near Bowood is Sloperton cottage, the residence of Thomas Moore, the distinguished poet.

CALSTON WILLINGTON, 3 miles S. E. from Calne, con-



tains 6 houses and 35 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Lansdowne.

CHERRILL, 3 miles E. from Calne, contains 71 houses and 346 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy. Compton House is on lofty ground northward of the village; and about a mile distant, south-eastward, is Bratton Castle-hill, on the summit of which is Oldbury Camp, on its slope is cut out the figure of a white horse, measuring 100 feet from the nose to the tail, the antiquity of which is much doubted.

COMPTON BASSET, 2 miles N. E. from Calne, contains 95 houses and 480 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithun, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. Compton House, the seat of — Wylde, Esq., stands in a pleasant park, ornamented with water and fine plantations. This house, on a considerable eminence, is said to be visible at the distance of thirty miles.

HEDDINGTON, 4 miles S. from Calne, contains 60 houses and 296 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* The site is supposed to have been a Roman station, from the number of coins and antiquities discovered here. Northward of the village is Morgan's Hill, and Wansdyke, one of the four highways named in the laws of Edward the Confessor, and reverted to in those of William the conqueror; its course has been traced in a continuous line from the borders of Marlborough forest, to Maes Knoll, in Somersetshire. Southward of Heddington, are Kings Play Down, Roundaway Hill, and Bagdon Hill, all considerable eminences.

YATESBURY, 4 miles E. from Calne, contains 53 houses and 234 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

## 6. Cawden and Cadworth Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Dunworth, Branch and Dole, Underditch and Amesbury hundreds; on the east by Downton hundred; on the south by Frustfield hundred, and Hampshire; and on the west by Chalk hundred.

BARFORD, ST. MARTIN, on the river Nadder, 3 miles W. from Wilton, contains 95 houses and 560 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rectory, value 24*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of All Souls College, Oxford.

BAVERSTOCK, 4 miles W. from Wilton, contains 16 houses and 135 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Exeter College, Oxford.

BRITFORD, on the river Avon, 2 miles S. E. from Salisbury, contains 148 houses and 713 inhabitants, including the hamlets of East Harnham and Longford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 13*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. An altar tomb in the chancel is here assigned to Henry Duke of Buckingham, beheaded by King Richard III., but without sufficient authority. Attached to the northern side of the church, is a spacious mausoleum of the Bouverie family.

Harnham Bridge, over the Willey, was built by Bishop Bingham, in 1245, and the college De Vaux, was founded by Bishop Bridport, in 1260.

Longford Castle, the seat of the Earl of Radnor, in this parish, was erected in 1591, by Sir Thomas Gorges, and affords a singular specimen of architecture. It is a triangular building with an inner court, having circular turrets at each exterior angle, and a circular staircase at each angle of the interior. The north-western front is enriched with caryatides and other ornaments, but has undergone several alterations.

SOUTH BURCOMBE, 2 miles S. W. from Wilton, contains 73

houses and 374 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Master of St. John's Hospital, at Wilton.

COMBE BISSET, 4 miles S. W. from Salisbury, contains 62 houses and 331 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Combe and Harnham, in Salisbury Cathedral.

FOVANT, on the river Nadder, 6 miles W. from Wilton, contains 97 houses and 523 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a rectory, value 17*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke.

WEST HARNHAM, 2 miles S. W. from Salisbury, contains 50 houses and 267 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a curacy.

HOMINGTON, 4 miles S. W. from Salisbury, contains 32 houses and 177 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

NETHERHAMPTON, 2 miles S. from Wilton, contains 22 houses and 147 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a curacy to Wilton rectory.

ODSTOCK, 3 miles S. from Salisbury, contains 27 houses and 133 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Radnor. Southward of the village is Clearbury Ring, a considerable eminence.

STRATFORD, ST. ANTHONY, or *Stratford Toney*, on a branch of the river Avon, 4 miles S. W. from Salisbury, contains 30 houses and 148 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a rectory, value 12*l.* in the patronage of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

SUTTON MANDEVILLE, 7 miles W. from Wilton, contains 55 houses and 250 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

WHICHBURY, or *Whitebury*, on the borders of Hampshire, 4 miles N. from Fordingbridge, contains 32 houses and 154 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Whichbury Camp is an eminence near the village.

## 7. Chalk Hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by Cawden and Cadworth hundred; on the south by Dorsetshire; and on the west by Dunworth hundred.

ALVEDISTON, 7 miles S. from Hindon, contains 46 houses and 224 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy.

BERWICK, ST. JOHN, on the borders of Cranbourne Chase, in Dorsetshire, 8 miles S. from Hindon, and 5 miles E. from Shaftesbury, contains 83 houses and 386 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of New College, Oxford. On White Street Hill, in the vicinity, are traces of a British village; and near the village, on a lofty part of the down, is Winklebury Camp, enclosing an area of twelve acres and a half.

BOWER CHALK, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 8 miles S. W. from Wilton, contains 79 houses and 358 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 4*s.*

BROAD CHALK, on a branch of the Avon, 5 miles S. W. from Wilton, contains 142 houses and 706 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 27*l.* 14*s.*, in the



patronage of King's College, Cambridge. At this village was born, John Bekinsau, author of "*De Supremo et absoluto Regis Imperio*," in defence of the King's supremacy, printed at London, in 1546. Near the village are Bury Orchard, and Gawens Barrow, remarkable earth-works.

EBBESBOURN WAKE, on a branch of the Avon, 8 miles S. W. from Wilton, contains 48 houses and 239 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of the Subchanter of Salisbury Cathedral.

FIFIELD BAVANT, on a branch of the Avon, 7 miles S. W. from Salisbury, contains 7 houses and 42 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* in the patronage of the crown.

SEMLEY, in a detached portion of this hundred, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 5 miles S. from Hindon, and 3 miles N. from Shaftesbury, contains 123 houses and 675 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Christ Church, Oxford.

TOLLARD ROYAL, on the borders of Dorsetshire, within the limits of Cranbourn Chase, 7 miles S. E. from Shaftesbury, contains 55 houses and 288 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 16*l.* A tradition exists here that King John resided at a very old lodge, about a mile distant from the village, and held his court here when King, but this is unsupported by records, and if true would rather imply that the Chase was not connected with Cranbourn, and that it was held only by the smaller bounds to which Tollard was adjoining. On the first Monday in September, the lord of this manor holds a court under a certain tree in the Chase, and after the court breaks up, a party is formed who hunt, and a brace of fat bucks are killed; the party is regaled with venison pasty, and the keepers demand their annual fee. Northward is Rushmore Lodge, the seat of Lord Rivers, in a valley deeply embosomed in wood.

## 8. Chippenham Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Malmesbury and North Damerham hundreds; on the east by Kingsbridge and Calne hundreds; on the south by Potterne and Cannings hundred, and by Melksham and Bradford hundreds; on the west it is bounded by Gloucestershire, and Somersetshire.

ALDERTON, or *Aldrington*, in a detached portion of this hundred, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 7 miles S. W. from Malmesbury, contains 32 houses and 176 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. In the chancel are monuments of the Gore family, lords of the manor for upwards of three hundred years. Thomas Gore, who published in Latin a catalogue of Heraldic Authors, in 1674, was born here; he was sheriff of the county in 1680, and a man of talents, influence, and property, he died at his seat here, in 1684. His curious manuscripts upon Heraldry, were afterwards in the possession of George Montagu, Esq., of Lackham, author of an Ornithological Dictionary, and other works upon natural history.

BIDDESTON, or *Bidston*, 4 miles W. from Chippenham, contains 87 houses and 414 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Winchester College. In the church is a memorial of Edmund Smith, a poet of repute, and author of *Phædra* and *Hypolitus*, a tragedy acted in 1709, with a prologue by Addison, he died in 1710, at Hartham. George Jackson, Esq. who married Grace, daughter and heiress of Gwyn Goidstone, Esq., by Grace, daughter and heiress of George Duckett, of Hartham, assumed the name and arms of Duckett, and was created a Baronet, 21st June, 1791. Hartham Park, the seat of H. Hall Joy, Esq., is about a mile southward from the village.

Vol. I.

BOX, on the borders of Somersetshire, 8 miles S. W. from Chippenham, and 6 miles from Bath, contains 239 houses and 1336 inhabitants. The situation of this village is highly picturesque, it stands in a valley consisting of meadow land, watered by Box brook, a branch of the Avon, and is bounded by undulated and abrupt hills, the sides of which are chequered with villas and plantations. The church, dedicated to Saint Thomas à Becket, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* A ceremony of procession to the church and subsequent revelry is annually observed on 7th July. King's down hill on the south, overlooks the village, and Tot, or Tautney hill, an eminence, seems to imply the nearest look out. On ridgeside eastward, is the hamlet of Wadswick. Haslebury, is situated in the valley beneath a hill still more westward. Middle Hill Spa, is on the opposite side of Box brook.

BREMILL, or *Bremble*, on the summit of an eminence, 2½ miles N. W. from Calne, contains 286 houses and 1443 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Titherton Kellaways. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. In the chancel is a monument and bust of George Hungerford, who died in 1698. In the churchyard, which commands a beautiful view of the country to a considerable distance, is an ancient stone cross. The vicar is the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, Prebendary of Sarum, author of a Parochial History of Bremhill, including illustrations of the origin and designation of monuments of antiquity in the neighbourhood, Avebury, Silbury, and Wansdike, 1828.

At Stanley in this parish was a Cistercian Abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded in 1154, to which several curious grants were made by different monarchs. At the dissolution its revenue was valued at 222*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and in 1536 the site was granted to Sir Edward Bayntun; nothing remains of the conventual buildings but traces of the foundations, which extend over a large area, and the moats and fish ponds. Foxham is a chapelry of this parish, in which is Cadenham or *Cadnam* House.

CASTLE COMBE, on Box brook, 6 miles N. W. from Chippenham, contains 129 houses and 635 inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair on 4th May for horses, cattle, and sheep. In the town is an ancient cross. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the Lord of the Manor. In the church are monuments of the Scrope family. Walter de Dunstanville built a castle here in the reign of Richard I., which was alienated to Lord Badlesmere, from whom it descended to the Scropes about the year 1315. The castle of Combe, which occupied the summit of a hill northward of the town, was dismantled before the year 1400. The present mansion, the seat of William Scrope, Esq., stands in a valley near the river environed by hills covered with hanging woods.

CHIPPENHAM, on the river Avon, 13 miles E. from Bath, and 93 miles from London, contains 521 houses and 3201 inhabitants. The town consists of a street more than half a mile in length, and has a weekly market on Saturday, to which considerable quantities of corn are brought, as well as abundance of provisions. Here are also annual fairs on 17th May, 22nd June, 20th October, and 11th December, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. The manufactures consist of woollens, chiefly broad cloths and kerseymeres, and the town derives many advantages from its situation on the Avon, which nearly surrounds it. Chippenham was incorporated by Queen Mary, and is governed by a bailiff and twelve burgesses. The bailiff holds a court for the recovery of small debts every six weeks, and the petty sessions for Chippenham division are held here; the corporation holds a considerable estate in trust for the freemen, after the expenses of the bridge, and a causeway nearly two miles long shall have been liquidated. The arms of the town are *argent, a tree of three large branches vert, between two shields, that on the dexter azure, ten billets argent, in chief a label of five points of the last, the sinister shield argent, three legs in armour, proper, garnished and spurred, or, couped at the middle of the thigh, two and one.* Motto, Unity and Loyalty. This borough returns two members to Parliament, which privilege it possessed as early as the time of Edward I. The right of voting is vested in the inhabitants of the parishes of Chippenham, Hardenhuish, and Langley Burrell, and the extra parochial district of Pewisham. The present members are



Joseph Neeld, Esq., of Grittleton, and H. G. Boldero, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Christ Church, Oxford; attached to the church on the southern side, is a chapel, built by Walter Lord Hungerford, in the reign of Henry VI. In the chancel is a monument of Sir Gilbert Pryn, who died in 1627, and an altar tomb for Andrew Bayntun, who died in 1570. Maud Heath in 1474 erected a causeway from Chippenham Cliff to Wick Hill, a distance of four miles, and left an estate, the produce of which should be expended in its repair. Westward of the town is Ivy-house, the seat of R. Humphreys, Esq., and eastward is Monkton, the seat of T. Edridge, Esq.

The hamlet of Allington, in this parish, contains 18 houses and 110 inhabitants, and Tytherton Stanley, and Nethermore, eastward of the parish, contain 37 houses and 185 inhabitants, and the entire parish of Chippenham contains 3506 inhabitants.

COLERNE, on an eminence, 7 miles W. from Chippenham, contains 178 houses and 888 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Northward of the village is Lucknam, the seat of — Sawyer, Esq.

CORSHAM, 4 miles S. W. from Chippenham, contains 506 houses and 2727 inhabitants, its situation is pleasant but from its dry and stony soil not very fertile; here are annual fairs on 7th of March and 4th September, for horses, sheep, and cattle. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 16*s.* in the patronage of P. C. Methuen, Esq. In the chancel is a monument of Sir William Hannam, enriched with badges of his family, yokes for oxen. Corsham House, the seat of Paul Cobb Methuen, Esq., M. P. for the northern division of the county, was originally erected in 1582, by William Halliday, an Alderman of London, whose daughter and heiress married Sir Edward Hungerford, but great alterations have been made by the present owner, who also laid out the grounds from designs by *Repton*, and formed a lake in a valley on the eastern side. The house is embosomed in woods, but commands pleasing prospects of the distant country, the principal alteration of the house is on the north front from designs by *Nash*. The whole of the eastern front, about one hundred feet in extent, is occupied by a picture gallery and cabinet, containing a collection of pictures by the old masters, originally formed by Sir Paul Methuen, and displayed to great advantage. Amongst the portraits are the children of Henry VII., Arthur, Prince of Wales, Henry and Margaret, by *Mabuse*. Near Corsham is Pickwick, on the road to Bath. Southward of this village are Monks and Jaggard House.

DITTERIDGE, 8 miles S. W. from Chippenham, contains 18 houses and 86 inhabitants, it is a rectory, value 2*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

EASTON GREY, on the borders of Gloucestershire, in a detached portion of this hundred, 4 miles W. from Malmesbury, contains 36 houses and 151 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* The village is situated on a stream, which rises near Luckington, and takes a circuitous rout to Malmesbury, where it unites with another rivulet and constitutes the Lower Avon. Eastward on the side of the fosse way is the Fosse Knoll, an elevated part of land said to have been the site of a Roman station.

HARDENHUISH, or *Harnish*, one mile N. W. from Chippenham, contains 14 houses and 70 inhabitants. It is a rectory. In the church is a monument of John Thorp, author of "Registrum Roffense," &c., who died in 1792. Hardenhuish was formerly a seat of the Colbourne family; afterwards of H. Bosanquet, Esq., son in law of Christopher Anstey, author of the New Bath Guide, who died here in 1805.

KELLAWAYS, 4 miles N. E. from Chippenham, contains 4 houses and 15 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

KINGSWOOD, in a detached portion of this hundred, in the vale of Gloucester, and 7 miles from Wiltshire, situated on a branch of the Severn, one mile and a half S. from Wootton-under-edge, contains 238 houses and 1391 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Nind. The woollen manufacture is here in a flourishing state. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy, in the presentation of the inhabitants. It was rebuilt in 1719. The

ancient forest of Kingswood, of great extent, is now comprised within very narrow limits. Kingswood Abbey was founded in 1139, by William de Berkeley, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The abbot and monks removed in the reign of Henry II. to Haselden, in the parish of Rodmarton, and afterwards to Tetbury, but returned to Kingswood in the year 1170. The revenue was valued at 254*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* per annum, and in 1559 the site was granted to Sir John Thynne of Longleat. The only part of the conventual building which remains is the abbey gate-house, and a range of lodgings on each side.

WEST KINGTON, or *Keynton*, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 9 miles N. W. from Chippenham, contains 63 houses and 285 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. Near the village is Ebdow, on which is an encampment of square form, attributed to the Romans.

LACOCK, on the banks of the river Avon, 4 miles S. from Chippenham, contains 329 houses and 1682 inhabitants. There are annual fairs on the 7th July and 21st Dec., for horses, cattle, and sheep. The church, dedicated to St. Cyriac, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Lord of the Manor. Lacock Abbey, the seat of Thomas Mansell Talbot, Esq., is one of the most perfect remains of a monastic habitation in the kingdom, and is situated in a remarkably level and productive spot, adorned with venerable trees, and the beautiful windings of the Avon. Ela, Countess of Salisbury, in 1233, began the foundation, and in 1240 was elected abbess. After her death she was buried in the choir of the conventual chapel; and upon the destruction of that part of the monastery, the tomb-stone of the founder was removed to the cloister, where it now is. The abbey, which was of the Augustine order, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Bernard, and at the dissolution possessed estates amounting to 203*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, per annum. In 1540 the site was granted to Sir Henry Sherrington, the representative of an ancient family of Lancashire, who converted the conventual building to a residence, in which, although it is kept in repair, many alterations have been made in subsequent periods. On the eastern side are remains of the chapter house, sacristy, and kitchen. The cloister, a remarkable feature in the edifice, extends round three sides of a court, and on the fourth side are the hall and cellars.

Olivia, the daughter and heiress of Sir William Sherrington, of Lacock, married John Talbot, of Salwarpe, in Worcestershire, through which marriage the whole estate descended to the Talbot family.

Bowden House, about a mile eastward of Lacock, was built by Barnard Dickinson, Esq., from designs by *Wyatt*. It stands on the brow of a steep hill, commanding an extensive prospect. At the eastern extremity of the park is an ancient gateway to Spye Park, the seat of the Rev. Dr. Starkie.

Northward of Lacock is Lackham House, the seat of F. E. Montagu, Esq., situated in a rich and fertile valley, watered by the Avon. Lackham was the paternal seat and residence of Col. George Montagu, the celebrated ornithologist, who died in 1815.

On the opposite side of the river are Great Lodge and Little Lodge, in the forest of Pewisham, which was bounded on this part by the Avon. The forest was disafforested by King James I. The district is extra-parochial, and contains 67 houses and 322 inhabitants.

LANGLEY BURRELL, 2 miles N. from Chippenham, contains 82 houses and 428 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 12*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

LEIGH DE LA MERE, in a detached part of this hundred, 5 miles N. W. from Chippenham, contains 23 houses and 125 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 8*l.* Alfred is said to have encamped here the night before the battle of Edington, or Ethandun.

LITTLETON DREW, on the borders of Gloucestershire, in a detached part of the hundred, 7 miles N. W. from Chippenham, contains 35 houses and 155 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. Here are the remains of a fallen cromlech, and a tumulus or barrow.



The fosse-way forms a boundary between Gloucestershire and Wiltshire for about two miles, when it enters Wiltshire, and takes its course through this and several other parishes to Easton Grey, and again forms the boundary of the county, and afterwards crosses the turnpike road to Malmesbury, and, proceeding along the confines of the county, it passes to Cirencester. The fosse-road is, perhaps, the loftiest of any ancient road in the kingdom, rising several feet above the level of the adjacent ground.

LUCKINGTON, or *Lockington*, on the river Avon and borders of Gloucestershire, 8 miles S.W. from Malmesbury, contains 58 houses and 280 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Westward of the village, towards Badminton Park, is a barrow which contains several caves, nine of which have been exposed to view.

SHERSTON, on the river Avon and borders of Gloucestershire, 6 miles W. from Malmesbury, contains 243 houses and 1146 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 2*s.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. Near the village are the remains of an encampment, supposed to have been raised and occupied by the troops of Edmund Ironside, who here engaged the Danes, under Canute, in the year 1016. Northward of Sherston, is Weston Birt, in Gloucestershire, the seat of George Holford, Esq.

SHERSTON PINKNEY, or *Little Sherston*, 5 miles W. from Malmesbury, contains 21 houses and 123 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. Both Sherstons are separated from this hundred by North Damerham hundred intervening.

SLAUGTERFORD, or *Stattenford*, on Box-brook, 5 miles W. from Chippenham, contains 29 houses and 121 inhabitants. It is a curacy to Biddeston rectory. In Bury-wood, westward, near the fosse-road, and northward of Colerne, is a large entrenchment, consisting of a double ditch and vallum, having two entrances, and said to enclose an area of eighteen acres of ground; supposed to have been the Danish camp previously to the battle of Ethandun, mentioned in the Saxon chronicle.

SOPWORTH, in a detached portion of this hundred, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 2 miles S. from Didmarton, and 8 miles W. from Malmesbury, contains 38 houses and 222 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Beaufort, whose seat at Badminton, is near the village.

NORTH WRAXHALL, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 7 miles W. from Chippenham, contains 77 houses and 345 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 15*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* In the chancel are monuments of the Methuen family.

YATTON KEYNELL, 4 miles N. W. from Chippenham, contains 86 houses and 430 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

## 9. North Damerham Hundred

Is bounded on the north and south by Chippenham Hundred, on the east by Malmesbury Hundred, and on the west by Gloucestershire.

CHRISTIAN MALFORD, a distinct portion of this hundred, 5 miles N.E. from Chippenham, contains 197 houses and 878 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 27*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.—Avon Chapelry, in this parish, contains 3 houses and 18 inhabitants.

GRITTLETON, 7 miles N.W. from Chippenham, containing 58 houses and 354 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.* In the chancel are monuments of the Gore and Houlton families, formerly lords of the manor.

Many curious fossils have been discovered here, of which a particular account is given in the second volume of Parkinson's "*Organic Remains*." Grittleton House is the seat of Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P. for Chippenham.

KINGTON ST. MICHAEL, or *Kineton*, 3 miles N. from Chippenham, contains 193 houses and 969 inhabitants, including the tythings of Easton Percy, or *Piers*, and Langley. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Hon. William Long Wellesley. It is said to have been erected by Michael, Abbot of Glastonbury, in the reign of Henry III. The windows contain fragments of stained glass, amongst which were formerly portraits of King Ethelred and his Queen, who granted this manor to the Abbot of Glastonbury, whose grange here was re-built by J. Snell, the abbot's reeve, ancestor to Sir Charles Snell, who died in 1651, and is buried in the chancel. In the church is also a monument of Richard Aubrey, father of the antiquary of that name.—Near the village, are remains of the Priory of St. Mary, said to have been founded by the Empress Maud, and to which Mortimer Earl of March was a great benefactor. Its revenues were valued, at the dissolution, at 38*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* per annum; and its site was afterwards granted to Sir Richard Long, who converted the priory into a residence; now a farm-house: in the valley near it is a trout-stream and remains of fish-ponds.—Easton Piers was the birth-place of John Aubrey, in 1629; he was the author of the *Natural History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*, and of many collections remaining in manuscript in the Ashmolean museum at Oxford.

NETTLETON, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 8 miles N.W. from Chippenham, contains 75 houses and 423 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

## 10. South Damerham Hundred.

This hundred consists of five parishes, each of which forms a distinct portion.

COMPTON CHAMBERLAINE, 5 miles W. from Wilton, contains 56 houses and 267 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 13*l.*, in the patronage of the Lord of the Manor. Compton Chamberlaine House, the seat of John Hungerford Penruddocke, Esq., M.P. for Wilton, in a luxuriant part of the country, was the residence of Colonel Penruddocke, tried and executed at Salisbury, in 1655, for an unsuccessful attempt to restore King Charles II. In one of the rooms of this house is a collection of portraits of the Colonel's contemporaries in the time of Cromwell.

DAMERHAM, on the borders of Hampshire, and 4 miles E. from Cranbourn, in Dorsetshire, contains 94 houses and 605 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 25*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Newcastle.

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL, on a branch of the Willy, 3 miles S. from Warminster, contains 262 houses and 1349 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Marquis of Bath.

At Longleat, in this parish, a priory of Black Canons was founded by Sir John Vernon, of Horningsham; and in 1529 it was annexed to the Carthusian Priory at Hinton, in Somersetshire, by the Bishop of Salisbury. As part of that monastery, the estate was granted, in 1539, to Sir John Horsey, who sold it the next year to Sir John Thynne. The present mansion at Longleat, was erected on the site of the priory by Sir John Thynne; the foundation was laid in January, 1567, and twelve years were spent before it was finished, in 1579. It is traditionally asserted that the model was obtained from Italy, and that *John of Padua* was the architect. The house, spacious and magnificent, is said to be the most ancient regularly-built edifice, and is certainly entitled to rank with the first in the kingdom. It stands in a park, twelve miles in circumference, watered by a branch of the river Frome, well stocked with



timber, amidst pleasant woods and scenery, with wide prospects over the adjacent country.

Sir John Thynne, the founder, died in 1580, and was buried in the church of Longbridge Deverill, where a monument is erected to his memory in the chancel. At the time of his decease, part of the interior was left unfinished, and his son did not live to complete the works. His descendant, Thomas Thynne, who was shot in his coach in Pall Mall, in 1682, formed the road to Frome, which is planted with elms, and the whole was completed by the first Viscount Weymouth. Flower gardens, pastures, terraces, fountains, cascades, and ponds were laid out in the prevailing taste of the time. In one of the groves, still remains the stump of the Weymouth pine, planted, with other firs, by this nobleman. Alterations were made in the disposition of the grounds by Thomas, third Viscount Weymouth, when the gardens were remodelled by *Brown*. The Marquess of Bath built the northern front from designs by Sir Jeffery Wyatville, and the mansion now forms a parallelogram 220 feet by 180 in dimension, built entirely of freestone, and with a principal entrance on the southern front. The hall is grand and imposing in its appearance, rising to the height of two stories: the ceiling is flat, with spandril brackets and pendants of timber; at the lower end is a richly-carved screen. The staircase contains a central flight of oaken steps, ten feet wide, with two returns, and is adapted to the style and magnitude of the building; it is lighted by an octagonal lantern, 15 feet in diameter, rising from a coved ceiling, enriched with Arabesque foliage. The height of the ground floor is 15 feet; the next, 18 feet, and the third story 12 feet. A fine collection of family portraits, portraits of celebrated historical personages, and other pictures, adorn the several principal apartments.

About a quarter of a mile northward of Longleat park, and upon the confines of Somersetshire, is Roddenbury camp, a small earthwork; near it, on the western side of the same hill, is Hays castle, a circular work; the hill is covered with trees.

MONKTON DEVERILL, 5 miles N. from Mere, contains 30 houses and 181 inhabitants. It is a curacy. There are five villages on the Deverill, a rivulet which forms one of the sources of the Willy.

MARTIN, on the borders of Hampshire, and 4 miles N.E. from Cranbourne, in Dorsetshire, contains 88 houses and 528 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Damerham.

## 11. Downton Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Alderbury hundred, on the east by Frustfield hundred, on the south by Hampshire, and on the west by Cawden and Cudworth hundred.

BISHOPS FONTHILL, in a detached portion of this hundred, 2 miles E. from Hindon, contains 41 houses and 228 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

BISHOPSTON, 4 miles S. from Wilton, contains 112 houses and 663 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke. It formerly belonged to the Priory at Monkton Farley, together with pastorage for 100 sheep.

BODENHAM, 3 miles S.E. from Salisbury, contains 56 houses and 286 inhabitants, including the parish of Nunton, with which it is united. It is a curacy to the vicarage of Downton. New Hall is the seat of J. T. Batt, Esq.

DOWNTON, on the river Avon, 7 miles S. from Salisbury, contains 566 houses and 3114 inhabitants. It is a town of great antiquity, and formerly returned two members to parliament, in the interest of the Earl of Radnor, but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill of 1832. The market has also been long discontinued; there are annual fairs held here on the 23d of April and 2d of October, for horses and sheep. A free-school is supported by the

tolls payable on all cattle and goods brought to these fairs, which were obtained through the influence of the family of Eyre, of Brickworth, for that purpose. A castle of considerable dimensions, existed here at an early period, which, from its position, commanded the river Avon, and the valley in which it stood. The only remains, a large conical mound and other lofty earthworks, have been formed into terraces, amidst the plantations of a garden. The Borough Cross in the town was repaired in 1797.

The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 20*l.*, in the patronage of Winchester College. The tower of this church was raised thirty feet in its height, in 1791, at the expense of the Earl of Radnor. In the chancel are several monuments of the Duncombe family. The principal are those of Anthony Lord Feversham, of Downton, who died in 1763; and of Sir Charles Duncombe, who died in 1711.

Barford House, on a natural terrace, about half a mile northward from the town, was built by Sir Charles Duncombe, who purchased the estate of the Stockman family. Lord Feversham afterwards resided here.

HINDON, in a detached portion of this hundred, 15 miles W. from Salisbury, and 94 miles from London, contains 163 houses and 830 inhabitants. The town consists of one street, on the declivity of a gentle eminence. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs, on the 27th of May and 29th of October, for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese. The Petty Sessions are held here. Hindon formerly returned two members to parliament, and became notorious for its venality in 1775. The town was disfranchised by the Reform Bill of 1832. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is of modern erection; it is a curacy to the rectory of East Knoyle. In the vicinity of Hindon, on the north-west, are traces of a British settlement, and at a greater distance are other vestiges on projecting points of land, on the southern side of the great Ridge wood. Stockton works, near the eastern extremity of the same wood, almost close to a Roman road leading to Old Sarum, are also said to be indications of a British town, as their position is lofty. These works occupy a space of sixty-two acres, but are in a very imperfect state; the western boundary, and many of the interior entrenchments, having been defaced by a waggon-track formed through the whole.

EAST KNOYLE, or *Bishops Knoyle*, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 3 miles S. from Hindon, contains 152 houses and 954 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 30*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. Sir Christopher Wren, the architect, was born at Knoyle, in 1632; he was the son of Dr. Wren, rector of this parish.

STANDLINCH, on the banks of the Avon, and borders of Hampshire, 6 miles S.E. from Salisbury, and 10 miles N.W. from Romsey, contains 7 houses and 42 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Lord of the Manor. The trustees, appointed by Act of Parliament, for purchasing an estate to be annexed to the title of Earl Nelson, conferred on the brother of the illustrious Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, in 1805, bought Standlynch House and Park in 1815, formerly the property of H. Dawkins, Esq.: after which, it was named Trafalgar House. It is a large brick mansion, and the pleasure grounds, which are extensive and well wooded, are enlivened by the river Avon. From the summit of the higher grounds, on the eastern side, the prospect is considered one of the finest and most varied in the county. The estate purchased comprised the manor and village of Standlynch, the house, and nearly 1900 acres of land, with a fishery on the Avon, and a corn-mill. The price, including the timber, which was considerable, was 93,450*l.* A pension of 2000*l.* a-year was granted to Viscountess Nelson, the hero's widow, and parliament granted to the earldom a further permanent pension of 5000*l.* a-year, besides the sum of 90,000*l.* for the purchase of Trafalgar-house and estate, to go with the title, and 10,000*l.* to each of his sisters. Upon the death of the first Earl Nelson, in February, 1835, he was succeeded in the title and estate, pursuant to the patent, by his nephew, Thomas Bolton, the son of his sister Susannah, who assumed the name and arms of Nelson. Thomas, second Earl Nelson, died at Brickworth, on the 1st of November, 1835, æt. 49; and was succeeded by his eldest son Horatio, now Earl Nelson, born in 1823.



Clearbury Ring is an ancient encampment on the top of a lofty eminence, about two miles westward from Trafalgar Park.

## 12. Dunworth Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Branch and Dole and Heytesbury hundreds, on the east by Cawden and Cudworth hundreds, on the south by Chalk hundred, and on the west by Dorsetshire and the hundred of Mere.

ANSTEY, 6 miles S. E. from Hindon, contains 65 houses and 327 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy in the presentation of Lord Arundell. Here was a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers, founded in the reign of John, by Walter Turberville, the annual revenues of which were valued at the dissolution at 81*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* per annum. The site was granted, in 1546, to John Zouch. A part of the building yet remains near the church, but is now a barn. Dr. Richard Zouch, Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in the reign of Charles I., was born at Anstey. Westward from this village is Wardour Castle.

BERWICK ST. LEONARD, one mile E. from Hindon, contains 7 houses and 44 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The manor house was built in the reign of James I.

CHICKLADE, one mile N. from Hindon, contains 22 houses and 139 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

CHILMARK, 4 miles E. from Hindon, and 12 miles W. from Salisbury, contains 108 houses and 524 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ridge. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value, 19*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke. Here are excellent freestone quarries, whence it is said the greater part of the stone used in the erection of Salisbury Cathedral was obtained.

DONHEAD ST. ANDREW, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 6 miles S. from Hindon, and 4 miles N. E. from Shaftesbury, contains 145 houses and 753 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Donhead Hall, the seat of J. G. Kneller, Esq., stands on an eminence, and contains part of a collection of pictures, made by Sir Godfrey Kneller, its original possessor. Westward of the village is Tittlepath Hill, on the summit of which is Castle Ring, an earthwork, containing an area of fifteen acres.

DONHEAD ST. MARY, about half a mile eastward from St. Andrew's Donhead, contains 243 houses and 1361 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Charlton, Dognel, and Hayston. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 30*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* in the patronage of New College Oxford. Winscombe Cottage, built by John Gordon, Esq., is about two miles distant. Near the adjoining village of Berwick St. John, is Ferne House, the seat of Thomas Grove, Esq.; and more southward is Ashcombe House, in a singularly beautiful situation.

FONTHILL GIFFORD, 2 miles S. E. from Hindon, contains 96 houses and 471 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the trustees of John Farquhar, Esq. William Beckford, Alderman of London, purchased this estate of the heirs of Lord Cottington; and on the destruction of the old house by fire, in 1755, built on its site a mansion, which is said to have cost no less than 150,000*l.* Alderman Beckford died in 1770. His son, William Beckford, Esq., in 1796, commenced building Fonthill Abbey, from designs by Wyatt, which is reputed to have cost 240,000*l.*; and in 1807 first resided here. Its plan was singular, and this circumstance joined to the excessive costliness of its furniture, and the assemblage of curious works of art obtained much popular admiration. The different portions of the building assumed the form of a cross; in greatest length from north to south, 312 feet; and from east to west, extended 250 feet. Its arrangement comprised an entrance

hall, and octagonal room, a western cloister, drawing rooms, Nelson's turret, eastern cloister, and a tower at the termination of St. Michael's Gallery; and above smaller turrets, with their pinnacles, &c., rose a central tower, of an octagonal form, 278 feet in height; northward were King Edward's Gallery, a corridor, and oratory; the central gazebo tower, based upon an eminence above the level of Salisbury plain, commanded on the east a prospect of a fertile and well wooded valley, the town of Wilton, and various mansions in the vicinity; southward, Wardour Castle, a long tract of open downs, the knoll of Donhead, East and West Knoyle, and the town of Mere; beyond Mere the woods of Stourhead and Alfred's Tower, the wooded grounds of Longleat, nearer Fonthill the town of Hindon; and northward, Wiltshire Downs. The pleasure grounds of this singular residence afforded a great diversity of scenery, as Forest Lawn, the Beacon Hill and Tower, about a mile westward from the town; the Clerk's Walk, and the Nine Miles Walk, also a fine terrace extending five miles from Knoyle corner to Fonthill Bishop, the Bytham or Bittern Lake, and the American plantation. In 1822, the whole estate and mansion was sold to John Farquhar, Esq., and in 1823 the collection of rarities, the precious effects and articles of vertu, were disposed of by a sale during forty-one days. The central tower fell down on 21st Dec., 1825, and the only remaining wing is Mr. Mortimer's villa. Its lake has a cloth manufactory on its banks, and the pleasure grounds are desecrated, the estate having been parcelled out and dismembered after the fall of the edifice.

SEDGHILL, on the borders of Dorsetshire, 5 miles S. W. from Hindon, and 4 miles N. from Shaftesbury, contains 27 houses and 213 inhabitants. It is a curacy.

SWALLOWCLIFFE, 6 miles S. E. from Hindon, contains 46 houses and 252 inhabitants. It is a prebend in the church of Heytesbury, value 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Salisbury, as Dean of Heytesbury.

TEFFONT EWIAS, 7 miles W. from Wilton, near the road from Salisbury to Hindon, contains 27 houses and 147 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* The church was rebuilt in 1829, by J. T. Mayne, Esq., the Lord of the Manor, aided by other contributors. In the chancel are monuments of the Ley family, formerly Lords of the Manor, but in the reign of Charles II. it was in the possession of the Ash family, of whom the estate was purchased in 1679, by Christopher Mayne, ancestor of the present possessor.

TISBURY, 4 miles S. E. from Hindon, contains 215 houses and 2122 inhabitants, including the tything of Chicks Grove and Staple. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* It is a large ancient edifice, and contains several monuments of the Arundell family, of Wardour Castle.

The old castle, in early times the residence of the several families of Saint Martin, Lovel, Tuchet, and Willoughby, was purchased in the reign of Henry VIII., by Sir Thomas Arundell; and in the reign of Elizabeth, his son, Sir Matthew, father of the first Lord Arundell, enlarged it. Sir Nicholas Hyde, Lord Treasurer to King James I., was born in this Castle in 1570. During the civil war Wardour Castle was defended by Blanche Lady Arundell, against the parliamentary forces, to whom she was compelled to surrender it in May, 1643; but the garrison was soon dislodged by Lord Arundell, who sprang a mine, and destroyed the castle, his residence.

The present mansion was built by Henry, eighth Lord Arundell, from designs by Paine, in 1770, of fine white stone, found on the spot. It is situated on an eminence, about a mile distant from the old castle, the ivy mantled walls of which, rising from a level area at the foot of a beautiful hill clothed with wood, constitutes a prominent and picturesque object from the eastern windows of the modern house. The plan of the edifice, designed upon an Italian model, consists of a square centre building and two wings, connected by a curvilinear corridor. The entrance on the north front admits into a vestibule opening upon the staircase, which is in the centre of the house, of circular form, and possesses singular architectural beauty. The apartments in this noble mansion contain an extensive and valuable collection of pictures. In one of the cabinets is preserved an ancient grace cup, formerly belong-



ing to the Abbot of Glastonbury, which has been engraved and described in the eleventh volume of the *Archæologia*. Everard, 10th Lord Arundell, in conjunction with Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., wrote the description of Dunworth Hundred for the History of Modern Wiltshire, in 1829, to which a portrait of his lordship was prefixed, engraved by *H. Meyer*. He was much interested, and well versed, in the local antiquities of this county. He died 21st June, 1834, and was succeeded by his brother, Henry Benedict, Lord Arundell.

### 13. Elstub and Everley Hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by Kinwardstone hundred, on the south by Amesbury hundred, and on the west by Swanborough hundred.

COLLINGBOURN DUCIS, on the river Bourne, 6 miles S. E. from Pewsey, and 4 miles N. W. from Ludgershall, contains 93 houses and 476 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Aylesbury.

ENDFORD, on the river Avon, 6 miles S. from Pewsey, and 9 miles W. from Ludgershall, contains 167 houses and 901 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Fyfield. It is a vicarage, value 144*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the governors of Christ Church Hospital, London.

EVERLEY, 6 miles S. E. from Pewsey, and 5 miles N. W. from Ludgershall, contains 57 houses and 316 inhabitants. Petty sessions are held here. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. The edifice was rebuilt in the year 1814. In the reign of Elizabeth the manor was granted to Sir Ralph Sadler, then master falconer. In Everley House, the seat of Sir J. D. Astley, Bart., is a portrait of Sir Ralph, with a falcon on his fist. About two miles northward from Everley is Godsbury, a round hill crowned with a clump of trees; westward of this is Milton Hill, and curious earthworks. Nearer Everley is a group of eight barrows, one of which is remarkable for its pointed apex. Comb Hill and Lidbury are also considerable eminences in the vicinity of Everley.

FITTLETON, on the river Avon, 8 miles W. from Ludgershall, and about the same distance N. from Amesbury, contains 53 houses and 298 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hackleston. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 23*l.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College, Oxford.

HAM, in a detached portion of this hundred, on the borders of Berkshire, 5 miles S. from Hungerford, contains 38 houses and 171 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

LITTLE HINTON, in a detached portion of this hundred, 5 miles E. from Swindon, contains 55 houses and 284 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

NETHER AVON, on the river Avon, 5 miles N. from Amesbury, contains 90 houses and 423 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Nether Avon, in Salisbury Cathedral. Nether Avon House is the seat of Hicks Beach, Esq. Chisenbury, a tything of this parish, contains 5 houses and 41 inhabitants; it is two miles distant, on the opposite bank of the river. Chisenbury Priory, the seat of the Grove family, is supposed to have obtained that name from it being one of the manors belonging to the priory of Okeburn, near Marlborough. A very bold double entrenchment is here carried across the vale of Avon, and eastward are the remains of another earthwork. Chisenbury Trench is an earthwork of circular form, 595 yards in circumference, with a rampart sixteen feet in height, containing within its area about five acres of ground. On the south where the entrance is supposed to have been, is a detached outwork of unusual size

PATNEY, on the river Avon, in a detached portion of this hundred, 5 miles S. E. from Devizes, contains 28 houses and 141 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

ROLLSTONE, in a detached portion of this hundred, 6 miles W. from Amesbury, contains 9 houses and 41 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

STOCKTON, on the banks of the river Willy, in a detached portion of this hundred, 6 miles N. E. from Hindon, contains 52 houses and 267 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. Stockton House, the seat of Harry Biggs, Esq., is a singularly curious specimen of Elizabethan architecture, and, in the principal room, contains several very fine armorial compartments in stained glass, by Willement.

WESTWOOD, on the borders of Somersetshire, in a detached portion of this hundred, near Trowbridge, and 2 miles S. from Bradford, contains 99 houses and 462 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Iford. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the vicar of Bradford. The church is a very ancient edifice, and the houses of the village all bear marks of antiquity. The manor house is the property of the Dean of Winchester.

WROUGHTON, in a detached portion of the hundred, 3 miles S. from Swindon, and 9 miles N. from Marlborough, contains 246 houses and 1381 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. Helen, is a rectory and vicarage; the former, value 31*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, and the latter, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. Wroughton House is the seat of Mrs. Codrington. Burdroke Park, about two miles eastward from Wroughton, is the seat of Gore Langton, Esq.

### 14. Frustfield Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Alderbury hundred, on the south and east by Hampshire, and on the west by Dowerton hundred.

LANDFORD, on a branch of the river Test and borders of Hampshire, 12 miles from Southampton, and 10 miles S. E. from Salisbury, contains 36 houses and 213 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 4*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Earl Nelson, the proprietor of Landford House. Landford Lodge is the seat of S. Greatheed, Esq.

WHITE PARISH, on the borders of Hampshire, 8 miles from Romsey, and about the same distance from Salisbury, contains 204 houses and 1169 inhabitants, including the Earldoms, an extra-parochial district. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Robert Bristowe, Esq., of Broxmere House, situated on the verge of the county. This seat was erected on the model of an Italian villa, from designs by *C. H. Tatham*. The apartments are spacious and elegant, and the stables are of very superior description. The grounds and scenery around the house are both beautiful and picturesque. Cowsfield House, the seat of G. Lawrence, Esq., on the southern slope of the Dean Hill, was originally a ferme ornée, the fields having a turf drive around the ornamental hedgerows; these roads or drives, command extensive views over a fine tract of country, including the New Forest and the Isle of Wight: near it is Melshet Park, an extra-parochial liberty in Alderbury hundred. In this park is a model of a Hindoo temple, erected in 1800, in memory of Warren Hastings, governor-general of Bengal; this temple was designed by *T. Daniell, R. A.*, and executed by *Rossi*.

The Earldoms was the estate of Edward, Duke of Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI., and afterwards granted in the patent of Ramsbury, to William, Earl of Pembroke. The district is situated in the forest of Melshet, in the parishes of Landford, Platford, and White Parish.

Brickworth House is the seat of Earl Nelson.



## 15. Heytesbury Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Swanborough hundred, on the east by Branch and Dole hundred, on the south by Dunworth hundred and Somersetshire, and on the west by Warminster and Westbury hundreds.

BOYTON, on the river Willy, 4 miles S.E. from Heytesbury, contains 64 houses and 284 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Corton. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 27*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College, Oxford. In the church is a fine circular window. Boyton House is the seat of Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq. F.R.S. and Vice-President of the Linnean Society. He is author of a description of the Genus Pinus, with directions relative to the cultivation, and remarks on the uses of the several species; a very splendid work. The house was erected in 1618, by Thomas Lambert.

BRIXTON DEVERILL, 5 miles S. from Warminster, contains 33 houses and 153 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 19*l.* 1*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury.

CHILTERN ALL SAINTS, on a branch of the Willy, 8 miles E. from Warminster, contains 84 houses and 381 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. The name of Chiltern applies to the chalky soil of the vicinity of Salisbury plain.

CHILTERN ST. MARY, about a mile northward from Chiltern All Saints, contains 38 houses and 169 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 6*l.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

CODFORD ST. MARY, on a branch of the Willy, 8 miles S.E. from Warminster, contains 40 houses and 258 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 18*l.*, in the patronage of St. John's College, Oxford. On the summit of Codford-hill is Ogbury camp, an earthwork, forming a complete circle, and surrounded by a vallum and fosse, constructed with singular uniformity. Near it is the supposed site of a large British settlement, which covers several acres of ground.

CODFORD ST. PETER, 7 miles S.E. from Warminster, contains 59 houses and 347 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Ash-ton Gifford. It is a rectory, value 17*l.* 15*s.*, in the patronage of Pembroke College, Oxford.

HEYTESBURY, or *Hatchbury*, on the banks of the Willy, and on the borders of Salisbury Plain, 4 miles S.E. from Warminster, and 93 from London, contains 243 houses and 1329 inhabitants. This town, having suffered by fire in 1766, was nearly all rebuilt after that time, and contains a considerable woollen manufactory. The Petty Sessions for the hundred are held here; and there are two annual fairs, viz., on the 14th of May, for cattle and sheep, and on the 25th of September, for toys. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was formerly collegiate, and still has four prebends: the livings are two curacies, in the presentation of the Dean and Chancellor of Salisbury. The church is cruciform in its plan, and has a square tower in the centre; in the chancel is a monument in memory of William Cunningham, F.S.A., who died in 1810: he was the author of an account of Tumuli, opened in Wiltshire, in *Archæologia*, vol. xv. A hospital was founded here by Lord Hungerford, and completed in 1470: having been destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt in 1769.

Heytesbury is situated in the centre of a district abounding with remains of early times; and near the town is Heytesbury House, the seat of William A'Court, Lord Heytesbury, a title granted 17th January, 1828. The house was rebuilt about 1784, and the grounds are extensive.

On Cotley Hill, north-west from the town, is a large tumulus, surrounded by a circular ditch and vallum, of small elevation, partly defaced by the plough. The diameter of the circle, when complete, was about 480 feet. Near this hill and the village of Norton Bavant, is Scratchbury camp, a hill surmounted by an earthwork of British origin, comprehending an area of forty acres.

The entrances to this encampment are three in number; one of these is named Barbury, and another faces Middleton farm, and Battlesbury camp on the north-west. The whole circuit of the rampart is one mile eighty-six yards, and its greatest height is sixty-six feet.

HILL DEVERILL, 4 miles S. from Warminster, contains 22 houses and 135 inhabitants. It is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean of Salisbury, as Dean of Heytesbury, and as a prebend in the church of Heytesbury. General Edward Ludlow was born here about 1620; his father, Sir Henry Ludlow, was a member of the long parliament, and his ancestors had frequently represented this county.

HORNINGSHAM, on the borders of Somersetshire, 5 miles S.W. from Warminster, contains 258 houses and 1267 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a prebend in the church of Heytesbury, and a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean of Salisbury, as Dean of Heytesbury. In the church is a monument of Thomas Davis, author of "A General View of the Agriculture of Wiltshire." He died in 1807.—Longleat House, on the north of this village, was erected on the site of a priory, founded by Sir John Vernon, Lord of the Manor of Horningsham.

KNOOK, on the banks of the Willy, one mile E. from Heytesbury, and 5 miles S.E. from Warminster, contains 50 houses and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean of Salisbury. Knook castle is an earthwork, on the brow of an eminence, about two miles northward of Heytesbury: near it is Old Ditch, which, commencing at Westbury Leigh, stretches, with few interruptions, across Salisbury Plain to Durnford, on the river Avon. On the summit of a hill, north-eastward of Elder Valley, the site of a British settlement, about a quarter of a mile from Knook castle, is Bowls barrow, 150 feet long, 94 feet wide, and 10 feet high. Close to the northern bank of the river Willy, is Golden barrow, so called from the richness of its contents. This barrow was opened in 1803, when several articles of solid gold were discovered. It was again opened in 1807, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who found some valuable relics.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., in his *History of Ancient Wiltshire*, describes a British settlement on Knook down. After the Roman conquest, the Britons began to quit the elevated ridge of chalk hills, and seek more sheltered situations: towns and villages were then erected in the plains near rivers. The site of two villages, which were connected by means of Old Ditch, is pointed out on Knook down: the spot is marked by great cavities and irregularities of ground. Coins, fibulæ, armillæ, nails, hinges, locks and keys, and fragments of pottery, manufactured from Roman models, have been here found; and the learned author states, that an attentive eye may easily trace the lines of houses and the streets, or hollow ways conducting to them. There have also been discovered thin stones, laid as floors to a room: the fire-places were small excavations in the ground, frequently designated by a large flat hearth-stone.

Sir R. C. Hoare defines a town amongst the Britons to be nothing more than a thick wood, fortified with a ditch and a rampart, on the authority of Strabo, who says, "their towns are woods, where they cut down the trees, build huts, and live there, together with their herds."

ORCHESTON, ST. GEORGE, 7 miles N.W. from Amesbury, contains 32 houses and 177 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Elston. It is a rectory, value 19*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* A meadow in this parish has attracted particular notice, on account of its prolific crop, and the peculiar character of its grass. From this small spot, not more than two acres and a half, twelve tons of hay have been frequently produced in one season.

TYTHERINGTON, 5 miles S.E. from Warminster, contains 28 houses and 147 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Saint James, is a prebend in the church of Heytesbury, and a curacy, in the presentation of the Dean of Salisbury.

UPTON LOVEL, on the banks of the Willy, 6 miles S.E. from



Warminster, contains 45 houses and 230 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 17*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. On Upton Lovel down, is Knook castle, an ancient entrenchment.

## 16. Highworth, Cricklade, & Staple Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Gloucestershire, on the east by Berkshire, on the south by Kingsbridge hundred, and on the west by Malmesbury hundred.

ASHTON KEYNES, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 5 miles S. from Cirencester, and the same distance W. from Cricklade, contains 202 houses and 888 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* Leigh, a chapelry of this parish, contains 46 houses and 263 inhabitants. At Ashton Keynes is the seat of R. Nicholas, Esq.

BLUNSDON ST. ANDREW, 4 miles S. W. from Highworth, contains 10 houses and 65 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

CASTLE EATON, on the banks of the Isis, and borders of Gloucestershire, 5 miles N. W. from Highworth, and 4 miles S. from Fairford, contains 60 houses and 334 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 19*l.*

CRICKLADE, on the river Thames, or, as it is here called, the Isis, and near the junction of the Churn and Rey with that river, 84 miles from London, 7 miles S. W. from Cirencester, and 6 miles W. from Highworth, contains 320 houses and 1506 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Whidhill. The borough of Cricklade is of considerable antiquity, and has a weekly market on Saturday, and annual fairs, on the second Thursday in April, for cattle and calves, and on the 21st of September, for pedlary and for hiring servants. The magistrates hold a Petty Session on the first Saturday in every month, and a Court of Requests is held here every third Saturday. The borough returns two members to parliament, who, at present, are R. Gordon, Esq. of Kemble House, near Cirencester, and J. Neeld, Esq.

Robert Canutus, an author of the twelfth century, was a native of Cricklade: he was one of the canons of St. Frideswide, at Oxford, and formed a collection from Pliny's Natural History, which he dedicated, under the title of "The Garland," to King Henry II. Cricklade contains two parishes, of which St. Sampson is the largest. It is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and the Chapter of Salisbury, alternately. The church is large, ancient, and cruciform in its plan, with a tower in the centre. This tower is open to a considerable height in the interior, and is enriched with sculptured shields of arms; some of which are charged with a bear and ragged staff, and one of the Earls of Warwick is said to have contributed largely towards the erection of the edifice. A porch on the southern side was built by one of the Hungerford family; and the northern, or Whidhill aisle, is kept in repair by the Earl of Radnor. In the church is a monumental slab, in memory of Robert Jennor, goldsmith, of London, who died in 1651: he founded a free-school at Cricklade, and eight almshouses at Malmesbury, and the church of Marston Meysey.—The other parish church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Salisbury, alternately. An arch between the chancel and the nave, is a fine specimen of the Anglo-Norman enrichments. In the church-yard is one of the most perfect crosses in the kingdom: it consists of a single slender lofty shaft, with a large and graduated basement. The upper part of the shaft terminates with a cluster of niches, with figures in each of them: one represents the Virgin Mary with the Infant Jesus. A hospital at Cricklade, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was erected as early as the reign of Henry III.: it is supposed to have been situated near the bridge over the Isis. At the dissolution, its revenue was valued at 4*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* per annum. The river Thames was formerly navigable to Cricklade; but since the formation of the Thames and Severn canal, which joins the river at Lechlade, the navigation terminates there: the distance from London by water being 146½ miles. The canal passes a little north-

ward of Cricklade, on the opposite side of the river, its whole length being 30 miles, from Lechlade to Stroud.

EISEY, one mile E. from Cricklade, contains 21 houses and 194 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Water Eaton. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of St. Germans. Two miles north-eastward from this village, is Down Ampney House, the seat of the Earl of St. Germans, in Gloucestershire. The Ampney brook, which runs through the grounds, formerly divided this county from Gloucestershire; but the course of the stream having been altered, an artificial boundary is defined, and the gardens are situated in both counties.

HANNINGTON, on a branch of the Isis, 2 miles W. from Highworth, contains 82 houses and 412 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of R. Montgomery, Esq. of Hannington House, a seat envired by well-wooded grounds, extremely picturesque in appearance.

HIGHWORTH, on an eminence near the Vale of White Horse, in Berkshire, 6 miles S. W. from Farringdon, and about the same distance S. from Lechlade, in Gloucestershire. The town is 77 miles from London, and contains 293 houses and 1888 inhabitants, including the tythings of Eastrop and Westrop. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and annual fairs on the 13th of August, and on the 10th and 29th of October, for all sorts of cattle and horses. The Petty Sessions are held here. The town being situated on very elevated ground, commands fine views over the adjacent country. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 44*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Highworth, in Salisbury Cathedral. The edifice is ancient, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, and two oratories or chapels, with a tower on the western front. In the chancel is a monument of Sir John Croft, Bart., of Dunston Park, in Berkshire, who died at Bath, 4th December, 1797. In the southern chapel, are several monuments of the Warnford family, of Sevenhampton. The chapel is hung round with pieces of armour.—The manor of Highworth, part of the estate of Edmund of Langley, Earl of Cambridge, came afterwards into the possession of the Saint John family. Sir Oliver Saint John, who had been Lord-Deputy of Ireland, was created Viscount Grandeson, of Limerick, in 1622, and on the 21st of May, 1626, Lord Tregoeze, of Highworth, a title which became extinct on his death, in 1630.

The parish of Highworth includes the chapelries of Broad Blunsdon and South Marston, and the tythings of Frcsdon and Sevenhampton. Broad Blunsdon, 2 miles W. from the town, contains 126 houses and 552 inhabitants. On Blunsdon Castle-hill, is a large circular earthwork, and close under the hill is a Roman road.—Sevenhampton, on the borders of Berkshire, 1½ miles S. from Highworth, contains 41 houses and 242 inhabitants. Warnford Place is an ancient seat of the Warnford family, with a large garden and park attached; in the latter is a piece of water, having in the centre an island covered with trees. Fresdon contains 3 houses and 24 inhabitants; and South Marston, 3 miles S. from the town, contains 44 houses and 299 inhabitants. The entire parish of Highworth contains 3005 inhabitants.

INGLESHAM, on the banks of the river Cole, and borders of Berkshire, 3 miles N. from Highworth, contains 24 houses and 129 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury.

LATTON, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 2 miles N. from Cricklade, contains 68 houses and 315 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a vicarage, value 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of St. Germans, whose seat, Down Ampney, is about a mile northward of the village.

LIDIARD MILLICENT, 2 miles N. from Wootton Bassett, and 5 miles W. from Swindon, contains 65 houses and 391 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Southward of the village is Lidiard Park, the seat of Viscount Bolingbroke.



MARSTON MEYSEY, 3 miles N.E. from Cricklade, and on the borders of Gloucestershire, contains 42 houses and 184 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the rectory of Meysey Hampton, Gloucestershire.

POULTON or *Pulton*, is locally situated in Gloucestershire, 3 miles W. from Fairford, and 5 miles N. from Cricklade; the village contains 73 houses and 309 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy. A Gilbertine priory was founded here by Sir Thomas Seymour, in honour of the Virgin Mary, about the year 1347, as a cell to the priory of Sempringham; the revenue was valued at 20*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* per annum. In 1544, the site was granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Erle, and John Paget.

PURTON, 4 miles N. from Wootton Bassett, and 7 miles W. from Highworth, contains 326 houses and 1696 inhabitants. Here are annual fairs held on the Tuesday before the 6th of May, and on the Friday after the 19th of September, for cattle. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 22*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Shaftesbury. In the chancel are monuments of the Maskelyne family. The parish is very extensive, and includes the hamlet of Braydon, on the western side of the town, which contains 9 houses and 70 inhabitants; great part of the forest of Braydon is also within the boundary. In the reign of Henry IV., Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, was keeper of this forest, when it extended many miles beyond its present nominal limits; it is now almost entirely denuded of trees, and enclosed for cultivation. Braydon pond, on Charlton common, is the largest sheet of water in the county, extending about three-quarters of a mile in length, and nearly half a mile in breadth. Westward of Purton, is Wiltshire Row, in the parish of Minety, a detached portion of Gloucestershire.

RODBOURN CHENEY, on a branch of the river Rey, 3 miles N.W. from Swindon, contains 101 houses and 544 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* Rodbourn House is the seat of R. Pollen, Esq.

SHORNCOTE, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 6 miles N.W. from Cricklade, contains 6 houses and 25 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

SOMERFORD KEYNES, on a branch of the Isis, 6 miles W. from Cricklade, contains 72 houses and 324 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*

STANTON FITZ-WARREN, 2 miles S.W. from Highworth, contains 28 houses and 262 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

STRATTON, ST. MARGARET'S, 4 miles S.W. from Highworth, contains 139 houses and 745 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Upper Stratton. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of Merton College, Oxford, on the nomination of the Bishop of Salisbury. Here was formerly an alien priory, which was granted by King Henry VI. to the provost and scholars of King's College, in Cambridge.

## 17. Kingsbridge Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Highworth hundred, on the east by Ramsbury hundred, on the south by Calne and Selkley hundreds, and on the west by Malmesbury hundred.

CHISLEDON, 4 miles S.E. from Swindon, contains 202 houses and 1077 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of Thomas Calley, Esq., whose seat, at Burderop Park, is about a mile westward from the village.

CLIFF PIPARD, 4 miles S. from Wootton Bassett, contains 151 houses and 815 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*

DRAYCOT FOLIOT, 5 miles S.E. from Swindon, contains 4 houses and 24 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

HILLMARTON, 4 miles N.E. from Calne, contains 143 houses and 787 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown.

LINEHAM, or *Lynham*, 4 miles S.W. from Wootton Bassett, contains 171 houses and 910 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a curacy, in the presentation of H. Long, Esq. At the western extremity of the parish, on the top of a high hill, is the hamlet of Clack, near which are the remains of Bradenstoke priory, founded in 1142 for Black canons, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by Walter Devereux. In this monastery, the founder became a canon, and at his decease was here buried. The annual revenue was valued at 270*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and the site was granted, in 1546, to Richard Pexall. The estate afterwards became the property of the Methuen family, and the conventual buildings were converted into a farmer's residence, which commands an extensive prospect towards the west. The village of Draycot is distinguished by a rising knoll of woods; more northward is another hilly eminence, covered with oaks, and the landscape is intersected by the winding Avon almost from its source. On the green, at the back of the house, are two large fish-ponds, and near them a large mound. The refectory of the priory appears nearly as it was left at the dissolution.

LIDDINGTON, on the river Cole, near its source, 5 miles S.E. from Swindon, contains 76 houses and 409 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory and vicarage; the rectory, valued at 14*l.* and the vicarage at 17*l.* per annum, in the patronage of the Duke of Marlborough. Badbury castle is an earthwork on Beacon-hill, situated in a fine open country, over which it commands a very widely extended prospect.

LIDIARD TREGOSE, 4 miles W. from Swindon, contains 118 houses and 717 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* It is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower on its western front. On folding doors, on the northern side of the chancel, is painted a genealogy of the Saint John family, with their portraits and heraldical devices. One is inscribed, "The ten lineal descendants of the two families of Saint John, of Lidiard Tregose, and Saint John, of Bletshoe, brought down to the present year, 1684;" and the other is entitled, "A genealogical table, with the ducal line of the family of Saint John, explaining their alliance as well in affinity as consanguinity to King Henry VII., and also to Queen Elizabeth, of most glorious and ever-blessed memory." On the same doors also are portraits of Sir John Saint John and his lady, who are depicted in kneeling attitudes: at the feet of the lady are six children, and under them the arms of the families of Saint John and Hungerford.

On the southern side of the altar is a monument of Sir John Saint John, who died in 1534,—his two wives, and several of their children. On the southern wall of the chancel is a monument of Viscount Saint John, who died in 1748. Near the church is Lidiard Park, the seat of Viscount Bolingbroke, which is extensive, and contains many large clumps of trees and a fine pond of water.

SWINDON, on a considerable eminence, 11 miles N. from Marlborough, 5 miles S. from Highworth, and 83 miles from London, contains 272 houses and 1580 inhabitants. The situation of the town commands a delightful prospect over parts of Berkshire and Gloucestershire: the houses are built with stone, of which there are some very extensive quarries wrought in the vicinity. This stone is scarcely inferior, either in appearance or durability, to Portland stone. There is a weekly market on Monday, and there are annual fairs on the Monday before April 5,—the second Monday after the 12th of May,—the second Monday in September,—the second Monday after the 11th of September, and also a cattle fair every Monday fortnight. The Petty Sessions for this division of the county are held here. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is a vicarage, value 17*l.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Adjoining the church-yard is a mill, driven by water, conducted in pipes from the church well-pond: at the extremity of the horizontal pipes, is



one fixed vertically, about ten feet in height, through which the water is elevated to a trough, whence it falls upon the mill wheel. The Wiltshire and Berkshire canal, which commences in the Thames at Abingdon, passes on the western side of Swindon, where the North Wiltshire canal diverges from it, the main line continues by Wootton Bassett, in its passage through this county towards Semington, where it unites with the Kennet and Avon canal, the whole length is 52 miles. In a field at Brome, a hamlet northward of Swindon, is Long-stone, which stands upright, and is about ten feet high: in a meadow below, is a range of smaller stones, placed in a straight line. Swindon House, the seat of Ambrose Goddard, Esq. is on the eastern side of the town: the prospect from all the higher parts of the park comprehends a wide extent of rich pasture lands.

TOCKENHAM, 3 miles S.W. from Wootton Bassett, contains 26 houses and 153 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. Tockenham House is the seat of J. J. Buxton, Esq.

WANBOROUGH, 4 miles E. from Swindon, contains 166 houses and 903 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a vicarage, value 21*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

WOOTTON BASSETT, 5 miles W. from Swindon, and 89 from London, contains 344 houses and 1701 inhabitants. The town consists chiefly of one principal street, and has a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair on the Monday next after the feasts of Pentecost and St. Bartholomew. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding extensive prospects over the surrounding country, which is extremely fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Clarendon.

The manor was formerly held by the Bassett family, of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, but is now the property of the Earl of Clarendon: the manor-house, on the summit of a considerable eminence, is now a farmer's residence, and commands an extended prospect westward into Somersetshire and Gloucestershire.

## 18. *Kinwardston Hundred*

Is bounded on the north by Ramsbury hundred, on the east by Berkshire and Hampshire, on the south by Elstub and Everley hundred, and on the west by Selkley hundred and Swanborough hundred.

BEDWIN, on the borders of Berkshire, 6 miles S.W. from Hungerford, and the same distance S.E. from Marlborough, contains 347 houses and 1928 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Crofton, Martin, Wilton, Wixcombe, and Wolfhall. It is a very ancient borough and town, but the market is disused, having been superseded by that of Marlborough; there are annual fairs on the 23d of April and 26th of July, for horses, cattle, and hardware. Here Dr. Thomas Willis was born, in 1621; he was an eminent physician, and one of the first members of the Royal Society. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Aylesbury: it is built chiefly of flint, on a cruciform plan, and contains several ancient monuments. In the chancel is an altar tomb, in memory of Sir John Seymour, of Wolfhall, father of Queen Jane Seymour, mother of King Edward VI.: he died in 1536, and was buried at Easton Priory, whence the body was removed by Edward Earl of Hertford, son of the Duke of Somerset, in the year 1590. Castle-hill, on Wilton-common, south-eastward from Bedwin, is an eminence comprehending between thirty and forty acres of ground, having its summit crowned by an earthwork, enclosing more than two acres. Chisbury castle, about a mile northward from the town is an area of more than fifteen acres. Bedwin is said to have been the seat of Cissa, viceroy of Berkshire and Wiltshire, under one of the kings of Wessex. The Kennet and Avon canal, which forms part of one of the lines of communication across the southern part of the kingdom, from sea to sea, passes on the western side of the town towards Crofton,

near which it is carried through a tunnel 510 yards in length, under a Roman road.

LITTLE BEDWIN, on a branch of the river Kennet, adjoins the parish of Bedwin on the north, and contains 91 houses and 504 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage value 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Marquess of Aylesbury: it is built with flint in the Anglo-Norman style of architecture. In the chancel is a monumental slab to Edmund Hungerford, of Chisbury, who died in 1659.

BURBAGE, 4 miles E. from Pewsey, and 6 miles S. from Marlborough, contains 237 houses and 1195 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Hurstbourn and Burbage, in Salisbury cathedral.

BUTTERMERE, 5 miles S. from Hungerford, and the same distance E. from Bedwin, on the borders of Hampshire and Berkshire, the name merely implies boundary. It contains 21 houses and 136 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 10*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

CHILTON FOLIOT, on the banks of the river Kennet, and borders of Berkshire, 2 miles W. from Hungerford, contains 133 houses and 777 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Leverton, in Berkshire. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 14*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the patronage of E. W. Leybourn Popham, Esq. In the chancel is a monument bearing the figure of a crusader, said to be one of the Foliot family, lords of this manor, which became extinct in the reign of Richard I. Here is also a monumental slab in memory of Bulstrode Whitelocke, who died in 1737: he was a descendant of Judge Whitelocke. In the church-yard is a mausoleum of the Pearse family.—Chilton House is the seat of Fulwar Craven, Esq., and Chilton Lodge, about a mile from the village, is the seat of John Pearse, Esq.; it was built from designs by *William Pilkington*, and is situated on an eminence.

Littlecot Park, the seat of General Edward William Leybourn Popham, is westward of Chilton, and partly in the parish of Ramsbury. It was anciently a seat of the Darrell family; and a very mysterious story is recorded in a note to Sir Walter Scott's poem of *Rokeby*, traditionally said to refer to Littlecot, which tale is also to be found in the *Lives of Eminent Men*, by John Aubrey, vol. ii., p. 493. The estate became the property of Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., in whose lineal male descendants it remained, till it was left to the son of Edward Leybourne, Governor of Grenada, by Anne, daughter of Edward Popham. The house was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and the features of the architecture of that interesting era are preserved. The entrance is by a low porch, opening upon a corridor leading into a court. The hall, 46 feet by 24 in dimension, is lighted by large mullioned windows, containing many scriptural subjects in stained glass. The walls are hung with pieces of armour, helmets, breastplates, and buff jerkins, arranged together with cross-bows, carbines, pistols, and a pair of elk's horns, measuring 7 feet 6 inches from tip to tip. The furniture partakes of the same style, and a large oaken table reaches nearly from one extremity of the hall to the other: one of the chairs, said to have been used by Judge Popham, is curiously turned, has a very high back, and a triangular seat. John Popham, grandson of the judge, is said, by Aubrey, to have been the greatest housekeeper in England, and to have entertained four or five noblemen at a time. A gallery, 110 feet in length, is hung with many curious portraits of persons who lived in the sixteenth century; there is a portrait of Judge Popham, and one of Nell Gwynn, by *Verelst*. Amidst a great deal of ancient stained glass are the arms and crest of the Popham family, by *Miller*. The arms of King Henry VIII. and Queen Jane Seymour. Sir George Darrell, of Littlecot, keeper of the Great Wardrobe to King Edward IV., was the son of Sir William Darrell, under Treasurer of England, and Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Calston of Littlecot. Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir George Darrell, married Sir John Seymour, of Wolfhall. In the gallery is also a curious piece of needlework, representing a large tessellated pavement, discovered in Littlecot Park in 1728, which



has also been engraved by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries. The park, about four miles in circumference, is adorned with clumps of trees of various kinds, and on one side rises an eminence crowned with wood, which forms a fine contrast to the level meadows on the banks of the river Kennet.

Picketfield, part of the Littlecot estate, was appropriated, in 1803, as a military dépôt, with gunpowder magazines, &c.

At Knighton, a hamlet on the northern bank of the Kennet, near Littlecot park, is an ancient earthwork.

**CHUTE**, on the borders of Hampshire, 4 miles N.E. from Ludgershall, contains 95 houses and 489 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Chute, in Salisbury Cathedral. Chute Forest, probably part of the New Forest, stretched several miles into Hampshire on the east, and approached near to Savernake Forest on the west. Chute Lodge is the seat of W. Fowle, Esq. A deer park occupies a lofty ridge, which commands an extensive view over Hampshire; and a Roman road passes through its precincts in a bold and perfect form, in its course from Winchester towards the station Cunetio, on the river Kennet, the site of which is supposed to be Folly Farm, near Marlborough; here this road is remarkable on account of the deviation from its usual straight line, a variation obliged to be made to avoid a deep valley at Scots Poor. On a point of lofty down, projecting into this valley, is Haydon Hill Castle, a strong earthwork. Half a mile northward, close to Fosbury, a hamlet, is a large bank and ditch extending south-westward; these afterwards separate into two branches, and intersect the Roman road, one near Scots Poor, and the other between that place and Tidcombe; from this last diverge two other banks and ditches, which run parallel over the arable lands, and meet in a heath northward of Scots Poor. Chute Forest is an extra-parochial district, and contains 25 houses and 144 inhabitants.

**COLLINGBOURN KINGSTON**, on the river Bourn and borders of Hampshire, 6 miles S.E. from Pewsey, contains 147 houses and 817 inhabitants, including Collingbourn Southton, and Collingbourn Vallance. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The celebrated Platonist, John Norris, Rector of Bemerton, was the son of the Vicar of Collingbourn, and was born here in 1657. His "Theory of the Ideal World" is satirized in "An Essay towards a History of the Intelligible World, by Gabriel John."

**EASTON**, 3 miles E. from Pewsey, contains 79 houses and 447 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Marquess of Aylesbury. A priory for canons of the Trinitarian order, for the redemption of captives, in the reign of Henry III., is said to have been founded here by Stephen, Archdeacon of Salisbury; the revenue was valued at 55*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and the site was granted, in 1536, to Sir Edward Seymour, Viscount Beauchamp. Thomas, second Earl of Aylesbury, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, Lord Beauchamp, of Hache, son of William, second Duke of Somerset, which lady at the death of her brother William, third Duke of Somerset, in 1671, became the heiress of Savernake Forest and Tottenham Park, a tract of country nearly sixteen miles in circumference, now in the possession of the Marquess of Aylesbury, K. T. Savernake Forest, an extensive tract of woodland, well stocked with deer, is intersected by numerous rides and avenues, eight of which diverge from a common centre. In the midst of the forest is Savernake Lodge, a modern building. The scenery, displayed in various parts of this extra-parochial district, is picturesque and beautiful; the diversity of hill and dale, wood and lawn, affords a series of most interesting views. Brimslade contains 12 houses and 110 inhabitants. Cadley contains 9 houses and 45 inhabitants; and Hippenscombe contains 11 houses and 40 inhabitants. This last district extends almost to the forest of Chute. Adjoining to Savernake Forest, and about 3 miles S.E. from Marlborough, is Tottenham Park, in which is the seat of the Marquess of Aylesbury. The house was originally erected after a design by the *Earl of Burlington*, to which additions have been subsequently made. In the principal apartments are many portraits of the members of the families of Seymour and Bruce, amongst which are Lady Jane Sey-

mour and King Henry VIII. The library contains a magnificent pedigree of the Seymours, enriched with portraits, seals, deeds, &c., beautifully drawn; it is 23 feet 3 inches long, by 6 feet 2 inches in width. Here is also a curious horn, by which the forestership of Savernake was formerly held; it is made from an elephant's tusk, mounted in silver gilt; on the largest ferule is enamelled a king on his throne, attended by a priest and a forester; on other parts are enamelled emblems of the chase, with deer, falcons, &c.: the baudrick of the horn is of green worsted, with silver gilt buckles. On the borders of Savernake Forest is Martinsfell Hill, the summit of which is crowned with an immense earthwork.

**FROXFIELD**, on the borders of Berkshire, 3 miles W. from Hungerford, and 7 miles E. from Marlborough, contains 82 houses and 508 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. Sarah, widow of John, fourth Duke of Somerset, by will, in 1686, devised considerable landed property in order to erect an alms house. Over the gate house are the Seymour arms, and the following inscription;—"Somerset alms house, for thirty poor widows, founded and endowed by the right noble Duchess dowager of Somerset, deceased. Built and settled according to the will of the said duchess, by Sir William Gregory, one of the justices of their majesties' Court of King's Bench, the surviving executor of the said duchess, anno Domini 1691, and afterwards enlarged for twenty more poor widows, anno Domini 1775, whereby is completed the will of the noble foundress."

**MILTON LILBOURN**, on a branch of the river Avon, 2 miles E. from Pewsey, contains 113 houses and 632 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

**PEWSEY**, 6 miles S. from Marlborough, and 78 miles from London, contains 250 houses and 1337 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on 16th September, and the petty sessions for the hundred are held here. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 26*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Radnor.

**TIDCOMBE**, 6 miles N.E. from Ludgershall, and on the borders of Berkshire, contains 45 houses and 237 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

**WOOTTON RIVERS**, 3 miles N.E. from Pewsey, contains 76 houses and 400 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Brazen-nose College, Oxford, alternately; but the living must be presented to a person who has been a Somerset scholar, according to the will of Sarah, Duchess of Somerset.

## 19. Malmesbury Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Gloucestershire, on the east by Highworth and Kingsbridge hundreds, on the south by Chippenham hundred, and on the west by North Damerham hundred.

**ASHLEY**, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 2 miles N.E. from Tetbury, and 5 miles N. from Malmesbury, contains 19 houses and 103 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 9*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The arch between the chancel and nave is Anglo-Norman, as also that of the southern porch; but the arches of the aisles are of pointed architecture, and spring from slender clustered pillars, with capitals of foliage. The font is very old, large and round, and rude in its workmanship. In the church is a monument of Ferdinando Gorges, who died in 1647. The manor house, chiefly erected in the sixteenth century, was formerly the residence of Sir Onesiphorus Paul, Bart. Eastward of this village is the fosse road, in its course from Bath to Cirencester.



**BREMILHAM**, or *Cowage*, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 2 miles W. from Malmesbury, contains 5 houses and 25 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 4*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lady Northwich. Near the village is Weston Birt, an ancient seat in Gloucestershire.

**BRINKWORTH**, on a branch of the Avon, 5 miles W. from Wootton Bassett, contains 166 houses and 1062 inhabitants, exclusive of the hamlet of Grittenham, which contains 23 houses and 154 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 23*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Holland. Tobias Crisp, D. D., an eminent puritanical author, was rector here in 1627.

**BROKENBOROUGH**, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 2 miles N. W. from Malmesbury, to which town a causeway extends nearly the whole distance, contains 48 houses and 262 inhabitants. Its Anglo-Saxon name was Caerdurberg, and fragments of tessellated pavements have been discovered here. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy to the vicarage of Westport. The fosse road passes near the village.

**CHARLTON**, 2 miles N. E. from Malmesbury, contains 98 houses and 563 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a curacy. The manor formerly belonged to the abbots of Malmesbury, and came into the family of Howard, by the marriage of the first Earl of Suffolk with Katherine, daughter of Sir Henry Knyvett. Charlton House, the seat of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, was founded by Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain of the household in the reign of James I., who also built the magnificent seat at Audley End, in Essex. The mansion presents four fronts, with towers at the angles, finished with cupolas and vanes, and is on the plan, 180 feet by 128 in dimension. In the centre is an immense hall. On the southern front is a central porch and arcade, in the early Italian style. The parapets are enriched with perforated work, and crowned with orbs and obelisks; the chimneys are carried up in pedestals with detached pillars and entablatures. The northern and eastern fronts were erected by *Brettingham*; and in the principal apartment is a collection of curious and interesting portraits; amongst them is one of Moll Davis, mistress of King Charles II, who is said to have been a native of the village of Charlton.

**CRUDWELL**, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 4 miles N. E. from Malmesbury, contains 81 houses and 413 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Hardwicke. It is a fine old and spacious edifice, with a tower on the western front. In the windows of the chancel are representations of the seven sacraments in compartments of stained glass, two of which are mutilated. The font consists of an octagonal basin, fixed in a shaft of similar shape, which rests upon a circular basement. The manor, which formerly belonged to the abbots of Malmesbury, was granted after the dissolution to the family of Baynton, and passed into the possession of Lord Lucas of Shenfield, who founded a free school here, and whose daughter and heiress, Mary, Countess of Kent, was created Baroness Lucas, of Crudwell, in 1663.

Estcourt, a hamlet of this parish, contains 35 houses and 157 inhabitants. In the chapel is a monument of Gyles Earle, of Estcourt, who died in 1758, and other memorials of different branches of the Earle family, formerly Lords of the Manor.

Estcourt House is the seat of Joseph Pitt, Esq.

**DAUNTSEY**, 5 miles S. E. from Malmesbury, contains 64 houses and 467 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 13*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. On the western front of the tower are sculptured the arms of Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, and underneath an inscription, stating that the church was began to be built on 21st April, 1630. In several of the windows are fragments of painted glass, with a date of 1525 on one of them. In the chancel are several monuments of the Danvers family, particularly that of Henry Danvers, Lord Dantsey and Earl of Danby, K. G., who died in 1643.

**DRAYCOT CERNE**, 4 miles N. from Chippenham, contains

23 houses and 169 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to Saint Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Hon. William Long Wellesley. In the chancel are monuments of the Cerne family, and of the Longs. Draycot House, the seat of the Hon. William Long Wellesley, stands in an extensive park, with beautiful pleasure grounds attached. Sir Robert Long, Bart. of Draycot, married, in 1735, Lady Emma Child, daughter and heiress of Richard Earl Tylney: he was father of Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. of Wanstead and Draycot, who died in 1794. After the death of his son, in 1805, the estates devolved to his daughter Katherine, who married, in 1812, the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, the son of Lord Maryborough, at which time her property, it is said, exceeded in value 40,000*l.* a-year. She died at Richmond, on the 12th of September, 1825, aged 35, and was buried at Draycot.

**FOXLEY**, 3 miles S. W. from Malmesbury, contains 13 houses and 71 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 3*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of Lord Holland. In the chancel is a monument of George Ayliffe, of Foxley, who died in 1712. The manor afterwards belonged to Henry Fox, son of Sir Stephen Fox, and brother of the Earl of Ilchester: he was paymaster of the forces in 1757, and in 1763 was created Lord Holland of Foxley. The manor-house, on the western side of the village, with a large shrubbery, was afterwards the property of Richard Carter, Esq.

**GARSDON**, 3 miles E. from Malmesbury, contains 37 houses and 183 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

**HANKERTON**, 4 miles N. E. from Malmesbury, contains 57 houses and 269 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 10*s.* Cloatley, a hamlet of this parish, contains 19 houses and 87 inhabitants.

**HULLAVINGTON**, 5 miles S. from Malmesbury, contains 92 houses and 472 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 13*s.*, in the patronage of Eton College. Surrendral is a tything of this parish, contains 5 houses and 34 inhabitants.

**KEMBLE**, 7 miles N. from Malmesbury, on the borders of Gloucestershire, contains 94 houses and 435 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Ewen and Wick. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* A spring in this parish is one of the numerous sources of the river Thames,—as also are the Swellbrook, the Key, and the Churn.

**LEA**, 2 miles E. from Malmesbury, contains 67 houses and 371 inhabitants, including Cleverton. The church, dedicated to Saint Giles, is a curacy to Garsdon rectory.

**MALMESBURY**, on the banks of the river Avon, 96 miles from London, 10 miles N. from Chippenham, and 11 miles S. W. from Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. This ancient town consists of three parochial divisions. The borough contains 268 houses and 1322 inhabitants, exclusive of detached hamlets, containing 654 inhabitants:—the Abbey precinct contains 29 houses and 169 inhabitants, and the parish of Westport St. Mary contains 158 houses and 1023 inhabitants. The town of Malmesbury is situated on a hill, surrounded, with the exception of a narrow neck of land, by two streams, which form a junction at a short distance on the southern side of the town. It is said to have been strongly fortified; and during the contest between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, this town was the seat of war. In the civil war between King Charles and his Parliament, Malmesbury was frequently taken and re-taken by the opposing parties. On the eastern side of the town there are yet considerable remains of the ancient walls. The town, with the exception of Abbey-row, near the Abbey church, chiefly consists of three streets,—High-street, Silver-street, and Oxford-street; the two first run parallel to each other, and are intersected by the last. Nearly in the centre of the town is a market-cross, built in the reign of Henry VII.: it is of stone, and octangular in its plan; flying buttresses support an enriched turret, with compartments in alto relievo, representing



scriptural subjects. The trade lies principally in the manufacture of cloth, leather, gloves, parchment and glue. There is a weekly market on Saturday for provisions, and a cattle market on the last Tuesday in every month, excepting March, April, and June. Here are annual fairs on the 28th of March, 28th of April, and the 5th of June, for horses and cattle. The Petty Sessions for the hundred are held here. The borough of Malmesbury returns one member to parliament, according to the Reform Bill of 1832, together with the out-parishes of St. Paul and St. Mary Westport, and the several parishes of Brokenborough, Charlton, Garsdon, Lea, Great Somerford, Little Somerford, Foxley and Bremilham. The present member is Viscount Andover, eldest son of the Earl of Suffolk. St. Paul's is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Crown. The old church was demolished when the nave of the Abbey church was appropriated to divine service. The church of Westport, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 16*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Suffolk.—Thomas Hobbes was born here in 1588: the father of the philosopher was vicar of Westport and Charlton, and had another son named Edmund, from whom, the brother of the philosopher, are descended numerous families, still resident at Malmesbury and its neighbourhood; the name of Hobbes, however, is now extinct. As the philosopher died unmarried, the descendants of Edmund Hobbes are, of course, his representatives.—This town was also the birth-place of William of Malmesbury, the historian, towards the middle of the eleventh century: he was precentor and librarian to the monastery, and died here about the year 1142.

Malmesbury Abbey was founded by Aldhelm, who was appointed the first abbot in the year 675, by the bishop of the West Saxons. The first church here was dedicated to the Blessed Saviour and St. Peter, and St. Paul, but in King Edgar's and aftertimes, the Blessed Virgin and St. Aldhelm, were considered as the patron saints of the Abbey, which was found to be endowed, in 1534, with 833*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* per annum. After the dissolution, the site was granted, in 1544, to William Stumpe, a rich clothier, of Malmesbury. The remains of the Abbey church consist of the nave, with its aisles, part of the transept, and a porch on the southern side. The western front is of the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, with a very fine enriched doorway. There are also other very ancient portions of the building, but mixed with the later styles of architecture. Within this church several princes and distinguished prelates are recorded to have been buried; amongst whom were King Athelstan,—Maildulf, a Scottish monk, and Saint Aldhelm: neither of their tombs at present exist. In the south-eastern part of the church is a monument, with an effigy, said to be that of Athelstan; and in the same chapel is a monumental slab for Dame Cicely Marshall, who died in 1625.

North-eastward of the Abbey church, is the abbot's house. The White Lion Inn and the workhouse are supposed to contain portions of the conventual buildings: there are other remains of antiquity in the town well deserving attention. Chapel-house, at Burnival, on the western side of Malmesbury,—a house called St. Helen's, at Westport, and Burton-hill chapel, now a private house, are early specimens of architecture; and in a garden, eastward of the cross, is part of an ancient font, with emblematical sculpture on the sides. There are no remains of the castle, said to have been erected by Roger Bishop of Salisbury, excepting the castle well.

The entire parish of Malmesbury, exclusive of the Abbey parish and Westport, contains 1976 inhabitants, and includes the following hamlets: Burton Hill containing 37 houses and 192 inhabitants,—Cole and West Park containing 5 houses and 37 inhabitants,—Corston, containing 34 houses and 171 inhabitants,—Milbourn, containing 19 houses and 115 inhabitants,—and Rodbourn, containing 19 houses and 139 inhabitants. Westward of the town is Malmesbury common, and a high part of this ground bears the name of the Hundred-hill. Each landholder of the borough has an acre of this common,—each of the common-council of the borough is entitled to a plot of about two or three acres,—and every one of the capital burgesses has a field of from fifteen to sixteen acres.

LONG NEWNTON, on the borders of Gloucestershire, 2 miles S.E. from Tetbury, and 3 miles N.W. from Malmesbury, contains 59 houses and 306 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the

Holy Trinity, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 5*s.*, in the patronage of T. Estcourt, Esq.

NORTON COLEPARLE, 4 miles S.W. from Malmesbury, contains 25 houses and 110 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 2*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

OAKSEY, 5 miles N. from Malmesbury, contains 72 houses and 385 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* In the chancel window are compartments of ancient stained glass, representing the seven sacraments of the Catholic church, but which are mutilated. The seats also are ancient, and carved in oak: the font is square, and fixed on a circular shaft. Southward from the church, is a square area, enclosed by a deep moat and embankment, having a large mount at its north-eastern angle. Exterior to this are several other square enclosures formed by slighter banks, and at some distance another artificial mount.

POOLE KEYNES, 7 miles N.E. from Malmesbury, contains 30 houses and 146 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

SEAGRY, 4 miles S.E. from Malmesbury, contains 34 houses and 215 inhabitants, including the tything of Lower Seagry. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Carnarvon.

BROAD SOMERFORD, on a branch of the Avon, 4 miles S.E. from Malmesbury, contains 86 houses and 481 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Exeter College, Oxford.—Little Somerford, a parish about a mile northward, contains 52 houses and 330 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester.

STANTON ST. QUINTIN, 4 miles N.W. from Chippenham, contains 52 houses and 285 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Radnor: it was formerly Collegiate. The font and three arches of the chancel are fine specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture and ornament. The manor, anciently possessed by the family of Saint Quintin, of Hornby castle, passed to one of the Lords Dacre. The manor house, a very curious edifice, was situated in an extensive park, now wholly occupied by woods.

SUTTON BENDER, 4 miles N. from Chippenham, contains 66 houses and 458 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

## 20. Melksham Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Chippenham hundred, on the east by Pottern and Cannings hundred, on the south by Whorwells-down hundred, and on the west by Bradford hundred.

ERLE STOKE, 6 miles S. from Devizes and 3 miles W. from Lavington, contains 74 houses and 375 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a curacy to the vicarage of Melksham. It was an ancient inheritance of the family of Monthermer, Earls of Gloucester, from whom it passed to that of Montacute, Earls of Salisbury. In the reign of Charles II. it was the seat of William Brounker, and became a residence of the Dukes of Bolton. Joshua Smith, Esq. M.P. for Devizes, who purchased this estate in 1780, rebuilt the mansion in Erle Stoke Park. His heir sold the whole, together with the manor of Edington, in 1820, to George Watson Taylor, Esq. The house was erected from designs by George Stewart, about 1786. It stands on rising ground, in a valley which separates the northern and southern divisions of the county, in an extensive and well-wooded park, enlivened by a large sheet of water. In front of the house is one of the bold



ridges of Salisbury Plain, the sides and summit of which are thickly planted with wood. The pleasure grounds occupy a narrow winding valley, watered by a rivulet, which forms in its progress several cascades. A depreciation of West-India property having occasioned the ruin of the vast fortune of G. W. Taylor, Esq., the furniture and works of art were sold by auction in July, 1832. Amongst them were a view of Erle Stoke by *Stanfield*, and a collection of drawings by *Buckler* of churches in the neighbourhood of Erle Stoke.

HILPERTON, or *Helprington*, one mile N. from Trowbridge, contains 191 houses and 904 inhabitants. The woollen manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a rectory, value 16*l*.

MELKSHAM, on the acclivity of an eminence, which rises from the river Avon, 96 miles from London, and 7 miles S. from Chippenham, contains 913 houses and 4765 inhabitants. The town consists principally of one long street, the houses of which are built of soft freestone; its trade in the manufacture of broad-cloth, formerly considerable, has much declined. A market is held every other Thursday for cattle, but there is no regular market for provisions: an annual fair is held on the 27th of July for horses, cattle, and sheep. The chalybeate and saline springs, near the town, have attracted much popularity to the neighbourhood. The Petty Sessions for the Melksham division are held in the town. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 38*l*. 9*s*. 4*d*., in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. In the chancel are monuments of the families of Awdrey of Seend, and the Sells of Benacre.

On the northern side of the town is Melksham Forest, and about three miles higher up the Avon is Lacock Abbey, one of the most perfect remains of a monastic habitation in the kingdom, situated on a remarkably level and productive spot, adorned with venerable trees, and the beautiful windings of the river. Adjoining the town, on the south-west is an ancient seat of the Rev. W. B. Wrey.

Seend, or Seen, a chapelry of Melksham parish, situated between that town and Devizes, contains 197 houses and 1011 inhabitants. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through this hamlet. At Seend is a seat of A. Awdrey, Esq.

POULSHOT, 3 miles S.W. from Devizes, contains 62 houses and 323 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 6*l*. 5*s*., in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. The edifice has been recently enlarged.

TROWBRIDGE, on the banks of the river Were, which is one of the branches of the Avon, 99 miles from London, and 2 miles S. E. from Bradford, contains 1786 houses and 9545 inhabitants. This town, situated on a rocky eminence, is the seat of a woollen manufactory, established here at a very early period: the cloths made are kerseymeres and superfine broad-cloth. The market days are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and here is an annual fair for three days, from the 5th to the 7th of August, for cattle, milliners' goods, and pedlary. A communication is opened with London and Bristol, by means of the Kennet and Avon canal, which passes about a mile northward of the town. The county magistrates hold a session on the first Tuesday in each month for parish business, and a Court of Requests is held every Tuesday three weeks before Commissioners, under an Act of Parliament. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a rectory, value 20*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*., in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland. It is supposed to have been erected principally at the expense of James Terumber, a rich clothier, about 1483, and is a spacious structure, with a porch on the northern and southern sides, which are unusually lofty. The font is panelled and enriched with shields, charged with emblems of the crucifixion.

There are no remains of Trowbridge castle, which, in the year 1150, was held by the partizans of the Empress Maud. Its elevated site is named Court-hill. The lordship formed part of the estates of Henry Duke of Lancaster, whose daughter Blanch married John of Ghent, son of King Edward III. This castle and manor, as part of the Duke's property, was recognized as one of the honours attached to the County Palatine of Lancaster; and here it is very probable that a Court of Chancery for the duchy was held, as

rents for the same are paid at Trowbridge at this time. The estate was alienated from the Crown by grant to Edward Earl of Hertford, and continued the property of his collateral descendants in the reign of Charles I., when Sir Francis Seymour was created Lord Seymour of Trowbridge. The manor afterwards passed into the possession of the family of Manners, and was sold by the Duke of Rutland, in 1809, to Thomas Timbrell, Esq.

Troll is a hamlet of the parish, and Staverton is a chapelry of Trowbridge.

WHADDON, on the river Avon, 3 miles N.E. from Trowbridge, contains 9 houses and 63 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 8*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*. Whaddon House is the seat of W. Bowen, Esq.

## 21. Mere Hundred

Is bounded on the north by South Damerham hundred, on the east by Dunworth hundred, on the south by Dorsetshire, and on the west by Somersetshire.

KINGSTON DEVERILL, on the borders of Somersetshire, 4 miles N. from Mere, contains 66 houses and 328 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 19*l*. 15*s*., in the patronage of the Marquess of Bath. Kingston is the principal of five villages on the Deverill, all of which are situated in a valley towards the south-western extremity of the county. The church is exceedingly picturesque from the disposition of its parts, but its architecture is not of great antiquity. The font is very old, and is square, supported on a large circular shaft, with four smaller pillars at the angles.

WEST KNOYLE, 3 miles E. from Mere, contains 31 houses and 208 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 8*l*. 12*s*. 11*d*., in the patronage of the Prebendary of North Newton.

MAIDEN BRADLEY, on the borders of Somersetshire, 4 miles N. from Mere, contains 88 houses and 526 inhabitants, exclusive of the hamlet of Yarnfield, within the county of Somerset, which contains 12 houses and 94 inhabitants. Here are annual fairs on the 6th of May and 2nd of October for horses, cattle, and cheese. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a curacy, in the presentation of Christ Church, Oxford. It is small, and not of very ancient date, but contains several monuments of the Seymour family; the principal is that of Sir Edward Seymour, who died in 1707, whose effigy is represented in a reclining posture, habited in the robes of a senator. The monument was erected in 1750, by his grandson Francis Seymour, Esq., and bears a very long inscription.

About the beginning of the reign of Henry II., Manasser Bisset founded here a hospital, under the care of some secular priests, but Hubert Bishop of Salisbury, in the year 1190, changed the establishment into a prior and canons of the order of St. Augustine. At the dissolution of the priory, the annual revenues amounted to 197*l*. 18*s*. 8*d*. In 1537, King Henry VIII. granted the site of the priory, and the conventual buildings, to Sir Edward Seymour Viscount Beauchamp, and the estate has continued in the possession of the same family to the present time. Part of the monastic residence has been converted into a farm-house.

A short distance eastward from the church is Maiden Bradley House, the seat of the Duke of Somerset. The southern or principal front of this mansion, has wings, which project considerably, but the general style of its architecture is by no means imposing. The park, although not extensive, is pleasant, having at its southern extremity a lofty chalk hill.—Eastward of the village rises "Bidcombe's airy steep, and shady bowers." This hill is also known by the names of Brimsden and Cold Kitchen-hill, and is one of the most interesting eminences in the county, on account of the vast extent and beauty of the prospect it commands. Here are found many relics, as tumuli, ditches and excavations, and other British antiquities.

MERE, on the borders of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, 101 miles from London, and 7 miles from Wincanton, and the same distance from Shaftesbury, contains 197 houses and 1220 inhabitants. The manufacture carried on in this town is chiefly that of



dowls and bed tickens. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and here are annual fairs on 17th May and 10th Oct. for cattle and cheese. Castle Hill, an eminence adjoining the town, is the site of its ancient castle, of which there are no other remains. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 28*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Salisbury. It consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a chapel on each side of it; which having been built at different times, are in different styles of architecture. The tower of the church, about ninety feet high, is embattled, and has octagonal turrets at the angles, which terminate in lofty pinnacles. The chancel screen, of oak, is wrought in a rich and light style of carving. At the accession of Elizabeth it appears that the figures of the twelve apostles, which were painted on the front of the roodloft, were defaced, and that in the following year the roodloft was taken down by the command of the bishop.

Woodlands and Chaddenwick, which form a tything of this parish, contain 132 houses and 663 inhabitants. Zeals, another hamlet, contains 58 houses and 539 inhabitants. Zeals House is the seat of Mrs. Grove.

STOURTON, on the borders of Somersetshire, 3 miles W. from Mere, contains 69 houses and 346 inhabitants, exclusive of the hamlet of Brook, or *Gasper*, in Somersetshire, which contains 61 houses and 312 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 17*l.*, in the patronage of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. In the chancel are several monuments of the Stourton family, of which Sir John, the first peer, was created Lord Stourton, by King Henry VI., in 1448: there are also memorials of Henry Hoare, Esq., who died in 1724, and of Henry, his son, who died in 1785; the latter is inscribed with some spirited lines from the pen of Hayley. The manor of Stourton, the ancient seat of the noble family of that name, was sold in 1720 to Henry Hoare, Esq., who then gave it the name of Stourhead, the river Stour rising from six different springs in the pleasure grounds. A mansion was soon afterwards commenced and erected from designs by *Colin Campbell*; to this has been added two wings by the present owner; one containing a library, and the other appropriated as a picture gallery. The site of the old castle is marked by some very aged Spanish chestnut trees.

Stourhead is now the seat of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., the author of several topographical works relative to this county, which are highly valued by antiquaries. The pleasure grounds owe much of their beauty to the variety of scenery and to a broad lake, the waters of which are at all times equally clear and transparent; the lake is nearly surrounded by hanging woods, which, with decorative temples, are reflected on its surface. The pantheon is a model of that at Rome, but is here embosomed in a thick wood, and from the front of the building the scene is singularly beautiful. There are two other temples in the gardens, one designed from the temple of Apollo, at Balbec, in Syria, the ancient Heliopolis; the other a small Doric temple, dedicated to Flora, backed by very fine plantations. The grotto at Stourhead consists of an arched passage under ground, in which is a fountain and cold Bath. In a recess is placed a statue of a sleeping nymph, inscribed by Pope, beginning, "Nymph of the grot, these sacred springs I keep," an imitation of the original, by Cardinal Bembo. One of the most interesting objects in the gardens at Stourhead is a cross, which formerly stood at the junction of four streets, in the city of Bristol. This cross is supposed to have been erected there in 1373: statues of King Edward III., King Edward I., King Henry III., and King John, all benefactors to the city, were originally placed within the niches round it. In the year 1633 the cross was raised higher, and four other regal statues were added, viz., those of King Henry VI., Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles, each of whom had renewed and confirmed the city charter. The whole height of the cross was then forty feet; it was curiously painted and gilded, and enclosed by an iron palisade. In 1733 it was taken down and removed to the centre of the college green, at Bristol, whence it was once more levelled in 1763, and was afterwards presented by Dean Barton, with consent of the magistrates and council of Bristol, to Henry Hoare Esq., of Stourhead, who erected it in his grounds, and added a base, top, and central pier, thus tastefully preserving a very curious relic of ancient art. Near the source of the river Stour, in a valley about a mile down the gardens is Peter's pump, an ancient building also brought from Bristol, consisting of

four piers, with as many arches, over which are four statues in niches, but of much ruder workmanship than the cross. The origin of the Stour, near an earthwork of a circular form, is thus mentioned by Leland in his "Itinerary," vol. vii.;—"The Ryver of Stoure riseth ther of six fountaines or springes, whereof three lie on the northe side of the parke, harde withyn the pale; the other three lie northe also, but withoute the parke. The Lord Stourton giveth thesc six fountaines upon his armes." From the immediate vicinity of these springs, a fine verdant terrace leads westward to the summit of King Settle, over which passes the Hardway, a British road; on this hill, which is in Somersetshire, stands Alfred's Tower.—*Vide p. 434, ante.*

Besides a remarkably fine library, a cabinet of statues, and a gallery of pictures, Sir Richard Colt Hoare possesses a collection of drawings by J. W. M. Turner, R. A., views of Salisbury Cathedral, exterior and interior, which were the first works that celebrated artist exhibited at the Royal Academy, Somerset House.

## 22. Potterne and Cannings Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Calne hundred, on the south and east by Swanborough hundred, and on the west by Whorwells-down and Melksham hundreds.

BROMHAM, or *Bremham*, 4 miles N. W. from Devizes, contains 287 houses and 1357 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 16*s.*, in the patronage of Sir Edward Bayntun Rolt, Bart. In the chancel is a monument of Sir Edward Bayntun, who died in 1574, and his two wives, and other memorials of the Bayntun family. Here is also a tomb of one of the Lords Beauchamp, and a slab in the memory of Henry Seasons, M. D. the projector of an almanack, called "Season on the Seasons."

Spye Park, the seat of Sir Edward Bayntun Rolt, Bart., is two miles northward from the village; the house stands on lofty ground, and commands a fine distant prospect; this was formerly the residence of John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, celebrated for his wit and profligacy; for his arrant cowardice in an affair with Lord Mulgrave; and for his conversion to religion by Dr. Burnet. He died in 1680, æt. 32.

BISHOP'S CANNINGS, 3 miles N.E. from Devizes, contains 221 houses and 1224 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. It is an ancient structure, resembling, in its style of architecture, the cathedral of Salisbury. In the chancel is a monument of Michael Ernele, of Burton, who died in 1571. Chittoe, a tything of this parish, contains 53 houses and 233 inhabitants; and St. James's chapelry, near the town of Devizes, contains 285 houses and 1265 inhabitants. The entire parish of Bishop's Cannings contains 2722 inhabitants. Near the village is a pillar erected in memory of James Long, of Widhampton, who completed the road in 1768.

DEVIZES, 24 miles N.W. from Salisbury, and 89 miles from London, contains 766 houses, and 4208 inhabitants. This town is situated on an eminence, on the borders of Salisbury Plain, and nearly in the centre of the county: it is of great antiquity, although its origin is very uncertain, and, at present, consists of several streets diverging from a spacious market-place; the cross in the centre was erected from the designs of Benjamin Wyatt, at the expense of Viscount Sidmouth. The chief manufactures are silk-throwing, making fine woollen and snuff. Here are also noted breweries for ale. The Thursday's market was formerly a great mart for wool, corn, horses, and cattle; but wool is seldom brought to market for sale at present. The fairs kept in the town on the 14th of February, Holy Thursday, 5th of July, and 2nd of October, are inconsiderable; but at those, held at Devizes Green, on the 20th of April and 20th of October, are sold large quantities of hops, cheese, cattle, and sheep. The borough magistrates hold sessions four times a year, and a court for the recovery of debts; the quarter sessions for the county are also held here once in the year; Devizes returns two members to parliament; and the limits



defined by the reform bill of 1832, include the old borough and its two parishes; and also so much of the chapelry of St. James, and of the parish of Rowde, lying between the old boundary and a new line defined by the bill. The present members are Wadham Locke, Esq. and Admiral Sir Philip C. H. Durham. The town includes two parishes that of St. John the Baptist, and the Blessed Virgin Mary. The former is a rectory, and the latter a perpetual curacy, and both are in the presentation of the crown. St. John's church is interesting to the architectural antiquary, from its diversity of style. The chancel, tower, and transept are supposed to have been built by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury. The arcades used as a facing to the outside of, as well as those within, the tower, the nail head and chevron ornaments, the embattled fret, and the intersecting arches, are proofs of the early age of the structure. A chapel, on the southern side of the chancel, supposed to have belonged to the Hungerford family, was probably built in the reign of Henry VIII. The other chantry was built by William Coventry. In the church are monuments of the Heathcote and Sutton families. One commemorates George Heathcote, Lord Mayor of London, and M.P. for Devizes, who died in 1768; another, James Sutton, of New Park, M.P. for Devizes, who died in 1801. Besides, there is a monument of Thomas Thurman, a benefactor to the church and town who died in 1777.

St. Mary's church consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower on the western front. The chancel is in the Anglo Norman style of architecture; but the greater part of the church was rebuilt by Wm. Smyth, who died in 1436, according to an inscription, in Latin, on the roof of the nave, which is constructed of wood, and is supported by large corbel heads representing kings and bishops alternately. In the chancel is a monument enriched with shields charged with crosses, and placed with quarterfoil compartments, but without any inscription: also, a marble monument to James Garth, M.P. who died in 1732.

The site of the castle of Devizes, built by Roger, bishop of Salisbury, on the western side of the town, is converted into pleasure grounds. South Broom House is the seat of William Salmon, Esq. New Park, about a mile northward from the town, is the seat of Thomas Grimstone Estcourt, Esq., who married the daughter and heiress of James Sutton, Esq. The house, erected from designs by *James Wyatt*, stands upon rising ground commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the surrounding country. The park is rendered exceedingly picturesque by its inequality, and is enriched by luxuriant woods naturally disposed, presenting an unbounded versatility of landscape scenery. Northward from New Park, and about a mile and a half distant, is Roundaway hill—the scene of the rout of the forces under Sir William Waller, in 1644. This hill constitutes the western termination of the Marlborough downs which intersect the county nearly in the centre from north east to south west; on the summit of the hill is Roundaway castle—an earthwork of great strength; there are two entrances into the entrenchment, one on the western, the other on the eastern side.

HIGHWAY, in a detached portion of this hundred,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, N.E. from Calne, contains 16 houses and 108 inhabitants. It is a curacy to Bremhill.

WEST LAVINGTON, or *Bishop's Lavington*, 6 miles S.W. from Devizes, contains 123 houses and 626 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. In a chapel, on the southern side of the church, are several monuments of the Danver's family. A free school in the village was founded in 1542, by William Dantsey, mercer of London. Littleton Paynell, a hamlet of this parish contains 116 houses and 497 inhabitants. The ridgeway passes over the downs near Lavington and Erle Stoke park adjoins the parish.

POTTERNE, 2 miles from Devizes, contains 229 houses, and 1119 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. Marston and Worton are tythings of this parish. The entire parish of Potterne contains 1609 inhabitants.

ROWDE, 2 miles W. from Devizes, contains 208 houses and

961 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of R. Vincent, Esq.

### 23. Ramsbury Hundred

Is bounded on the north and east by Berkshire; on the south by Kinwardston hundred, and on the west by Selkley hundred and Kingsbridge hundred.

BAYDON, on the borders of Berkshire, 4 miles N.E. from Albourn, and the same distance from Lambourn, contains 61 houses, and 313 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a curacy to Ramsbury. Crowwood and Ashdown Park, the seat of Earl Craven, are both in the vicinity.

BISHOPSTON, on the borders of Berkshire, 6 miles E. from Swindon, contains 105 houses and 572 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Bishopston, in Salisbury cathedral.

RAMSBURY, on the banks of the river Kennet, 5 miles W. from Hungerford, and 30 miles N. from Salisbury, contains 316 houses, and 1653 inhabitants, exclusive of the tythings of Axford and East-ridge. The entire parish contains 2335 inhabitants. It was anciently a market-town, and once the see of a bishop, united to Sherbourn, and afterwards translated to Salisbury. Here are now annual fairs, on the 14th of May and 10th of October, for horses, cows, and sheep. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a vicarage, and peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, value 9*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. It is a spacious structure, with a massive tower. In the chancel are monuments of the family of Jones, of Ramsbury Manor, and Read, of Crow Wood.

Ramsbury Manor, the seat of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., was the residence of Sir William Jones, Attorney-General to Charles II. in 1674. Having purchased the manor of the Earl of Pembroke, he erected the present mansion, after designs by *John Webb*, the nephew of Inigo Jones. It stands in a beautiful and varied park, through which flows the river Kennet, forming, in its passage, an island, and spreading into a fine expanse of water, which has the effect of a lake; the grounds, environed by rich meadows, and abounding in some parts with timber and plantations, rise from the sides of the river in easy sloping lawns. This estate came into the possession of the present independent proprietor, in right of his mother, who was daughter of William Jones, of Ramsbury Manor. Sir Francis Burdett, for a time, assumed his mother's name of Jones, on inheriting this estate. In 1793, he married Sophia, daughter of Thomas Coutts, and in 1797, succeeded his grandfather in his title and estates. In 1802, he was elected, after an extraordinary contest, representative for the county of Middlesex in parliament; and since the year 1807, has been one of the M.P.'s for Westminster, and has preserved, through many a session, a high character of independence.

Crow Wood, the seat of General Read, is north-eastward from Ramsbury. Adjoining it, on the north, is Marriage Hill House, formerly belonging to the family of Whitelocke.—Littlecote Park is on the opposite bank of the river Kennet, and about two miles eastward from Ramsbury.

### 24. Selkley Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Kingsbridge hundred; on the east by Ramsbury; on the south by Swanborough and Kinwardston hundreds; and on the west by Calne hundred.

ALBOURN, or *Aldbourn*, on a branch of the river Kennet, 7 miles N.E. from Marlborough, and the same distance N.W. from Hungerford, in Berkshire, contains 277 houses and 1835 inhabitants. It was formerly a market town, but is superseded by Hungerford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 26*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the bishop of Salisbury. Albourn Chase extended several miles, both in length and breadth, and was



well wooded and stocked with deer. Rabbits now breed in vast numbers within the ancient precincts of the chase. It was disafforested and granted to the Duke of Somerset, in the reign of Hen. VIII.; and the lodge is now a farm-house. Albourne chase was the scene of a conflict between the forces of parliament and the king's army, commanded by Charles in person, in Sept. 1643, in which the royalists were victorious.

**AVEBURY**, or *Abury*, 6 miles W. from Marlborough, contains 131 houses and 688 inhabitants, including the tythings of Beckhampton and West Kennet. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a vicarage, value 9*l.*, in the patronage of the crown. The font is ancient and curious. Near this village, are the remains of a Celtic structure, of the nature of that at Stonehenge, supposed to be more ancient, but is now nearly destroyed. The temple at Avebury originally consisted of 650 stones, independent of a large cromlech, about a mile northward; and was so extensive in its arrangement as to include the whole of the present village, and nearly 30 acres of ground, within its circumference. It was surrounded by a broad ditch, and lofty vallum without the ditch; its circular shape may still be traced with some interruptions. Within the ditch was a circle 1400 feet in diameter, formed of 100 upright stones, from 15 to 17 feet high, and about 40 feet in circumference, placed at a distance of 70 feet from each other. Within this circle were two lesser double circles, each exhibiting a similar arrangement. There were two entrances to the great circle, consisting of double rows of 100 upright stones each, placed at equal distances, and extending a mile in length; one of these was terminated on Overton hill, by another double circle of smaller dimensions; and the other by a larger stone than the rest. Of this vast structure very little now remains, the stones having been broken up, and employed in the repairs of roads, and erecting walls. The vicinity abounds with tumuli, cromlechs and barrows, besides which is Silbury hill, a tumulus, 1680 feet in circumference, and 170 feet high, the largest in Europe; its conical shape and isolated position form a striking contrast to the undulating chalk hills, by which it is surrounded. A learned hypothesis relative to the origin and design of Abury and Silbury, by the Rev. Edward Duke, of Lake House, is printed in the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" for Jan. 1828. Its dedication is assigned to a plurality of deities, and its origin is decided to be astronomical, the component parts being intended to portray the sun, with the moon as his satellite, in the summer solstice, and in his apparent course through the northern portion of the ecliptic, which is designated by the serpentine form, and revolving round the earth, which is represented by the hill of Silbury in the centre. The length of the chord connecting the extreme ends of the arc, or the distance from east to west, from the head to the tail of the serpent, measures, in a geometrical line, not less than two miles and a half. Silbury hill, covering by its base upwards of five acres of land, measuring in its slope 316 feet, and in its perpendicular height 170 feet, raises its head midway on this imaginary base line. The depth from Silbury hill to the centre of the body of the serpent, is nearly a mile; and the full length of the serpent is upwards of three miles. This design of the aboriginal Britons is sublime in its conception, equally simple and grand in its plan; vast, laborious, and perfect in its execution. In Dr. Stukeley's time, 1743, enough of the temple was left to make out its extent, its plan, and the number of stones pertaining to each distinct portion.

On a ridge of hills eastward of Avebury, are several tumuli, and traces of the Ridgway, a British road. On the brow of a hill, about a mile and a half southward, from Avebury, is "the Druid's barrow," so named by Dr. Stukeley, which was formerly encompassed by a series of upright stones, but most of them have been removed. Not far from Silbury hill are "the Grey Wethers," numerous large stones lying in different directions on the surface of the ground, resembling, at a distance, a flock of sheep. Avebury does not appear ever to have been a place of importance. In the reign of Richard I. the manor was granted by William de Tancarville to the Abbot of St. Georges de Bocherville, near Rouen, in Normandy, who established an alien priory here, which was afterwards annexed to the collegiate church of Fotheringhay, in Northamptonshire, and was granted in 1548 to Sir William Sherrington,

**BROAD HINTON**, 6 miles S. W. from Swindon, contains 137 houses and 639 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, VOL. I.

is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the trustees of St. Nicholas Hospital, in Salisbury.

**EAST KENNET**, 5 miles W. from Marlborough, contains 17 houses and 94 inhabitants. It is a curacy. The village is famed for a brewery of strong ale, which forms a considerable article of trade to London. It stands on the southern bank of the river Kennet, which, noted for its "silver eels" and trout, continues its course by Marlborough and Ramsbury to Hungerford, on the borders of Berkshire. Like the Willy, this river forms several islets, and its banks are distinguished by various traces of remote antiquity, amongst which the temple at Avebury is remarkable; in its immediate vicinity is Silbury hill. Kennet Hall is the seat of R. Mathews, Esq.

**MARLBOROUGH**, at the foot of a hill of marl, on the banks of the Kennet, 74 miles from London, on the road to Bath, contains 484 houses and 3038 inhabitants. The houses in this town are irregularly built, and some of them present the appearance of great antiquity, having gables in front, with verge boards ornamented with carving; nearly in the centre of the town, in the High-street, is the Court House, over the market place, a building containing also a council chamber, and assembly room. Malting, rope and sack making are extensively carried on in the town, and here is one of the principal marts for the farming produce of North Wiltshire, especially corn and cheese, quantities of which are sold at the market on Saturday. Here are annual fairs on 10th July, 1st August, and 23rd Nov. for horses, cows, and sheep. The Kennet and Avon Canal, passing through the town, communicates with the Thames, near Reading, and affords water carriage to London. The inhabitants have a right to a drawback on the tonnage of goods sent by the canal, and delivered at Burbage wharf, five miles distant. The Mayor and Justices of Marlborough hold sessions for the borough quarterly, on the Monday preceeding the quarter sessions for the county. A court leet is held at Easter and Michaelmas under the Marquess of Aylesbury; and the king's court, for the recovery of debt, is held once in three weeks. The Borough of Marlborough and the parish of Preshute return two members to parliament, who are at present Lord Ernest Augustus Charles Brudenell Bruce, and Henry Bingham Baring, Esq.

Marlborough is divided into two parishes; the churches stand at either extremity of the broad and handsome street, which gives them an imposing appearance; that of St. Mary the Virgin is towards the east; it is a vicarage, value 10*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean of Salisbury. The tower of this church is of the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, and its doorway is enriched with chevron mouldings. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at the western extremity of the town, forms a fine termination to the main street; it is a rectory, value 12*l.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. This church was probably erected in the fifteenth century, and its tower, 116 feet in height to the top of the vanes, forms a beautiful object to the neighbourhood, from whatever point it may be viewed. There is no appearance of the edifice having undergone any material alteration since its first erection, and consequently it preserves its original character. In the chancel is a monument to the memory of three children of the Lord Chief Justice Hyde, who all died in 1626; and in the church are also memorials of the families of Lepyat, Baylye, Dantsey, Westmacott, Dalrymple, Brathwaite, Hawkes, Merriman, Halcomb, Warner, Pinckney, and Hancock. There are in the town the remains of several religious houses, particularly a Gilbertine priory, dedicated to St. Margaret, a royal foundation which existed before the reign of John; its revenue was valued in 1534 at 38*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and after the dissolution the site was granted in exchange to Anthony Stringer; there were also two hospitals, one dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and the other to St. Thomas of Canterbury.

Marlborough Castle was the scene of several military and political events. King Henry III. resided here, and in 1267 a parliament met here and enacted those laws known as "the statutes of Malbridge." The foundation of the keep is the only remain, and is visible behind the Castle Inn. It is a large mount, rising in a conical form, a part of the construction of all the early Anglo-Norman castles.

On Folly Farm, about a mile eastward of Marlborough, is a large earthwork, the site of the Roman Cunetio, and in the centre



of the area of this station foundations of buildings, and some Roman pavements have been found.

MILDENHALL, on the river Kennet, 2 miles N. E. from Marlborough, contains 78 houses and 414 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a rectory, value 17*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* George Lavington, Bishop of Exeter, was born at this village in 1683.

OGBOURN ST. ANDREW, or *Little Okebourn*, on a branch of the river Kennet, 2 miles N. from Marlborough, contains 91 houses and 415 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Temple Rockley and Ogbourn Massey. It is a vicarage and a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, value 15*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

At Rockley, in this parish, John Marshall granted a hide of land in 1155 to the Knights' Templars, who here founded a preceptory, which came afterwards into the possession of the Knights' Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and was assigned towards the maintenance of their house at Sanford, in Oxfordshire. The estate was granted in 1540 to Sir Edward Baynton, and Isabel, his wife.

OGBOURN ST. GEORGE, 3 miles N. from Marlborough, on the same stream, contains 68 houses and 493 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. About the year 1149, Maud de Wallingford, daughter of Robert d'Oyley, granted the manor to the Benedictine Abbey of Bec, in Normandy; and afterwards a priory of monks from that abbey was established here,—the richest cell in England belonging to that foreign monastery. Ogbourn Priory underwent the same fate as other alien priories; being often seized during the wars with France into the king's hands, and was finally suppressed by King Henry V., in 1415. All tithes, and other spiritualities of this house were granted by John, Duke of Bedford, to the College of Windsor, but the manor was granted by King Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge; and the priory, or some part of the estate, was granted in 1461 to the Charterhouse in London.

Within this parish, about three miles and a half north-westward from the village, is Barbury Castle, a large British earthwork, which is placed on one of the extreme summits of Marlborough downs, overlooking the northern part of the county; its form is nearly circular, and it has a double ditch and rampart throughout its whole circumference. In diameter it measures 2000 feet; and in its vicinity numerous barrows are dispersed over the fields.

OVERTON, 3 miles W. from Marlborough, contains 124 houses and 734 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Lockeridge. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 23*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the Duke of Marlborough. The chapelry of Alton Priors, and the tything of Stowell, detached portions of this parish, contain 31 houses and 166 inhabitants: the entire parish contains 900 inhabitants.

PRESHUTE, 2 miles W. from Marlborough, contains 133 houses and 693 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Clatford, on the river Kennet. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a vicarage, value 8*l.*, in the patronage of the choristers of Salisbury, on the nomination of the bishop. In the church, which is ancient, is a curious font, very large, and formed out of a single block of grey marble.

The northern side of Savernake Park is extra-parochial, and contains 22 houses and 127 inhabitants, in this hundred.

The manor of Clatford was held by Sir Ralph de Mortimer, at the time of compiling Domesday Boke; one of his descendants, in the reign of Henry II., or earlier, granted it to the abbey of St. Victor en Caux, in Normandy. It was by King Henry VI. granted to Eton College, but was resigned to the crown in exchange for Bloxham, in Oxfordshire, and then granted in 1548 to Edward, Duke of Somerset.

WINTERBOURN BASSET, on a branch of the river Kennet, 8 miles N. W. from Marlborough, contains 51 houses and 291 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a rectory, value 18*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen College, Oxford. Near the village is a double circle of rude stones, a barrow surrounded by large stones, and various other British remains.

WINTERBOURN MONKTON, an adjoining parish lower down, on the same stream, about a mile distant, and 7 miles from Marlborough, contains 27 houses and 201 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a vicarage, value 5*l.*, in the patronage of the vicar of Avebury.

## 25. Swanborough Hundred.

Is bounded on the north by Calne hundred and Selkley hundred, on the east by Kinwardstone hundred, on the south by Branch and Dole, and Elstub and Everley hundreds, and on the west by Potterne and Cannings hundred.

ALL CANNINGS, 4 miles E. from Devizes, contains 113 houses and 603 inhabitants, exclusive of the tythings of Allington and Tullaway, which contain 32 houses and 146 inhabitants: the entire parish of All Cannings contains 749 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Anne, is a rectory, value 31*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* In the chancel is a monument of Sir John Ernele, of Echilhamp-ton, who died in 1734; there is also a monument of John Nicholas, who died in 1737; he was grandson of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State to Charles I. and II. Two miles northward from the church is St. Anne's Hill and Roughridge Hill.

ALTON BARNES, 5 miles W. from Pewsey, contains 20 houses and 110 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 6*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of New College, Oxford.

BEECHINGSTOKE, 5 miles W. from Devizes, contains 33 houses and 156 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

CHARLTON, 4 miles S. W. from Pewsey, contains 38 houses and 193 inhabitants. It was the birth place of Stephen Duck, the thrasher and poet, afterwards rector of Byfleet. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch, Oxford. A priory was founded here in the reign of Henry II., as a cell to Lisle Dieu, a Premonstratensian abbey, on the river Andelle, in the diocese of Rouen, which was founded in 1187 by Reginald de Pavilly, who, having great possessions in this county, gave this manor towards the better support of his new foundation. Upon the suppression of the alien priories, Charlton was in the reign of Richard II. granted to the hospital of St. Katherine, at London. The estate was farmed at 22*l.* per annum in the reign of Henry VI., and granted by that king for seven years to Eton College. King Edward IV. made a donation of it to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, who never enjoyed it, on account of a prior grant to Fotheringhay church, and as part of the possessions of that college, was granted in 1548 to Sir William Sherrington.

CHURTON, or *Cherrington*, 4 miles S. E. from Devizes, contains 45 houses and 257 inhabitants, exclusive of the hamlet of Conock: the entire parish contains 401 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 11*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Conock manor house is the seat of Ernille Warriner, Esq.

CHEVERELL, one mile W. from Lavington, and 5 miles S. from Devizes, contains 94 houses and 442 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 16*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Radnor. The manor constitutes part of the original endowment of Heytesbury Hospital, founded by Walter, Lord Hungerford.

LITTLE CHEVERELL, 2 miles S. W. from Lavington, contains 54 houses and 263 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Radnor.

ECHILHAMPTON, 3 miles S. E. from Devizes, contains 48 houses and 252 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the rectory of All Cannings.



**HEWISH**, 3 miles N. W. from Pewsey, contains 22 houses and 112 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a rectory, value 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the trustees of Froxfield alms houses.

**IMBER**, 6 miles N. E. from Warminster, contains 69 houses and 414 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a curacy, in the presentation of the Marquess of Bath.

**LAVINGTON**, 5 miles S. from Devizes, contains 210 houses and 1061 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern border of Salisbury plain, and was formerly noted as a corn market, whence it is sometimes called Market Lavington; but the trade in grain is chiefly removed to the markets of Devizes and Warminster; the market days are Monday and Wednesday: the malting trade is carried on here to some extent. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 14*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch, Oxford. It stands on a lofty eminence on the western side of the village; in the church is a monument of Thomas Sainsbury, Alderman of London, who died in 1795; he was Lord Mayor in 1786. Dr. Thomas Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph, and author of the "Notitia Monastica," was born in 1674 in this town, to which he was a benefactor. Easterton, a tything of this parish, contains 377 inhabitants; and in the entire parish are 1438 inhabitants. Clieve Hall is the seat of the Hon. D. P. Bouverie.

**MANNINGFORD ABBOTS**, on a branch of the river Avon, 2 miles S. W. from Pewsey, contains 29 houses and 159 inhabitants. It is a rectory, value 9*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of Sir J. D. Astley, Bart.

**MANNINGFORD BRUCE**, on the same stream, near its junction with the Avon, 3 miles S. W. from Pewsey, contains 47 houses and 222 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* This edifice is one of the few specimens existing in this country of churches erected shortly after the conquest, and is built on the prevailing model of the smaller country churches in Normandy, which are oblong, with a semicircular east end. The dimensions of the church of Manningford Bruce, taken externally, are:—the nave, 40 ft. 4 in. in length, 25 ft. 3 in. in breadth, and 18 ft. 6 in. in height; the chancel, 25 ft. 5 in. in length, 22 ft. 7 in. in width, and 15 ft. in height; the total length is 65 ft. 9 in. Here are no Anglo-Norman enrichments; the rectangular piers which support a semi-circular arch between the nave or body and the chancel, are surmounted by the simplest unornamented mouldings. In the chancel is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Jane Lane, who materially assisted in the escape of King Charles II., after the battle of Worcester, in 1650.

**MARDEN**, or *Merden*, 5 miles E. from Devizes, contains 40 houses and 200 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. This place is supposed to have been the site of a battle between King Ethelred and the Danes in the year 871. In the vicinity is a very remarkable tumulus, about forty feet high, of large dimensions, standing alone, nearly midway between Stonehenge and Avebury, each of which are about eight miles distant; near the tumulus is a smaller barrow, and both are enclosed by a vallum and ditch, which encompass an area of nearly thirty acres in a flat tract of country between two ridges of downs. On the eminences there are many barrows, but the Marden tumulus is the only one on the low land.

**NORTH NEWTON**, 5 miles E. from Devizes, contains 58 houses and 288 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Hilcott. It is a curacy.

**RUSHALL**, on the river Avon, 4 miles S. from Pewsey, contains 42 houses and 248 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a rectory, value 12*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the Wardens of New College and Merton College, Oxford, and of the principal of Brasenose College, for a scholar on Jackson's foundation at Merton College. Rushall Park is the seat of Sir Edward Poore, Bart.

**STANTON ST. BERNARD**, 6 miles N. E. from Devizes, contains 61 houses and 332 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a prebend and vicarage; the former, value 12*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; and the latter, value 7*l.*, in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke. The Kennet and Avon canal passes southward of the village.

**STERT**, or *Sturt*, 2 miles S. E. from Devizes, contains 41 houses and 193 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a curacy to the vicarage of Urchfont.

**UP AVON**, or *Uphaven*, on the river Avon, 3 miles S. from Pewsey, contains 68 houses and 464 inhabitants. Up Avon had formerly a market and two annual fairs, one of which, as well as the market, is discontinued; a fair is held on 29th October for horses, cows, and sheep. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. This church having been given to the abbey of Saint Vandrille, or Fontenelle, in the diocese of Rouen, as early as the reign of Henry I.; a Benedictine priory was established here as a cell to that Norman abbey: at the dissolution of alien priories, this was granted with all its possessions to Ivy church, near Clarendon Park.

On Up Avon hill, eastward of the village, are faint traces of ditches and a small earthwork, square in form, and with a very slight vallum.

**URCHFONT**, 4 miles S. E. from Devizes, contains 203 houses and 977 inhabitants; the tythings of Eastcott and Wedhampton also contain 317 inhabitants; and the entire parish contains 1294 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage, value 15*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

**WILCOT**, 2 miles W. from Pewsey, contains 132 houses and 695 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Draycot Foliot, Pare and Stowell. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 17*s.* The Kennet and Avon canal passes on the northern side of the village. Wilcot House, the seat of Miss Wroughton, is of modern erection; it stands in a finely wooded park, bounded on the south by one of the branches of the Avon.

**WILSFORD**, on the river Avon, 5 miles S. W. from Pewsey, contains 37 houses and 259 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, in the patronage of St. Nicholas Hospital, Salisbury.

Manningfield Bohun, a hamlet of this parish, contains 40 houses and 228 inhabitants.

**WOODBOROUGH**, 3 miles W. from Pewsey, contains 52 houses and 335 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a rectory, value 10*l.*

## 26. Underditch Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Amesbury hundred, on the east by Alderbury hundred, on the south by Cawden and Cudworth hundred, and on the west by Branch and Dole hundred.

**THE CITY OF SALISBURY**, on the river Avon, 81 miles from London, contains 1605 houses and 8763 inhabitants. It is situated in a valley between the rivers Avon and Bourne, which here form a junction; and the waters of the former are conducted through many of the streets by means of open channels. The buildings of the city are regularly arranged; the principal streets being crossed by others, form a number of quadrangles or chequers, enclosing areas laid out as gardens and encompassed by houses, some of which are curious specimens of ancient domestic architecture. Salisbury was formerly noted for its cutlery, and many fine and curious articles, particularly scissors are yet manufactured here. The woollen manufactories are nearly extinct, and the trade of the city is at present quite of a local character, and limited to articles for the supply of the neighbouring country. The weekly markets,



on Tuesday and Saturday, are well supplied with provisions: and there are markets for cattle held once a fortnight. The market-place is a spacious square, in which stands the Council house, erected in 1795. On the entablature of the Doric portico is an inscription commemorating the founder, the Earl of Radnor. In one wing are the council chamber and apartments for the use of the corporation; and the other wing contains the court-rooms, in which the city sessions are held, as well as the county sessions and assizes, with jury rooms and offices adjoining. In the council chamber are portraits of Queen Anne, by *Dahl*. The Earl of Radnor and William Hussey, M.P., by *Hoppner*. In the Grand Jury room are portraits of King James I., Bishop Seth Ward, and other benefactors to the city. On the south-western angle of the market-place is the poultry cross, erected in the reign of Henry VII. The annual fairs are held on Thursday after 6th of January, for cattle; Tuesday after 25th March for cloth; on Whit-monday and Tuesday for horses and pedlary, and on the 29th of October for butter and cheese.

Salisbury became a place of importance through the influence of the bishops. King Henry III. granted a charter, entitling the inhabitants to the same privileges as were enjoyed by the citizens of Winchester. This was renewed by King Edward I. and several of his successors; but the city is governed, under a charter of Queen Anne, by a corporation consisting of a mayor, a high-steward, a recorder, a deputy recorder, twenty-four aldermen, and thirty common councilmen; a town clerk, two chamberlains, and subordinate officers.

The cathedral close is under the jurisdiction of a corporation, consisting of the bishop, the recorder, and the canons residentiary; a bailiff and his deputy appointed by the bishop have authority to hold courts of record monthly, for the recovery of debts, within the city, as well as the close; and they likewise hold court-leets under the bishop or lord of the manor.

The cathedral church of Salisbury is distinguished as the most uniform structure, as well as being the most perfect and original example in the whole series of magnificent edifices, devoted to the choral service of the church in England. The erection of this church at the commencement of the reign of Henry III., marks a decided epoch in English architecture, the very beautiful pointed style having then been brought to its utmost perfection. Excepting in the singular instance of Westminster Abbey Church, erected in the same reign, no comparison with that of Salisbury has ever been adduced, and this cathedral, from its importance and magnitude, stands unrivalled, as a point, whence the architectural antiquary may safely draw a conclusion, regarding the precise period of the great change in the ecclesiastical style of building.

The present cathedral church was founded by Bishop Richard Poore, A.D. 1220, the fifth year of the reign of Henry III. In the northern transept of the cathedral is a monument or cenotaph of Purbeck marble, ascribed by tradition to Bishop Poore, the munificent founder, and which was removed from the northern side of the altar. This bishop was in reality buried in the cathedral of Durham, to which see he was translated in 1225. His heart was deposited in the priory church of Tarrant Crawford, in Dorsetshire, the place of his nativity, and where he founded a nunnery. Bishop Poore died in 1237.

It appears that his predecessor in the see, Bishop Herbert Poore, had been induced to make application to the king for leave to remove the cathedral church from Old Sarum, which was granted, and the ground had been fixed upon as a proper site for the intended edifice, during his prelacy, but it remained for Bishop Richard Poore to carry the magnificent plan into effect, and to the designs made under his inspection the whole merit of the building is certainly due.

The first establishment of the see was at Sherbourn, in Dorsetshire, A.D. 705, when the diocese had episcopal jurisdiction over all the counties which now constitute the dioceses of Salisbury, Bristol, Wells, and Exeter.

After the death of Ethelwald, the thirteenth bishop of Sherbourn, this diocese was divided into several sees, Wells, Exeter, &c. A.D. 905, by Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, at which time there was another see established at Wilton, in Wiltshire, the capital of Wessex, in the reign of Edward the Elder, the son and successor of Alfred the Great. The seat of the bishop was also at Ramsbury and at Sunning. The see of Wilton, after it had

eleven bishops, was once more united to Sherbourn in the year 1056, and at the same time the see was removed to Old Sarum, the *Sorbiodunum* of the Romans, a place of great importance. A cathedral was there founded, and completed by bishop Osmund; but within sixty years afterwards the see was once more removed, and the city of Old Sarum became gradually deserted. Owing, it was supposed, to the extreme heat of the summer of 1834, the foundations of the original cathedral at Old Sarum became distinctly defined, so as to give a perfect idea of the ground plan, which was in the form of a cross, and its various dimensions. It may not be uninteresting to compare the dimensions with those of the present structure; the extreme length appears to have been about 270 feet; the nave 150 feet, and the choir 60 feet. The breadth of the nave with its aisles was 72 feet, each aisle being 18 feet wide. The length of the transept was 150 feet, and its breadth 60 feet. This discovery proved that the cathedral stood on the north-western side of the fortress, as had been conjectured, and that it must have overspread a very large portion of the space between the bank running northward, and the path leading to the postern gate towards Stratford.

Robert Bingham succeeded to the see of Salisbury in 1229, and like the founder, applied himself with great diligence to the progress of the building. He is said to have obtained a royal grant that the produce of all fines due to the chapter should be applied towards defraying the expenses of the church.

The bishop carried on the building about eighteen years, but it was by no means completed at his death, which took place in November, 1246, although he had incurred a debt of 1700 marks.

William of York, a bishop high in favour with King Henry III. was appointed to this see in 1247, and after promoting the building with great anxiety for nine years, died in 1256.

Giles of Bridport, his successor in the see of Salisbury, had the honour of completing this memorable undertaking, and in the second year of his elevation to the bishopric, had the satisfaction of seeing this splendid fabric finished. The bishop appointed the 30th day of September, 1258, as a grand festival for the solemn dedication of the church to the Virgin Mary. The ceremony was performed by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of a large concourse of the nobility and neighbouring gentry. It thus appears, that up to this time, it had taken about thirty years, to build the present cathedral, and the expenses incurred during its progress are stated in an account delivered to King Henry III. to have amounted to 40,000 marks, or about 26,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* present money. The greater part of the tower, the spire, the chapter-house, and other portions of the building, were erected subsequently to this period.

In the same year that the edifice was consecrated, the bodies of three bishops of Old Sarum, St. Osmund, Roger, and Joceline, were removed from the old cathedral, and deposited in this church.

The plan of the cathedral is that of the Greek cross, a form of very early introduction; the church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, erected in the sixth century after Christ, is in that form, which very happily combines variety with unity, and beauty with convenience. The extreme length of the cathedral church outside, from west to east, is 419 feet. The extreme length of the grand transept outside, from south to north, is 232 feet, and the extreme length of the eastern transept outside is 172 feet.

The foundation of the church is, by the care of the architect in its mixture of composition, and by time, so consolidated together, that it deserves great commendation. The walls and buttresses are of Chilmark stone, which is very little inferior to that from Portland, and was brought from a quarry about twelve miles westward from the city; the middle parts of the walls are filled up with rubble, and such materials as were used in the foundation. The cylindrical shafts of the pillars are of Purbeck marble of fine texture, but the groins and principal ribs of the vaultings are of Chilmark stone, filled in with hewn stone and chalk mixed, over which is a coat of cement uniting the whole in one substance.

This church has an important advantage over many other edifices of the same character; it is not so closely surrounded by buildings, which is too frequently the case, but is easy of access, and affords a delightful view from almost every point. As to outline and dimensions, a more splendid building can scarcely be imagined.

The western front is a beautifully enriched specimen of the



pointed architecture peculiar to this church; the angles are terminated by tolerably massive square towers, surmounted by spires and pinnacles, and over the grand central entrance is a series of canopied arches, beneath the great western window, which is in three divisions.

Near the western end, and attached to the northern side of the church is a bold and lofty porch, one of the most spacious and beautiful of its kind in the kingdom. A series of double lancet windows is continued all round the aisles, and the clerestory is lighted by a course of windows having three openings, each forming an acutely pointed arch. The exterior of the cathedral is enriched with a number of niches, or recesses for figures, situated in tiers at different heights; many of the statues, larger than life, are still remaining, and by a calculation of the number of recesses all round the building, there must originally have been at least two hundred placed within them.

At the intersection of the nave of the church with the grand transept rises the tower, one of the principal ornaments of the building, commencing from four lancet arches turned upon four very beautiful piers and clustered pillars, which scarcely gives an idea of adequate strength. The height, from the pavement of the church to the top of the arch, is about eighty feet; thence the tower rises in three stories, the first of which is connected with the roof of the church: it is imagined that, originally, a lantern or dwarf tower, rose only about eight feet above the ridge of the roof, and that the spire did not form any part of the original plan. On the north-western side of the cathedral formerly stood a bell tower, coeval with the foundation, which was removed about the year 1790, in order to afford a better view of the church.

The walls of the tower of the church are about six feet thick at their commencement; for a short height the thickness is reduced to two feet, and the upper part of the walls is five feet thick.

Four arches are turned from the angles of the tower to receive four sides of the superstructure. The spire, which is octagonal, rises from the centre of the tower nearly two hundred feet, in four divisions, separated by ornamental bands, each of the angles having ribs enriched with knobs, thickly arranged and continued round the bands; the whole height from the pavement of the church to the top of the cross is about four hundred feet.

There is a flight of stone steps leading to the top of the tower, and thence wooden ladders admit of an ascent to within forty-two feet of the cross, from which point is an exit by a small door, and iron rings are hence fixed on the outside, the only means of ascent to the capstone of the spire, through which the standard of the vane passes. The stone, of which the spire is constructed, is about two feet thick to about the height of twenty feet, thence it is only nine inches in thickness to the top; but nearly the whole interior of the spire is filled with timbers, very curiously and ingeniously contrived, and strengthened in several parts by braces of iron to sustain its vast altitude.

A settlement has taken place of the piers on the western sides of the tower, by which the upper part has declined. It was ascertained, in the year 1681, that the centre of the apex of the spire was twenty-two inches and three eighths out of the perpendicular from the middle of the base, but no variation has been taken notice of since.

On the southern side of the church are the cloisters, muniment room, and chapter-house. The cloister, one of the finest ornamental enclosures in the kingdom, forms an exact square of one hundred and eighty-one feet nine inches, in dimension within, by eighteen feet wide. The ambulatory is rendered beautiful, having large openings to the air, with the dividing mullion brought down to the floor. The eastern side of the cloister communicates by a vestibule and double doorway, the arches of which spring from a clustered pillar with carved capital, with the chapter-house, a strikingly elegant building both in form and finish. It is supposed to have been erected during the prelacy of Bishop Bridport, who died in 1262, the style of the sculpture and the architectural details being referrible to that period. The room is octangular in plan, having a small clustered pillar in the centre, apparently sustaining the ramified ribs of the vaulted roof. It has eight large and lofty windows, all of which were formerly filled with stained glass, and the floor was originally paved with painted tiles; much of this ornamental pavement still remains. An arcade is carried round

the lower part of the walls, and deep stone plinth surrounds the interior, forming a seat for the canons, the part towards the east, and opposite the entrance, being raised for the bishop and dignitaries. In the spandrils of the arcade, which rises above the seats of the chapter, is a series of historical subjects from the Old Testament, sculptured in bold relief; and several of the busts which terminate the labels of the arches are curious examples of art, exhibiting much character and expression. In the chapter-house is a curious wooden table, evidently formed and fashioned nearly six centuries ago, for the use of the chapter; it is a beautiful specimen of ancient furniture. The supports of this table consist of eight jambs, having detached columns, with capitals, bases, and bands of the finest detail; there are also eight open pointed arches of graceful form; and it appears that the whole table was originally painted in diversity of colour and gilt.

Over part of the eastern side of the cloisters is the cathedral library. The library, which belonged to Old Sarum, was founded by Bishop Osmund, who was himself a great patron of learned men. The present library was originally built by Bishop Jewell, and was furnished with books by his successor, Bishop Edmund Gheast, in the reign of Elizabeth. Amongst the curious volumes now preserved is a beautiful copy of the celebrated Salisbury Missal, which was printed in 1527, and contains manuscript notes. It is well known that the liturgies compiled for the use of the churches of Salisbury, York, Bangor, Lincoln, and Hereford, were considered as the standard text for the performance of divine service in the other cathedrals. The ordinals, or complete service of the church of Salisbury, was instituted by Bishop Osmund, in the year of our Lord 1077. The *Use of Sarum* not only regulated the form and order of celebrating the mass, but prescribed the rule and office for all sacerdotal functions. It was also named the *Consuetudinary*, and in the fourteenth century was used almost all over England, Wales, and Ireland. The whole province of Canterbury adopted that particular form of prayer, and the bishop of Salisbury was, consequently, precentor of the choir whenever the Archbishop of Canterbury performed divine service. The cathedral church of Salisbury supplies both curious and copious details in the history of its ancient service; no other cathedral has preserved such a variety of books for its *Use at Sarum*.

There are numerous memorials in the cloister, and a tablet to Francis Price, surveyor and clerk of the works of this cathedral, who died in 1753. He was author of a series of observations upon this church, and directed many repairs with great judgment. The Rev. John Ekins, D.D., Dean of Salisbury, who died in 1808, is also buried in the cloister.

Within the close, a space which was formerly surrounded by a wall, is the residence of the bishop, dean, canons, and the several officers of the cathedral. The deanery house is opposite the western front of the church, and at a little distance south-eastward from the cathedral is the bishop's palace, a part of which was erected by Bishop Richard Beauchamp, about the year 1460. The palace has, since that period, undergone great change, but without entire demolition, and is an irregular building in different styles of architecture, having been enlarged or altered by almost every successive bishop of Salisbury. In the great hall of this palace Robert Sydney, Viscount Lisle, Lord Chamberlain to Anne, queen of James I. was created Earl of Leicester, on Sunday, August 2, 1618. In the great drawing-room of the palace is preserved an interesting series of episcopal portraits, from that of Bishop Brian Duppa, who was promoted to this see in 1641, to that of the Right Rev. Thomas Burgess, D.D., the present bishop of Salisbury and chancellor of the Order of the Garter. King Edward IV. annexed the chancellorship of the Order of the Garter to the bishops of this see, but in the new statutes of the Order, made by King Henry VIII., the office was left solely at the King's disposal, and might be given to a layman. King Charles II., after the death of Sir Henry de Vic, restored it to this see, at the solicitation of Bishop Seth Ward, who, in 1671, was made chancellor of the Order of the Garter, being the first protestant bishop that held the office.

The gardens of the bishop's palace are on a large scale, comprising an area of several acres in extent, partly consisting of a lawn, with a canal in the centre, surrounded by a walk, and interspersed with fine large old trees.



The following stanza, by Dr. Heylyn, conveys the popular idea of the vast extent of the cathedral :

As many days as in one year there be,  
So many windows in this church we see;  
As many marble pillars here appear  
As there are hours throughout the fleeting year :  
As many gates as moons one year does view,  
Strange tale to tell, yet not more strange than true.

The uniformity of style in the architecture of this sublime and majestic edifice it is admitted adds greatly to the fine effect of the exterior appearance, yet it has been remarked, that the interior of this church is neither so grand, picturesque, or diversified, as that of many other cathedrals. Time, by its slow and irresistible progress, has imparted to the edifice that sombre hue of antiquity which makes the old age of buildings the period of their greatest beauty. Revolutions, political and religious, have stripped the church of its sculpture and paintings; but fashion has, within these walls, done more mischief than revolution, and, in the assumed names of taste and improvement, has destroyed part of the original plan, and by a capricious change of the sites of its ancient monuments, has despoiled the cathedral of some of its greatest ornaments. One of the principal alterations made under the direction of Bishop Barrington, in 1789, by Mr. James Wyatt, was the opening of the Lady Chapel to the choir, by the removal of the ancient altar and its screen, taking it for granted that the professors of architecture in the reign of Henry III. must have had false ideas of proportion, the Lady Chapel being then universally kept distinct from the choir. This supposed improvement could not, however, be completed without also removing two chapels; one on the northern side, erected by Bishop Beauchamp, and one on the southern side by Lady Hungerford, both built in the fifteenth century. It was at the same time necessary to alter the level of the pavement, when several stone coffins, with perfect skeletons, were disinterred, supposed to belong to early benefactors of the church. Many ancient monuments were removed, and were ranged between the clustered pillars in the nave; two porches were taken down, and the openings closed up. There is, at this time, it is believed, but one opinion respecting the desecration which was then called improvement; another altar has been required to be placed on the site of the ancient one, at which the communion service is now performed; the altar at the extremity of the Lady Chapel, being in consequence disused. One of the most injudicious alterations has been evinced by its inutility, and a regard for propriety has dictated a restoration of the choir to something like its former state.

The nave of the church, 229 feet in length, is light and lofty; a view from the western end affords the finest display of its elegant proportion and admirable uniformity of design. The nave consists of ten arches on each side, springing from clustered pillars; over the arcade is a triforium, or gallery of communication, which is surmounted by the windows of the clerestory, that give light to the body of the church. Between the pillars of the nave are ranged, on either side, the monuments which have all been removed from other parts of the church.

Beneath the first arch of the nave, on the northern side, is a slab, without an inscription, said to be one of those tombs which were brought from the church of Old Sarum. Under the third arch, on the same side, are two monuments; the one a basso relievo, represents a small figure in pontificals, and is said to be a tomb of one of the boy bishops, or chorister bishop, formerly elected annually on St. Nicholas day, in this church. The other monument is said to be that of William, eldest son of the Earl of Salisbury, who was slain in Egypt, in the year 1250. An altar-tomb, under the fourth arch from the west, is without any inscription, and beneath the sixth arch is another altar-tomb of unknown appropriation. Beneath the seventh arch is a tomb of John de Montacute, son of William, Earl of Salisbury, who died in 1388. Under the eighth arch is an altar-tomb, which was removed from the Lady Chapel; it is ascribed to St. Osmund, bishop of this diocese, who died in the year 1099. The monuments under the two last arches of the nave are those of Walter Lord Hungerford and Sir John Cheney.

Under the westernmost arch, on the southern side of the nave, is a monumental slab, brought from Old Sarum; beneath the third arch is a monument attributed to Bishop Joceline, who died in 1184, and whose remains were brought from Old Sarum, in the year 1226. Under the same arch is the tomb of Bishop Roger, who died in 1139. The space within the next arch contains an altar-tomb without an inscription, and whom it was raised to commemorate is not known. Beneath the 6th arch is a tomb appropriated to Bishop Richard Beauchamp, son of Walter Beauchamp, of Powick, steward of the household to King Henry V., and brother of William Lord St. Amand; he was Dean of Windsor, and was master of the works at St. George's chapel, the design of which edifice is attributed to him. He was constituted chancellor of the Order of the Garter by King Edward IV., and died in 1481. His remains were removed from his chantry chapel at the eastern end of the church. Under the seventh arch of the nave is an altar-tomb in memory of Robert Lord Hungerford, who died in 1459: beneath the next arch is the tomb of Charles Lord Stourton, who was executed in the market-place of Salisbury, in the year 1556, for murder. Under the ninth arch is the monument of Bishop Walter de la Wyle, who died in 1270; and the last in the series, upon the southern side of the nave, is the very interesting and curious tomb of William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, the natural son of King Henry II. and Fair Rosamond; he died in 1226. Nicholas Longespee, one of his sons, was Bishop of Salisbury, and died, at an advanced age, in 1297; he also was buried in this cathedral.

Against the southern wall of the church is a monument and bust, in memory of Lord Chief Justice Hyde, who died in 1666; near which is a slab in memory of Bishop Alexander Hyde, who died in 1667. In this aisle was also interred Dr. Stebbing, archdeacon of Wiltshire and chancellor of this diocese, who died in 1763.

The choir screen at the eastern end of the nave, was erected from designs by James Wyatt; but it is said to be composed of various parts of the Hungerford and Beauchamp chapels, which were pulled down in 1789. In a gallery over this screen is an organ presented by his Majesty George III., built by Green. The stalls and bishop's throne are of modern design, and there are but few ancient monuments in the choir. On the northern side is a tomb bearing the figure of a skeleton, without inscription; farther eastward is a monument ascribed to Bishop Robert Bingham, one of those eminent men who assisted in the erection of this church; he died in 1246, before it was entirely completed. The last object of interest on the northern side of the choir is the sepulchral chantry, erected by Bishop Edmund Audley; he died at Ramsbury, in 1524, and was buried in this chapel: this bishop was a patron of architecture, and besides rebuilding the choir of St. Mary's church in Oxford, he also erected a chapel in the cathedral of Hereford, from which see he was translated to Salisbury in the year 1502. Bishop Audley's chapel is one of the few monuments in this church which has been suffered to remain in good preservation; it is a fine specimen of the taste which the founder possessed and encouraged, consisting of an open screen on its northern and southern sides, the walls of the chapel abutting against the pillars of the choir on the east and west. On the southern side of the choir the monuments of peculiar interest are ranged in the following order, and in corresponding situations to those on the opposite side. An altar-tomb, in memory of Bishop John Capon, formerly Abbot of Hyde and Bishop of Bangor, whence he was translated to Salisbury: he died in 1557. A monument of Bishop William de York, who died in 1256; and the remains of the Hungerford chapel, erected in 1470, by Margaret, relict of Robert Lord Hungerford.

The eastern end of the choir is terminated by three fine arches springing from clustered pillars; the openings between the pillars were formerly closed by the altar-screen, which separated the Lady Chapel from the choir; over the arches is the triforium, and above it is a clerestory window of painted glass, of very ordinary merit. The subject designed by J. H. Mortimer, represents the elevation of the brazen serpent in the wilderness, and was executed by Pearson.

The Lady Chapel, now forming the eastern end of the choir, is very elegant in its architectural design; the vaulted ceiling springs



partly from slender clustered pillars, and partly from single shafts of Purbeck marble, nearly thirty feet in height and only nine inches in diameter, a mode of construction which gives an extraordinary appearance of lightness to the building. At the eastern end is a painted window in three compartments, representing the resurrection, designed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and executed by Eginton: the want of effect in all modern painted windows, arises from a pretended improvement of concealing as much as possible the joinings of the several pieces, and of using large, instead of small, squares of glass: neither are the colours sufficiently resplendent. It cannot be said of this window,

Here rubies are and emeralds green,  
Here pearl and topaz bright.

In the aisles of the choir and Lady Chapel, and in the eastern transept are the following monuments of eminent persons which occur in succession. A large slab commemorates Bishop Robert Wyvil; he died in 1375, and was buried near the bishop's throne. His monument is inlaid with intagliated brass, representing the castle of Sherbourn, in Dorsetshire, which formerly belonged to the bishops of Salisbury; the bishop himself is seen on the walls of the castle, while his champion in complete armour guards the entrance. Near this slab are other gravestones in memory of Bishop John Jewel, author of an Apology for the Church of England, who died in 1571; and of his successor Bishop Edmund Gheast, almoner to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1577.

Besides an altar-tomb ascribed to Bishop Richard Poore, the founder of the cathedral church; there is also a monument commemorative of the Poore family, designed by the Rev. H. Owen.

A slab bearing a cross fleury, sculptured in relief, is supposed to cover the remains of Bishop Roger de Mortival, who died in the year 1329. The monument of Sir Thomas Gorges, of Longford castle, who died in 1610, is the last of particular interest on the northern side of the church.

On the opposite side are the following memorials of eminent persons, beginning at the eastern end of the south aisle, where is a tomb of Edward Earl of Hertford, who died in 1621, æt. 83. On this monument is sculptured his effigies and that of his countess, who was the sister of Lady Jane Grey, and died in 1563. John Duke of Somerset, who died in 1675, and Elizabeth Duchess of Somerset, who died in 1722, are also interred here. A very singular and tasteful architectural monument in memory of Bishop Giles Bridport, who died in 1263, fills a space between two clustered pillars, in the southern aisle of the choir.

In the northern transept of the cathedral is a monument beneath a canopy, assigned to Bishop John Blith, who died in 1499. Here are also several monuments for branches of the Harris family, ancestors and relatives of the Earl of Malmsbury; that of James Harris, the author of "Hermes," who died in 1780, was sculptured by J. Bacon, R.A. A cenotaph to William Benson Earle, who died in 1796; and against the north wall is a monument to Walter Long, senior judge of the sheriffs' court, London, who died in 1807, by J. Flaxman, R.A. In this transept is a monument appropriated to Bishop Lionel Woodville, who died in 1484. In the northern aisle of the choir is a memorial of the Rev. John Bampton, canon residentiary of this church, and founder of the Bampton Lectures. Near it is a monument of James Earl of Castlehaven, who died in 1769. In the southern transept is a tomb enriched with sculpture, attributed to Bishop Richard Metford, who died at Pottern in 1407; he left an annual sum for the reparation of the spire of this cathedral. Against the wall is a tablet in memory of Robert Hay, brother of James, Earl of Carlisle who died in 1625; near it are monumental slabs to Bishop Thomas, who died in 1766, and Bishop Hume, who died in 1782. In the small transept is a memorial of John Clarke, D.D., dean of this church, who died in 1757; another to Bishop Seth Ward. Edward Young, D.D., dean of Salisbury, and Bishop Davenant, who died in 1641, are also interred here.—*Winkles's Cathedrals*, vol. 1, from which this account is abridged. Besides the liberty of the close of the canons of the cathedral church, Salisbury contains the parishes of St. Edmund, St. Martin, and St. Thomas. St. Edmund's college was founded by Bishop Walter Wyvil, in 1268. The saint to whom it was dedicated was born at Abingdon, in Berkshire, became treasurer of Salisbury cathedral, and was

consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, in 1234. He died at Soissy in Pontiniac, in 1240, and was afterwards canonized. At the dissolution, under King Henry VIII., the college passed, by royal grant, through a variety of hands, and, in 1660, came into the possession of Sir Wadham Wyndham, in whose family it has continued ever since. The patronage of the rectory has lapsed to the bishop of the diocese. There are no remains of the original church, in which Henry Sherfield, the recorder of the city, in the year 1632, in a fit of puritanical enthusiasm, destroyed the painted windows representing the six days work of the creation. For this he was fined 500*l.* by the star-chamber, and compelled to make an apology to the bishop. On Sunday, 26th June, 1653, at the close of the evening service the tower of this church fell, and so materially injured the rest of the fabric, as to cause the necessity of rebuilding it. The present church, a good specimen of the architecture of the time, stands in one of the most spacious church-yards in England; the windows of the chancel, one of which represents the Ascension, were painted by *Eginton*, at the expense of Samuel Whitechurch.

St. Martin's is a rectory, value 11*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Wadham Wyndham, Esq. The style of the architecture of this church is not earlier than the reign of Richard II., the patron monarch of New Sarum. Under an arch, within the porch, are the remains of an altar-tomb, supposed to be that of the founder, but whose age and name it has failed to commemorate. The font appears to be of Anglo Norman workmanship; but fonts are not unfrequently found to be much older than the churches in which they are placed. The pulpit is a curious and well executed specimen of wood carving; and in the church is a brass letter, or reading desk. The steeple and chancel are older than the rest of the church; the former consists of a square tower with lancet arched windows, finished with a parapet, and surmounted by a well-proportioned octangular stone spire, which is evidently coeval with that of the cathedral, and was probably erected by the same architect. The ascent to the top stone is effected by the same means as in the cathedral spire, internally to about three-fourths of the height, where a small door opens, and the remainder of the spire is ascended by means of iron rings fixed in the stone work.

Saint Thomas's parish is a curacy in the presentation of the dean and chapter. The church, situated in the centre of the city, is a large and magnificent building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with their aisles and a tower attached to the southern aisle, which is surmounted by a dwarf spire, covered with lead. The window on the western front is rich in mullions, but is not seen to advantage, the church being closely environed by other buildings. Near the western door is a singular mural monument of Humphrey Beckham, carver, who died in 1671. It is of oak, and was designed by himself. The architecture of the interior of this church is very beautiful; clustered pillars support pointed arches, and from the archivolts spring perpendicular mullions, which are carried up the spandrels, and are continued into the windows of the clerestory, a mode of disposition which gives the building an air of loftiness with a pleasing effect. The capitals of the pillars in the nave are richly sculptured with foliage and animals interspersed. The original timber roof remains, and has escaped both paint and whitewash. In the aisles the roofs are low, but are also constructed of timber panelled and painted. The chancel is separated from its aisles by arches on clustered pillars; and a curious painting of the judgment of the twelve tribes of Israel was discovered on the wall over the arch which separated the nave and chancel. Of this, an etching is given in Sir Richard Colt Hoare's "Modern Wiltshire." The original was washed over, as were also two other figures of King Henry II. and Saint Thomas of Canterbury, which were on the bases of the same arch. The roof of the chancel is plainer than that of the nave, but the beams rest on corbels carved with angels. The eastern window is improperly concealed by a picture, painted and presented to the church by Douglass Guest, a native of Salisbury; it represents the Transfiguration. The eastern end of the aisles are enclosed by screens, and form chapels; that on the northern side is rich, and was erected by a merchant, whose tomb stands in the centre. The chantry on the southern side, belonged to the family of Swayne, long connected with the city. A monument in the chancel is assigned to William Ludlow, butler to Kings Henry IV., V., and VI.,



at whose expense the roof of the northern aisle was constructed. The old stalls with their misereres remain in the chancel, and in several of the windows are fragments of stained glass. The church has galleries in the northern and southern aisles; that on the southern side is enriched with praying figures of oak, applied as caryatides, probably as old as the reign of Elizabeth.

The monastic foundations in Salisbury were few and unimportant. Near the southern entrance into the close was a convent of Grey Friars, or Franciscans, founded, it is said, by Bishop Poore, in 1227. Here, it is also stated, Ralph Monthermer, the titular Earl of Gloucester, who died about 1325, was buried. The house was granted to John Wroth, in 1554, after the dissolution of the monastery. The hospital of St. Nicholas, between the close of the cathedral and Harnham bridge, was founded by Ela, countess of Salisbury: or, as the other authorities state, by Bishop Poore, about the year 1220: but was chiefly endowed by his successor Bishop Bingham, in 1245. This hospital was restored by King James, in 1610, and is still maintained. A hospital, founded about the year 1393, by John Chaundeler, in honour of the Holy Trinity, is yet in existence, under the care of the mayor and common council, who appoint one of their own body to be master. Henry Fox, of Foxley, ancestor of the Lords Holland, was a benefactor to the hospital. A hospital, dedicated to St. John, stood in the suburbs, and the remains of a building are incorporated with the houses in Castle street. There are also in Salisbury, Bricket's hospital, founded in 1519, of which the mayor is patron; Eyre's hospital, endowed in 1617; Bleckynndon's hospital, founded in 1683; Taylor's hospital, founded in 1698; and Froud's hospital, erected in 1750; besides which are six houses in Culver-street, the gift of Bishop Poore, and various almshouses. The college of matrons, situated in the close, was founded and endowed by Bishop Seth Ward, who died in 1689.

STRATFORD UNDER THE CASTLE, on the banks of the river Avon, 2 miles, N.W. from Salisbury, contains 76 houses and 335 inhabitants, including the borough of Old Sarum. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a vicarage, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Salisbury. The ancient borough of Old Sarum, formerly a city, was a fortress of the native Britons, and its original designation was *Caer Sarflog*, or city of the Service Free. The town was one of thirty, in this part of the island, occupied by the Belgæ, who were dispossessed by Vespasian. By the Romans it was made a station for troops, on the Iknield-street, under the title of *Sorbidunum*, in connexion with other posts united by military roads.

No less than six Roman roads are said to have emerged from *Sorbidunum*, or Old Sarum. One, passing near Bemerton church, crossed the Willy, by the parsonage barn, over the Earl of Pembroke's warren, to Stratford Tony, Woodyates Inn and Badbury Rings, towards Dorchester; a second crossed the London road, near King Chlorus's Camp, by Ford, Winterslow-mill, Buccold farm, and Bossington, towards Winchester; a third, by Purton to Silchester. A fourth, towards Kennet; a fifth, by Bishopstrow and Yarnbury, Scratchbury and Battlesbury castles, towards Bath, and a sixth towards Ilchester.

In the Anglo Saxon period, this City of the west was termed *Searobyrig*, and was the occasional residence of King Egbert. After the conquest it was three times the seat of a council; in 1086, 1096, and in 1116, and during the reign of William the Conqueror, the episcopal see was translated here, from Wilton; and about 1220 removed to Salisbury, or New Sarum.

The present appearance of Old Sarum is a desolate mound rising from a valley on the west, and connected with a ridge towards the east. On the centre of the hill the Keep tower, or citadel, was placed, guarded by a deep fosse on the outside, and a bold rampart within. The enclosed area, about 500 feet in diameter had, on its eastern side, the principal entrance with defensive works. A large area surrounded the citadel, which was again environed by a bank and ditch; these enclosed the chief part of the old city, and measure seven furlongs twenty-six yards in circumference, containing an area of twenty-seven acres and a half of ground. Outside were the suburbs, literally, under the city, on the southern, eastern, and western parts, and chiefly on the latter. The borough of Old Sarum returned two members to

parliament, in the reign of Edward I., and continued till the passing of a bill to amend the representation of the people in England, in 1832. Under a tree, near the church of Stratford under the Castle, is pointed out as the spot where the members for the borough were elected. In the general election for 1802, there were five electors, besides the bailiff, the returning officer. It then belonged to the eccentric Lord Camelford: and through his influence John Horne Tooke was returned. Afterwards, the borough was purchased by Lord Caledon, who is said to have paid 60 or 70,000*l.* for a small estate containing the sites of the last houses which remained within the limits of the borough of Old Sarum.

WILSFORD, on the river Avon, 2 miles S. from Amesbury, contains 21 houses and 120 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Lake. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a vicarage united with Woodford. Lake House, the seat of the Rev. Edward Duke, stands in a valley, on the western bank of the river Avon, and contains a highly interesting museum of British Antiquities. In the immediate vicinity of the house, are several tumuli, some of which have been opened by Mr. Duke who investigated their contents. Westward of this group of barrows, are traces of a bank and ditch, in the direction of a British settlement on Winterbourn Stoke down. Two other lines of bank and ditch run parallel with each other in a southern direction, terminating at the site of another British village on the point of down above Great Durnford.

WOODFORD, on the river Avon, 5 miles north from Salisbury, contains 87 houses and 363 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 13*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the prebendary of Wilsford and Woodford, in Salisbury cathedrals. Here was formerly a palace of the Bishops of Salisbury, no remains of which at present exist.

## 27. Warminster Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Westbury hundred; on the south and east by Heytesbury hundred; and on the west by Somersetshire.

BISHOPSTROW, 2 miles E. from Warminster, contains 50 houses and 275 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Adhelm, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of Sir J. D. Astley, bart. A great number of Roman coins have been found here; and, on Whiten hill, an insulated eminence, southward from the village, is an earthwork, resembling in figure the letter D, the area of which is about an acre and a half in extent. Both on the northern and southern sides of this hill are traces of British habitation.

CORSLEY, on the borders of Somersetshire, 3 miles W. from Warminster, and 5 miles east from Frome, contains 324 houses and 1609 inhabitants, including Little Corsiev. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a rectory, value 11*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the marquess of Bath. Chapmanslade is partly in this parish, partly in that of Upton Scudamore, and partly in that of Westbury.

DINTON, in a detached portion of this hundred, 7 miles E. from Hindon, contains 87 houses and 517 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory and vicarage, the former, together with the curacy of Teffont, value 15*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, the latter, value 6*l.*, both in the patronage of Magdalen college, Oxford. Dinton House, the seat of William Wyndham, Esq., stands in the valley of the Nadder, and contains a collection of family portraits. Behind the house is Wickhall camp, on an eminence. It is of an irregular form, and comprises about nine acres of ground in extent. Marshwood House is near the village of Dinton.

FISHERTON DE LA MERE, a distant portion of this hundred, on the banks of the river Willy, 10 miles W. from Amesbury, contains 58 houses and 290 inhabitants, including the



hamlet of Bapton. It is a vicarage, value 8*l.* 17*s.*, in the patronage of John Davis, Esq.

NORTON BAVANT, 3 miles E. from Warminster, contains 53 houses and 268 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, value 6*l.* 10*s.*, in the patronage of the crown.

PERTWOOD, a distinct portion of this hundred, 2 miles N. from Hindon, contains 4 houses and 23 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a rectory, value 3*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

SUTTON VENEY, 4 miles, S.E. from Warminster, contains 149 houses and 689 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a rectory, value 2*l.*

TEFFONT, 5 miles E. from Hindon, in a distinct portion of this hundred, contains 40 houses and 220 inhabitants. It is a curacy to the rectory of Dinton.

UPTON SCUDAMORE, 2 miles N. from Warminster, contains 66 houses and 343 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory, value 16*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of Queen's college, Oxford. The Rev. Thomas Owen, rector of this parish, who died in 1811, was author of "*Geopontica*," or *Agricultural Pursuits*, translated from the Greek, 1805, 2 vols. He also published translations of Terentius Varro, Columella, &c. from the Latin. Chapmanslade is partly in this parish.

WARMINSTER, on the river Willey, 96 miles from London, and 20 miles N.W. from Salisbury, near the western extremity of Salisbury plain, contains 1107 houses and 5612 inhabitants. The town consists chiefly of one street, about a mile in length, in which the malt trade is carried on, as well as the manufacture of broad cloths and kerseymeres, and a silk trade. The weekly market on Saturday is very considerable for the sale of corn, two or three thousand quarters being sold on an average. Here are also annual fairs, on the 22d of April, 11th of August, and 26th of October, for cattle, sheep, and cheese. The town hall, erected after a design by *Blore*, in 1830, is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and contains courts for the administration of justice, at the quarter sessions for the county, held here in July, with apartments for all the officers of the law. A high constable, deputy constables, and tythingmen are annually chosen at the manorial court of the Marquess of Bath; and a court of requests, for the recovery of debts, is held every Tuesday fortnight, at Warminster and Westbury alternately, the jurisdiction of which extends over the hundreds of Warminster, Westbury, and Heytesbury. Petty sessions are held monthly, by the neighbouring magistrates.

Dr. Samuel Squire, a learned divine, was born at Warminster, in 1714. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; and, soon after taking his degrees, he became chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who gave him the chancellorship and a canonry of Wells, and afterwards collated him to the archdeaconry of Bath. He was also private secretary and chaplain to the Duke of Newcastle, and was presented by the king to the vicarage of Greenwich. On the establishment of the household of the Prince of Wales (afterwards King George III.), he was appointed clerk of the closet. In 1760, he was presented to the deanery of Bristol, and in 1761, was advanced to the bishopric of St. Davids, the revenues of which were considerably advanced by him. He died on the 6th of May, 1766. Dr. Squire was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries, and a constant attendant upon both. He published "*An Enquiry into the Nature of the English Constitution, or an Historical Essay on the Anglo Saxon Government, both in Germany and England*," in 1745; and also left in manuscript, a *Saxon Grammar*, compiled by himself. Another publication, by Dr. Squire, consisted of Two Essays, "*A Defence of the Ancient Greek Chronology, and an inquiry into the origin of the Greek language, in 1741; a very interesting and learned work.*"

The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a vicarage, value 18*l.* 2*s.*, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. It stands near the western extremity of the town, and is a spacious structure. A

new church was erected in 1830, with funds supplied, partly by parliament, and partly by voluntary subscriptions. The Marquess of Bath, Sir J. D. Astley, bart., W. Temple, Esq., and the bishop of the diocese were amongst the principal contributors.

In Southley Wood, near the town, is Robin Hood's bower, a small entrenchment, nearly of square form, containing an area of about three-quarters of an acre. Close to the eastern boundary of this wood, is another earthwork, and on its eastern side, is a third; this last is very curious.

The Clees, or Clay hills, are two knolls, one of which is much larger than the other, rising boldly from the surrounding plain, forming a conspicuous object from every part of the adjacent country. The parochial boundary, between Warminster and Corsley, passes over the larger hill, and it has been a custom for the parishioners to assemble here on Palm Sunday. The name is derived from the Celtic *cleis*; chalk, of which both hills are composed.

North eastward from Warminster is Cop-head hill, a conical shaped eminence, crowned by a large barrow, which was opened by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. in 1809; it was found to contain several skeletons.

Battlesbury Camp, farther eastward, contains an area of twenty-three acres and a quarter, now under tillage. Between this camp and Boreham, in the vale of the Willy, is King Barrow, one of the largest tumuli in Wiltshire.

At Pitmead, a large meadow on the southern bank of the river Willy, about two miles eastward from Warminster, a tessellated pavement and other remains of Roman antiquity, were discovered in 1786. These have been engraved in the "*Vestusta Monumenta*," and the pavement is deposited at Longleat, the seat of the Marquess of Bath. It is supposed that Pitmead was the site of a large Roman villa.

The Rev. T. Huntingford published "*the Nuns' Path*," a poem, descriptive of objects in this neighbourhood. The Nuns' path is a track on the side of a hill, northward of Warminster.

## 21. Westbury Hundred

Is bounded on the north, by Bradford and Whorwels Down hundreds; on the east by Heytesbury hundred; on the south by Warminster hundred; and on the west by Somersetshire.

WESTBURY, on the borders of Somersetshire, 99 miles from London, 4 miles N. from Warminster, and 15 miles S. E. from Bath, contains 416 houses and 2117 inhabitants. The town is situated on the verge of Salisbury plain, and is of great antiquity: it consists of three principal streets in the direction of Frome, Bradford, and Lavington, and has a manufacture of broad cloth and kerseymere, as well as a trade in malt. Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and annual fairs on the first Friday in Lent, and on Whit Monday, for pedlary. On Easter Monday, and 24th of September are fairs for cattle, horses, and cheese, of which there is usually a large supply. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, burgesses, and other officers. Courts leet are held by the mayor, in November, and by the steward of the lord of the manor in May, when two high constables are appointed. A court of requests is held here, and at Warminster, alternately, once a fortnight. A town hall was erected in 1815, at the expense of Sir Ralph Frances Lopez. Westbury returns one member to parliament, who, at present, is Sir R. F. Lopez, bart. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage with the curacies of Bratton and Dilton, and a peculiar of the precentor of Salisbury cathedral, value 44*l.* 16*s.* It is a spacious cruciform structure, with a tower rising from the centre. Sir William Westbury, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, by will, dated 12th of November, 1448, and proved 9th January, 1449, bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of All Saints at Westbury, in a new chapel, on the northern side of the church, founded by his father John and himself. In the southern transept is a monument of James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, who died in 1628. Here is also a monument of William Phipps, of Haywood, Governor of Bombay, who died in 1748, with a bust, by *R. Taylor*.



Bryan Edwards, historian of the British colonies and the West Indies, and Dr. Philip Withers, author of several pamphlets on the regency and the connection between the Prince of Wales and Mrs. Fitz Herbert, were natives of Westbury.

Bratton, a chapelry of Westbury parish, 3 miles E. from the town, contains 250 houses and 1295 inhabitants, including the hamlets of Hawkridge and Haywood. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. Southward of the village is Bratton castle, an earthwork, of an irregular form, situated on the ascent of a hill, and contains an area of twenty-three acres. Below it, on the side of the same hill is a figure of a white horse, which is of doubtful antiquity, although attributed to have been the work of the followers of King Alfred.

In Sir Richard Colt Hoare's *History of Ancient Wiltshire*, the country near Westbury appears to have attracted the learned antiquary's particular attention. The dissertation is illustrated by correct plans of the very fine earthworks or camps, in the neighbourhood of this town; one of which, Bratton camp, has been the cause of much conjecture and controversy. Several pages of his work are devoted to the elucidation of the battle of Ethandune, or Edington, fought between Alfred King of the West Saxons and the Danes, in the year 878. He says, "The circumstances attending this battle have been so misrepresented by topographical writers, that, for the honour of our country, I feel it incumbent on me to enter fully into the subject; to endeavour to distinguish truth from fiction, and by clearly stating the line of march pursued by our Saxon monarch, prevent, if possible, any future doubt or controversy; and when we consider that this battle decided, in a great measure, the fate of Britain, and secured its future liberty and independence, which, thanks to providence, and a well regulated constitution, still remain sound and inviolate, whilst the greater portion of Europe has been obliged, through dire necessity, to sacrifice its freedom, privileges, and riches; this digression will, I flatter myself, be pardoned by my readers, and not be considered as tedious or nugatory." After stating the various vicissitudes of fortune experienced by the illustrious Alfred, and the necessity of his retreat to the Isle of Athelney, in Somersetshire, the learned baronet quotes from the original text of Asser, the biographer of Alfred, the detail of his march from the Isle of Athelney to Ethandune, where he fought with the Danes.

It is well known that Alfred first issued his letters, giving notice where he was, and inviting his thanes, or nobility, to come and consult with him. Before they came to a final determination, Alfred, putting on the habit of a harper, went into the Danish camp, where, without suspicion, he was every where admitted, and had the honour to play before their princes. Having thus acquired an exact knowledge of their situation, he returned in secrecy to the West Saxon nobility, whom he ordered to their respective homes, there to draw together each thane, as great a force as he could, and upon a day appointed there was to be a general meeting at Selwood, in Wiltshire. In the seventh week after Easter, it appears from Asser, that Alfred marched on the first day to Petra Ægbryhta, on the second to Æclea, and on the third to Æthandun, where he attacked the Danes, and drove them to their strong hold, which, after a blockade of fourteen days, he obliged them to surrender. Having stated the various opinions of different authors respecting the line of march, Sir Richard Colt Hoare thus concludes: "Less would have been written, or said, on this memorable subject, had authors taken the pains to examine personally the local situation, or the line of country, through which King Alfred would naturally have directed his march. In the course now laid down before my readers, we find nothing improbable; and even etymology need not be tortured, in order to explain the names of places recorded on this occasion. Petra Ægbryhta is reechoed in Brixton, Æclea in Clea, Clay or Buckley, and Æthandune in Edington. In Bratton castle we recognize the fortress to which the Danes retreated before Alfred and the white horse, the device of the Saxons on their standard, was probably figured on the hill to commemorate this glorious event."

The late Dr. Milner, in his *History and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester*, proposes Heddington, southward of Calne, as the site of the battle of Ethandune, and he is followed by the Rev. J. Ingram, D.D. in his translation of the *Saxon Chronicle*;

but, excepting the analogy of the names, there is little evidence in support of this conjecture, and Oldbury camp, whither Dr. Milner supposes the Danes to have fled after their defeat, seems more distant than can be inferred from Asser's narrative. Other writers imagine Roundaway hill, southward of Heddington, to have been the site of the fortified camp of the Danes; an opinion which involves a serious inconsistency, as Roundaway hill is nearer to Alfred's line of march than Heddington; and the Danes could not have reached that hill, unless they had driven back their assailants, instead of fleeing before them, as Asser, the historian represents them to have done.

An ingenious writer, in "the *Graphic Illustrator*," endeavours to prove that Woful Danes' Bottom, near Minchin Hampton, in Gloucestershire, was the scene of Alfred's victory; the hill or lofty down of Hampton common, where are traces of a large entrenched camp, having been, in his opinion, the Ethandun of Asser and the *Saxon Chronicle*. On part of Woful Danes Bottom, near the boundary of Gatcombe Park, the seat of David Ricardo, Esq., is a large oval barrow, on the summit of which is a fragment of rock, known by the name of the "Tingle Stone;" but another memorial, called "Long's Stone," which stood beside the road, from Tetbury to Minchin Hampton, in the ascent from Danes Bottom, towards the town, has been broken up and destroyed.

Haywood House, two miles north from Westbury, built by James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, in the reign of James I., was afterwards the seat of the Phipps family. James Ley, the sixth and youngest son of Henry Ley, of Teffont Ewias, near Hindon, was born about the year 1552. He was educated at Brazenose college, Oxford; whence he removed to Lincoln's inn, and was appointed Lent reader, in 1601. Afterwards his great learning and abilities raised him to the highest rank of his profession. In 1603, he became Serjeant at Law, and in the year following was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. On the ancient history of that country, he appears to have bestowed considerable attention, and caused to be transcribed, with a view to publication, "The Annals of John Clynne, a Friar Minor of Kilkenny," who lived in the reign of Edward III.; "The Annals of the Priory of Saint John of Kilkenny," founded in the year 1211, by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke; and "The Annals of Multifarnham, Rosse and Clonmell." These manuscripts afterwards came into the possession of Henry Earl of Bath, and extracts from them are preserved in Trinity College Library, Dublin. Besides his attention to Irish history, while in that country, there is another trait in the character of Sir James Ley, which is highly honourable to him. "Here," says David Lloyd, "he practised the charge King James gave him at his going over; yea, what his own tender conscience gave himself, namely, not to build his estate upon the ruins of a miserable nation; but, aiming, by the impartial execution of justice, not to enrich himself, but civilize the people. But the wise king would no longer lose him out of his own land, and recalled him home about the time when his father's inheritance, by the death of his five elder brethren descended to him."—*State Worthies*. In 1609, Sir James Ley, was made the King's attorney, in the Court of Wards; and having made this seat at Haywood his residence, on the 10th of July, 1619, was created baronet, by the title of Sir James Ley, of Westbury. In 1621, he was made Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in England, and in 1625, Lord High Treasurer. In December of the same year, he was created Lord Ley, of Ley, in Devonshire. On the 5th of February, 1666, he was created by King Charles I., Earl of Marlborough. He died at Lincoln's inn, 14th of March, 1628; and was buried in the church of Westbury, where a sumptuous monument is erected to his memory.

Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote a "Treatise of Wards and Liveries," which was printed in the year 1642; and compiled "Reports of Cases in the Courts at Westminster, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., with two tables printed in 1659. Amongst Hearne's collection of curious discourses are some by Sir James Ley. One of these essays relates to the first division of England into shires or counties.

Dilton, a chapelry of Westbury parish, 2 miles S.W. from the town, and on the borders of Somersetshire, contains 394 houses and 2006 inhabitants. Here is an annual fair on the 24th of



September for cattle, horses, and cheese. Chapmanslade, partly in Westbury parish, is about a mile westward of Dilton, on the verge of the county.

Leigh, or Westbury Leigh, is a township of this parish, situated about a mile southward from the market town, containing 294 houses and 1428 inhabitants, mostly engaged in the woollen and silk trade. The entire parish of Westbury, contains 7846 inhabitants. The manor of Leigh, in the reign of Edward III., was part of the estate of Reynold Lord Cobham, of Starborough, but was alienated to the family of Molins,—Joan, widow of Sir John Molins, married Michael Lord Poynings, who possessed it in her right.

Brooke hall, on the borders of Somersetshire, two miles westward from Westbury, was the seat of Sir Robert Willoughby, summoned to parliament in 1491, as Lord Willoughby de Brooke. He was Marshall of the English army, and attended King Henry VII., at the siege of Boulogne, in 1492. He succeeded to Brooke hall, in right of his grandmother Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir John Cheyney, of Brooke. Lord Willoughby died in the year 1502, and was buried in the chancel of Callington church, in Cornwall.—*See page 282.* He was succeeded by Robert, his son and heir, who was one of the chief commanders of the forces sent into Biscay, in 1511, in favour of Ferdinand, king of Arragon, then Regent of Spain. Robert, second Lord Willoughby, of Brooke, married to his first wife, Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Richard Lord Beauchamp, of Powick, and acquired by this match, the manor of Alcester, in Warwickshire, on which estate is Beauchamp's court, afterwards the principal seat of the Lords Willoughby. By Elizabeth Beauchamp, he had issue a son, Edward. His Lordship's second wife was Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset, K.G., by whom he had two sons, who both died without issue, and two daughters; Elizabeth, married John Paulet, eldest son of William, first Marquess of Winchester, and Anne, married Charles Blount, son and heir of William Lord Mountjoy. Between these daughters of Lord Willoughby, very considerable estates in Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, and other counties were divided; the chief part of their property ultimately descended to the Paulet family, including the seat and manor of Hooke, in Dorsetshire, formerly the residence of the Lords Stafford of Southwick.

Robert, second Lord Willoughby, of Brooke, in Wiltshire, died in 1521, and was buried at Beer Ferris, in Devonshire. He left his three grand daughters his heiresses, daughters of Edward Willoughby, his eldest son, then dead, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard Nevile, Lord Latimer, of Danby, in Yorkshire, by which match considerable landed estates came into possession of this family.

Robert, first, Lord Willoughby, having claimed the barony of Latimer as next heir, against the pretensions of Richard Nevile, dropped all proceedings, upon the alliance of the daughter of Nevile Lord Latimer with Edward, son and heir apparent of his own son and heir Robert, on condition of receiving certain manors, part of the estates of the barony of Latimer, then in dispute. Of the daughters, before-mentioned, Anne, died young, and Blanch married Sir Francis Dawtry, but had no children; Elizabeth the eldest, one of the greatest heiresses in England at that time, became the wife of Fulke, son of Sir Edward Greville, of Milcote, in Warwickshire, and had several children. Fulke, her eldest son, married Anne, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, and dying in 1606, left an only son, Fulke, and one daughter, Margaret; which Sir Fulke Greville was a nobleman of much note in his time. He was one of the favourites of Queen Elizabeth's court, the friend of Sir Philip Sidney, and the patron of Camden. In 1620, he was created Lord Brooke, of Beauchamp's court, in Warwickshire, being of noble extraction, as the patent stated, and descended of the blood of the Neviles, the Willoughbys, and the Beauchamps. Dying unmarried in 1628, Margaret, his only sister, was his heiress; and she having married Sir Richard Verney, their grandson, Sir Richard Verney, of Belton, in Rutlandshire, claimed the title of Lord Willoughby, of Brooke, which was allowed, in parliament in 1695, and having had summons to the house of peers, he took his seat accordingly.

The whole case is considered curious, as having settled the doctrine in which claims to peerages, of this class, have since been regulated.

## 29. Wootwells down Hundred

Is bounded on the north by Melksham hundred; on the east by Potterne and Cannings hundred; on the south by Westbury hundred; and on the west by Bradford hundred.

STEEPLE ASHTON, 3 miles E. from Trowbridge, contains 150 houses and 747 inhabitants. Its market has long been discontinued, and the annual fair on the 18th of September, is very inconsiderable. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a vicarage, value 17*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, in the patronage of Magdalen college, Oxford. It was built, as appears from an inscription in the nave, about the year 1480; but the chapels and part of the chancel, which differ in the style of architecture, seem to be of older date. The tower of the church is high, and terminated with battlements, and a pinnacle at each angle. It was formerly surmounted by a spire which was destroyed in a violent storm, in the year 1670. The windows contain portions of stained glass, with which they were formerly filled, and in good preservation.

West Ashton, a tything of this parish, 2 miles S.E. from Trowbridge, contains 66 houses and 371 inhabitants. Rowd Ashton Park is the seat of R. G. Long, Esq.

Hinton, 3 miles E. from Trowbridge, contains 45 houses and 292 inhabitants; and is a tything of Steeple Ashton parish.

Littleton, a chapelry of this parish, 3½ miles N.E. from Trowbridge, contains 12 houses and 68 inhabitants.

Semington, or *Sevington*, 3 miles E. from Trowbridge, is a chapelry of Steeple Ashton parish, containing 53 houses and 244 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. George. The entire parish contains 1632 inhabitants.

NORTH BRADLEY, 2 miles S. of Trowbridge, contains 181 houses and 1053 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, value 11*l.*, in the patronage of Winchester college.

Southwick, a tything of this parish, 2½ miles S. from Trowbridge, contains 280 houses and 1562 inhabitants. The entire parish includes 2615 inhabitants.

COULSTON, 5 miles E. from Westbury, contains 16 houses and 99 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, of Canterbury, is a rectory, value 7*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in the patronage of the crown. Coulston House is the seat of Mrs. Long.

Mary, wife of Dr. Patrick Delany, the friend of Swift, was a native of Coulston, in 1700. Mrs. Delany died in 1788, and was buried in St. James's church, Westminster.

EDINGTON, 4 miles N.E. from Westbury, contains 94 houses and 459 inhabitants. Here was formerly one of the palaces of the bishops of Salisbury which was plundered and destroyed, in the year 1450, during Jack Cade's rebellion, when Bishop Aiscough, who was confessor to King Henry VI., was seized by his tenants, at the altar of the chapel, and dragged to a neighbouring hill, and stoned to death. The church, dedicated to All Saints is a curacy. It was principally built by William de Edington, bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Treasurer of England, who also founded a college of priests, in 1347, which was changed to a college of Bonhommes, at the desire of Edward, Prince of Wales, in 1358. At the suppression, its revenue was valued at 521*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; the site was granted to Sir Thomas Seynour, in 1541, and to William Paulet Lord St. John, of Basing, Lord Great Master of the Household, in 1549. Edington was afterwards the seat of Sir William Paulet, natural son of the third and learned Marquess of Winchester.

The church is large, consisting of a nave, chancel, transept and central tower, presenting an interesting example of the pointed style of architecture. In the southern transept is an altar tomb, and figure of a priest, who has a large ton, pierced by a bolt, at his feet; and on the tomb are the letters, J. B. The arms of Bishop Edington are sculptured on the enrichments of the chancel, in which is a monument of Sir Edward Lewys, of the Vane, Glamorganshire, one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to Prince



Henry, and after to King Charles. He died in 1630. In the nave is a memorial of William Long, of Baynton House, who died in 1807.

West Coulston and Baynton, tythings of this parish, contain 34 houses and 168 inhabitants; and Tinhead, another tything, contains 85 houses and 472 inhabitants; the entire parish contains 1099 inhabitants.

KEEVIL, 4 miles E. from Trowbridge, contains 103 houses and 496 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Winchester. Bulkington, a tything of this parish, contains 51 houses and 306 inhabitants; and the entire parish contains 802 inhabitants.

In traversing the extensive downs of Wiltshire, says Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., the attention is continually arrested by works of the Ancient Britons: strong fortresses, circles, barrows, and other inequalities in the ground, which are evidently contrary to nature.

Whoever has studied attentively the formation of our chalk hills, will observe that all maiden downs, lands untouched by the plough, bear a most even and smooth surface, and whenever the appearance of that surface is altered, by excavations and other irregularities, the sites of the habitations of the Britons may be looked for with a prospect of success; and especially if the herbage is of a more than verdant hue, and the earth, thrown up by the moles, of a blacker tint. There, on turning up the soil, will be found convincing proofs of ancient residence, such as animal bones, pottery, brick tiles, and coins of the Lower Empire. Such are the certain

*indicia* which have led to the discovery of numerous British towns and settlements.—*Hoare's History of Ancient Wiltshire*, South, p. 17.

The barrows of earth found in several parts of Wiltshire, are considered as sepulchral memorials of the ancient Britons; and Sir Richard Colt Hoare has given three plates in his history of ancient Wiltshire, in which the different forms are shown and clearly distinguished. Urns, drinking cups, and incense vessels, are frequently found in these barrows.

The custom of burying under tumuli continued in Britain till A.D. 742, according to Douglas's "*Nenia Britannia*;" a sepulchral history of Great Britain, from the earliest period to its general conversion to Christianity, and peculiarly adapted to illustrate the early part of the history of England.

On Mere down was found an example of the supposed earliest mode of interment; and on Rodmead down was found a specimen of the presumed latest method of burial, adopted by the Britons, and described by Sir Richard Colt Hoare. A later mode of interment is imagined to be indicated by iron instruments found in the barrows, this metal not having been known so early as brass. Celts of flint, hammers and adzes of stone, together with sundry articles of bone, denote contents of barrows of the highest antiquity. See Cunningham's account of tumuli opened in Wiltshire, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. 15.; and "*Tumuli Wiltunensis*," a guide to the barrows on the plains of Stonehenge, a tract by Sir R. C. Hoare, the founder of a correct system of Celtic Archæology. From an inscription placed on a tablet, near the Deveril barrow, in Dorsetshire, which was opened in the year 1824, it appears that Sir Richard Colt Hoare considered that tumulus to be more ancient, and more curious than any barrow previously discovered in England.











# The I

## DULWICH COLLEGE—THE FOUNDER'S INTENTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECHO.

SIR,—In the controversy which is at present being carried on with regard to the application of the endowment bequeathed by Edward Alleyn to his College of God's Gift, an appeal is frequently made to the intentions of the founder; but in most cases it is quite clear that those who make the appeal have not studied the particular case, but base their statements on the general assumption that it was the intention of all founders of such institutions to benefit the poor in an especial manner.

Now, it seems to me of little importance what the intentions of founders were if it can be shown that the carrying out of those intentions would be prejudicial to the community; but, inasmuch as the appeal has been made, permit me to explain, shortly, what the intention of Edward Alleyn really was. In the "Statutes and Ordinances" set forth a few days before his death, it is clear that his main object—not an unnatural one on the part of a childless man—was the maintenance on his estate of a great College, the heads of which should for ever perpetuate his name, and which should be a lasting benefit to his tenants, and—in some slight degree—to residents in certain other parishes in which he was interested. Thus he provided for the liberal maintenance of a master of his College, and also of a Warden (both to be named Alleyn), of two Fellows who were to serve the chapel of his College and maintain therein a Cathedral service, and of two more Fellows who were to act as schoolmaster and usher in the school which he established. To this school he proposed to admit the "men children" of his tenants (a very scanty band) in those days, when almost the whole estate was woodland) at a nominal charge; all others attending the school (with the exception of twelve poor scholars) were to pay a fee, to be determined by the master and warden. In Alleyn's Diary, we find him admitting a boy for £20 a year, for "board and schooling," or about £100 a year of our money.

The twelve poor scholars above-mentioned were to be selected from four specified parishes, and were to be boarded, clothed, and educated gratuitously. This is all that Alleyn provides for the benefit of the "poor" so far as his school is concerned.

Of the nature of the education which was to be given in his school we may judge from the fact that he endeavours to assimilate the teaching to St. Paul's or Westminster,—schools then, as now, giving an education of the very highest grade. Moreover, boys were to remain at the school up to the age of eighteen, and four of them were to be maintained at the university for eight years after leaving the College school.

Such a school now exists in the new buildings of Dulwich College, supplying a pressing want in the southern suburbs of London, as is evidenced by the fact that more than 450 boys have sought admission to it in two years and a half. This school at its present fees is nearly self-supporting, after its buildings and exhibitions are provided. It therefore need take but little from the endowment, the greater part of which might hereafter be devoted to providing Second Grade Education and assisting promising boys in Second or Third Grade Schools by granting them scholarships (or a free education) in the school of the highest grade; and thus Alleyn's foundation might become a lasting benefit to the community.

—I am, Sir, &c.,

April 9. 1872 AN INHABITANT OF DULWICH.

AMES PLAYED IN A MATCH BETWEEN MR. E. CRONHELM, OF HALIFAX, AND MR. JOHN RHODES, OF LEEDS.

| Mr. J. R.) | BLACK (Mr. E. C.) | WHITE (Mr. J. R.)  | BLACK (Mr. E. C.) |
|------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| two        | Q B P two         | 19. K B P takes P  | B takes K Kt P    |
| B 3d       | Q Kt to B 3d      | 20. Kt takes B     | Q takes Kt        |
| e          | K P one           | 21. Kt to K 2d (d) | Kt takes K P (e)  |
|            | Q P two           | 22. P takes Kt     | R takes R         |
| 1          | K B P one         | 23. Kt takes R     | Q takes Kt        |
| P          | Q B to Q 2d       | 24. R to Q B 2d    | Q to K Kt 4th     |
|            | Q B P takes P     | 25. R to Q B 7th   | B to K Kt 3d      |
| 3rd        | K B to K 2d       | 26. Q to Q B 3d    | K B P one         |
| 3d         | K B P one (a)     | 27. B to K 2d      | B to K 5th        |
| 2d         | Q R P one         | 28. B to K B 3d    | B takes B         |
|            | K Kt to K R 3d    | 29. Q takes B      | Q takes K P       |
|            | K Kt to K Kt 5th  | 30. R to O B 6th   | K R P two (f)     |
| sq         | Kt takes B        | 31. K R P one      | Q to K 6th (ch)   |
| 1 (c)      | Q Kt P two        | 32. Q takes Q      | P takes Q         |
|            | Q R to Q B sq     | 33. R takes K P    | Q P one           |
|            | Castles (b)       | 34. R to K 4th     | K to K Kt 2d      |
|            | Q B to K sq       | 35. R takes Q P    | P to K 7th (g)    |
|            | K Kt P two        |                    |                   |

White resigns.

haps, to have left the Pawn alone, and played K Kt to R 3d. well played by both parties up to this point. of this move is not apparent. We should have thought playing K to R sq demonstration with the Pawns on that side would have been more to the posts the game. speedily avails himself of the slip his opponent was called to.

*The Monuments and Antiquities of the Old Parish Church at Croydon, &c. Fully Illustrated by J. Corbet Anderson. Printed for Subscribers. 1871.—* The church of St. John the Baptist at Croydon, Surrey, destroyed by fire in January, 1867, was one of the most venerable and interesting structures in the neighbourhood of London, famous alike for its historical associations as well as the beauty of the building, and the numerous monuments it contained of bygone men and past events in connection with the English Church and nation. Prelates, kings, warriors, and statesmen were among the illustrious dead found worthy of a resting-place beneath its sacred and hoary walls. The editor of the present noble folio volume has done his work wisely and well, both as to the numerous woodcuts and engravings which adorn its pages, and the text which illustrates them. He gives us not only a succinct and valuable history of the famous church itself, but a multitude of graphic and artistic sketches of all its chief monuments and other curious antiquities in detail. Tombs, windows, arches, gurgoyles, lapidary inscriptions—in short, all that interests the churchman, the student of history, the antiquarian, and the general reader; with biographical sketches of all the famous men connected with the noble building, are here presented to us in the most vivid and truthful guise. The volume, therefore, we repeat, is of real and lasting value; while the number and beauty of the illustrations can only be fully appreciated by those who bestow on it the careful study which it so well deserves. "Standard" 4.12.71.

**EPHING FOREST.**—A report to the Common Council by a committee has just been printed, from which it appears that the legal steps taken by the City Solicitor have had the salutary effect of stopping any further attempts at encroachment. The two decisions of the Lord Chancellor with regard to the enclosures on Plumstead and Tooting Commons are looked upon by the committee as very encouraging. The bill of which the government has given notice, seeking to invest the Epping Forest commissioners with power to suspend "all legal and other proceedings now pending, or which may be hereafter instituted," is regarded by the committee with surprise and regret, as being unusual and most undesirable. They therefore ask for authority to watch and oppose the bill if it should be brought into parliament. The committee draw attention to the fact that on the 29th of June last they made a proposal to the government to apply the proceeds of the City's metage duty on corn to the acquisition of the rights of persons interested in the Forest; this was not objected to on its merits by Mr. Ayrton, consequently an amendment was moved to the bill appointing the "Epping Forest commissioners" to allow the corporation to appear before them with a scheme, but the government opposed the amendment, and on a division it was lost. The corporation are therefore shut out from proposing any scheme to the commissioners. The committee, therefore, recommend the introduction of a bill giving the corporation power to acquire the existing rights of lords and others in Epping Forest, so that it may be dedicated to and maintained for ever for the use of the people. The report was unanimously adopted by the Court of Common Council, and as it is hoped that the government will not be found opposing this "people's question" in the ensuing session, there is every reason to believe that parliament will accept the offer of the corporation, and thus settle for ever the rights of all parties, securing the free range of the forest to the public as heretofore. "Standard" 4.12.71.



